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Legion to Stem Strikes; Four Billions for Army; Plymouth Pounded Again

The World's Day—March 22, 1941

In New England: Legion to Help Prevent Strikes

Milo J. Warner, National Commander of the American Legion, said Legion will work to prevent strikes in vital defense industries. [Page 9.]

American Federation of Labor in Greater Boston adopted drastic new policy of organization to meet inroads of rival Congress of Industrial Organizations. [Page 9.]

In Washington: Four Billions More for Defense

The $4,073,810,074 fifth supplemental national defense appropriation bill for 1941 was passed by the House, 329 to 0, providing funds to supply an Army of 4,000,000 men on a combat status and 3,600 heavy bombers.

The Federal Housing Administration reported that 91,292 FHA-insured mortgages aggregating $400,591,159 as the original principal amount were transferred last year.

The Treasury estimated that the Government would buy about 300,000,000 gallons of gasoline during the next fiscal year, about double this year's purchases.

Clarence A. Dykstra has resigned as Director of the Selective Service Administration to devote his entire time to his duties as Chairman of the newly appointed National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

A Senate appropriations subcommittee approved without change the Administration's $7,000,000,000 aid-to-Britain bill. The bill, already passed by the House, is expected to receive prompt approval from the full Senate Appropriations Committee.

Air and Sea: Plymouth Blasted Second Time

A second successive night of Coventry-style Nazi air raiding on Britain's south coast port of Plymouth added new fatalities and damage while citizens were still digging themselves out from the all-out attack of the previous night. [Page 5.]

British bombers attacked German warships and supply vessels off the Frisian islands, off the Helgoland Islands and in Helgoland Bight in daylight, and raided the German submarine base at Lorient for the third successive night.

The war at sea was stepped up in German claims to having sunk 224,000 tons of British shipping, including 22 armed merchant ships in the Atlantic.

Americas: Venezuelan Border Pact Near

Caracas, Venezuela (AP)—The Venezuelan Government Press Department has announced that Colombian-Venezuelan negotiations are proceeding rapidly toward a final settlement on a long-standing frontier dispute.

In Africa: British Take Libyan Stronghold

Capture of Giarabub, desert oasis in Eastern Libya which has held out against British siege for 15 weeks, was reported by British headquarters at Cairo. [Page 5.]

South African air force attacks on the strategic Italian-held cities of Harar and Diredawa in Central Ethiopia, were reported from British headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

National: President Begins Vacation

Aboard U. S. S. Benson, at Sea Off Florida Coast (AP)—President Roosevelt began his delayed deep-sea fishing vacation trip today when the White House yacht Potomac put to sea with the Chief Executive and other higher Government officials aboard.

San Francisco (AP)—First merchant ship of the war permitted through the British and German blockades, the Johnson Line motorship Brasil sailed for Sweden with a cargo of foodstuffs and other relief material.

Dayton, Ohio (AP)—In the avowed interests of national defense, an American Federation of Labor leader terminated a 17-day strike that had paralyzed work on an essential $5,900,000 expansion program at Wright Field, the Army Air Corps' huge testing laboratory.

In the Balkans: Yugoslavia Still Wavering

Prince Paul of Yugoslavia was still struggling to find a cabinet which would back his design to conclude an accord with Herr Hitler. [Page 1.]

Independent Democratic party, fourth most important in Yugoslavia, ordered all its members holding Government office to resign in protest against the Government's policy.

Serbian Party leaders intimated that they would take similar action.

Original plans for Premier Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Cincar-Markovitch to go to Vienna to yield to the Axis demands were postponed.

British radio talks were urging the Yugoslavs to hold out against the Axis in the hope that the attempt to throw Yugoslavia over to Germany might be averted.

Czech Masterpiece Given to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A painting by Oskar Kokoschka, accounted the most famous of living Czech painters, has been presented to the British Nation by Dr. Eduard Benés, Czech President, it is announced here.

The picture, an oil painting of Polperro, picturesque fishing village and artists' resort in Cornwall, was accepted for the Tate Gallery on the same day as Mr. Anthony Eden handed over to the Czech people in this country the new Czechoslovak Institute, established by the British Council in London.

Mr. Kokoschka, before Adolf Hitler came to power, was represented in the chief German art galleries. The Nazis, however, branded his art as "degenerate."

His works were among those (which included paintings by Van Gogh and Picasso) put up for auction at Lucerne in the summer of 1939—works which, though not favored by the Third Reich, were regarded as a valuable source of foreign exchange.

Director of the Tate Gallery, John Rothenstein, also a member of the British Council, welcomed Dr. Benes' gift as an important work by a painter of world reputation not hitherto represented in British national collections.

Heroism of Greece Told in Pictures

The heroism that is Greece has been trenchantly depicted in the front-line dispatches of Edmund Stevens, special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. From Greece and Albania he has recorded the first-hand story of the battle of resolute democracy, defending itself against totalitarian aggression.

To the cable and radio descriptions, Mr. Stevens now adds the photographs. Pictures obtained by Mr. Stevens during his coverage of the Italo-Greek campaign have just reached the United States. They will appear in several groups in the Monitor, the first today in the

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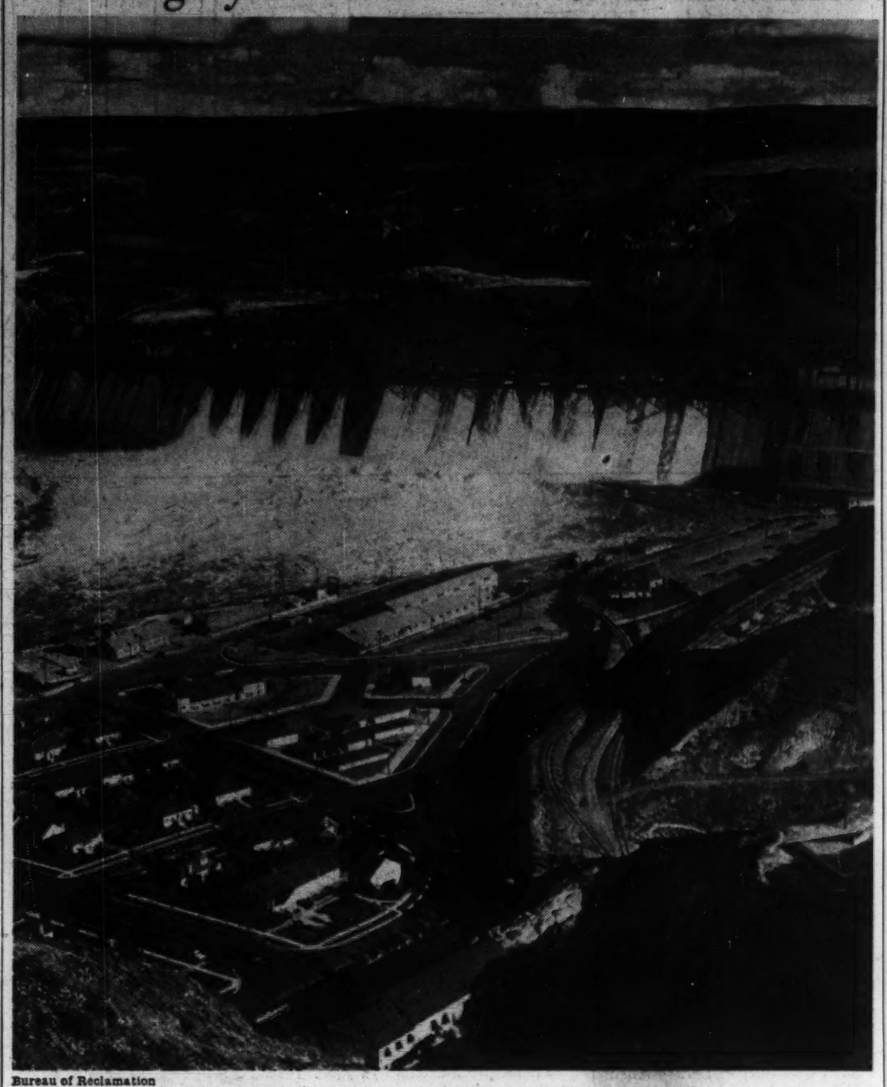
The Mighty Columbia's Power Is Harnessed



Bureau of Reclamation

Grand Coulee Dam in the State of Washington

Grand Coulee opens a new era in engineering achievement, dwarfing by comparison other efforts of man. When complete it will spin out more kilowatts than all seven dams in the Tennessee Valley Authority region combined, more than three times the bulk of Boulder Dam. Over the dam's spillway this spring will drop a sheet of water half again as long as the American Falls at Niagara and twice as high.

Grand Coulee Power Started For Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND COULEE, Wash., March 22—Power surges today for the first time from Grand Coulee, the biggest dam in the world. Gov. Arthur Langlie threw the small switch which sent power rushing over the lines of the Nespelem Valley Rural Electrification Association and into the Colville Reservation in Northeastern Washington.

The Columbia River development project, including both Coulee and Bonneville, has commitments far exceeding the present combined capacity of the two power houses atop their respective dams.

Publication of contract figures came on the heels of a request in Washington by President Roosevelt for $10,000,000 to hasten completion of Bonneville's generating units. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes had previously refused to grant Bonneville power to the Aluminum Company of America for further expansion of its new multi-million-dollar plant at Vancouver, Wash.

Current capacity of Bonneville dam is 194,000 kilowatts. Bonneville commitments to industries, municipalities, public power districts and co-operatives and private utilities total 278,352 kilowatts. Most recent customer was the Reynolds Metals Company of South Carolina, which contracted for 60,000 kilowatts to process aluminum for defense contracts.

Other Firms Seek Power

Other industrial concerns have been clamoring for power. The Henry J. Kaiser Company of San Francisco has made known its desire for Bonneville power for the manufacture of magnesium metal, said to be one-third lighter per pound, stronger and cheaper than aluminum. It is used by American airplane manufacturers in construction of wheel gear and certain parts and as aluminum alloy.

Other metal processing and chemical plants have been negotiating for Bonneville power. The lower Columbia dam is the only one of the twin power developments now functioning.

Bonneville is producing 194,000 kilowatts and the Aluminum Company is receiving 65,000 kilowatts. Authorized capacity of Bonneville is 518,000 kilowatts, of which A. L. C. O. A. has contracts for 162,500. It was estimated that A. L. C. O. A. had sought approximately 65,000 kilowatts in addition to the power already contracted. This is the request that Secretary Ickes refused.

Four of the prospective ten generators are now at work at Bonneville.

British Air Force in Trim For Big Test With Nazis

'Inside the War'
Seventeenth of a Series

By Mallory Browne

European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 22—In the air the war has reached a turning point. With spring now at hand, a crucial phase of the fight for air supremacy has begun. It finds Britain's Air Force in the strongest position it has attained since the war started.

Not only have British defenses against night raiders shown some improvement lately, especially when conditions were favorable, but the RAF has recently begun to take the initiative against Germany, and is now striking back successfully at the Luftwaffe with new and more powerful planes.

It is too soon to draw any definite conclusions until it is seen whether Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Air Marshal Hermann Göring have hitherto undisclosed reserves which they now propose to fling into the Armageddon of the air this spring.

Unless the Germans do produce something greatly superior to their present performance, however, then it can be asserted that British ascendancy in the air over the Luftwaffe will become more and more triumphantly apparent during the weeks and months to come.

This is not simply an unsupported statement reflecting official British optimism. It is on the contrary a cautious conclusion drawn from a thorough and objective analysis on the spot.

Since returning to England from a visit to America I have made a

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Nation Levels Barriers That Delay Defense

Financial measures are speeded in Congress—Army takes drastic step to end strike.

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP) — Rejecting a proposal to cut the amount in half, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved unanimously today a $7,000,000,000 appropriation to carry out the Administration's British aid program.

The appropriation, already passed by the House, was approved without change after the Committee had voted down a motion by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota to cut the amount to $3,500,000,000.

The Senate will consider the appropriation Monday.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—Financial restrictions and labor difficulties lying in the path of national defense and aid to Britain were being swept aside today in a great burst of activity on all Government fronts.

With gathering momentum, the House has passed the $4,073,810,074 national defense measure, while the Senate Appropriations Committee has sped consideration of the $7,000,000,000 measure to finance the lend-lease program. The latter measure already has received house approval and is expected to reach the floor of the Senate March 24 with quick approval anticipated.

While these huge defense sums were rolling irresistibly through both branches of Congress, the Government showed equal speed on the labor front. Having induced a settlement of the 17-day-old strike at Wright Field, Ohio, under the threat of having the Army take over construction work there, officials here are preparing for quick and incisive action to settle the two-months-old strike at the Allis-Chalmers plant in Milwaukee, Wis.

Projects Delayed

The White House is said to have authorized strong action if necessary to end the labor-management dispute at Allis-Chalmers so work can be resumed on $45,000,000 worth of vital and irreplaceable national defense orders. The strike is known to be holding up progress on such important defense projects as powder plants, destroyers, and hydroelectric developments.

The method of settlement in the strike at Wright Field, where 400 American Federation of Labor workers struck in protest against the presence of four Congress of Industrial Organizations workers, is believed to indicate that the Administration's patience is nearing an end so far as stubborn and petty jurisdictional strikes are concerned.

World War Vintage

Meanwhile, the White House is understood to have drafted plans for the transfer of at least 50—mainly over-age—merchant vessels to Great Britain as another step in preservation of the North Atlantic "bridge of ships" essential to British survival.

Although the Maritime Commission is reticent on the matter it is believed that the 50 ships, with perhaps many more to follow,

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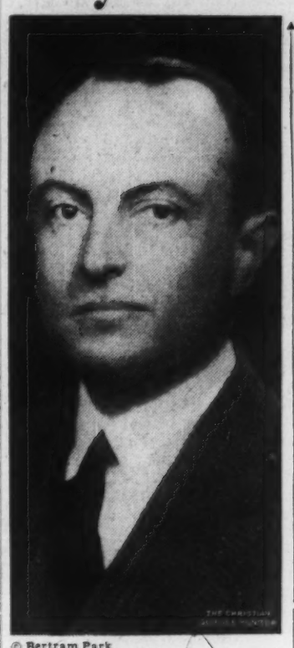
Yugoslav Compact With Axis Blocked By Political Revolt



© Bertram Park

Prince Paul

Yugoslav ruler faced with national crisis.

One party orders all members to quit state posts — Vienna trip is postponed.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 22 (AP)—A spreading political revolt against the Yugoslav Government's plan to capitulate to German demands for closer alignment with the Axis today caused the Independent Democratic Party, fourth most important in the country, to order all its members holding Government jobs to resign.

The mass resignation was ordered as an immediate protest.

Following the resignation yesterday of three Serb members of the Cabinet, six opposition Senators, members of the Serbian Peasant and Independent Democratic Parties, also were reported planning to quit their offices, and two Independent Democrats were declared to have stepped out.

Sources close to the Senators said one of them had left for Greece or Egypt to organize cooperation with Britain.

Leaders of the Serbian Peasant Party, which includes most of Yugoslavia's Serb farmers, announced they had called a meeting, probably for March 23, at which all members also would be ordered to quit their State jobs.

As the opposition spread through Yugoslavia, German Minister Viktor von Heeren conferred at length with Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar-Markovitch.

Vienna Trip Off

Their plans to go to Vienna March 23 to sign an agreement with Germany already had been postponed indefinitely.

Even as Prince Paul wrestled with the Cabinet crisis which blocked the plan to link his country with the Axis powers, mobilized Serb soldiers paraded in the provinces singing American and French World War songs and students in Belgrade assembled to play the British song, "Tipperary."

Up to noon, Prince Paul had been unable to find three prominent personalities willing to pledge themselves to support the Axis agreement in return for Cabinet posts to replace those who resigned.

Both the Serbian Peasant and Independent Democratic Parties were attempting to keep their membership in line and persuade each leader to refuse offers of Cabinet posts.

The departure of the special train which would take Government leaders to Vienna for the ceremonies to place Yugoslavia in the Axis was postponed indefinitely.

Called to Belgrade

Working with the Regent, Premier Cvetkovitch summoned Vice-Governor Dr. Ivkovitch of the Province of Croatia to Belgrade, and political circles said he might be offered one of the three Cabinet posts vacated by anti-Axis ministers.

Customarily, ministerial vacancies are filled from the same party, but observers considered it unlikely that any prominent member of the Serb Peasant Party would serve in a pro-Axis Cabinet to approve the Crown Council's program of modified alliance with the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

Serb leaders—representing a third of the Kingdom's 15,000,000 population, largest of Yugoslav's many minorities—bitterly oppose the plan. The Cabinet approved it by a vote of 13 to 4 March 20, but the Yugoslav Constitution requires that such a proposal must have unanimous approval.

The hitch in negotiations brought expressions of deep indignation from German quarters but British circles expressed optimism that the popular resentment, coupled with the seriousness of the Cabinet situation, might block permanently the plan to swing Yugoslavia into the Axis camp.

A London radiocast in Serbian in the early evening, in which Yugoslavs were warned against "making the pact," was the subject of conversation in cafes all during the night.

Nation Must Decide

The radiocast said "Yugoslavia . . . must decide whether she wishes to be another Rumania or follow the road of freedom and independence."

Dispatches from Berlin in the morning papers said the country had been "left free to make her own decision as to whether she would join the side of England or go the way of freedom in her own self interest."

Neutral observers said the danger of real internal trouble was grave. It was disclosed, for example, that the powerful Independent Democratic Party had approved the action taken by its Cabinet representative, Social Welfare Minister Dr. Srdjan Budisavijevic, in resigning.

Nazis Claim Destruction Of 33 Ships

BERLIN, March 22 (AP)—German battleships were claimed by Berlin to have made an extensive raid in the North Atlantic and these, with U-boats and the Luftwaffe, were said to have destroyed the total of 224,000 tons of "enemy" shipping.

"Fleet Admiral Lütjens, as leader of a battleship unit, reports as successes thus far during extensive operations by a strong sea power in the North Atlantic, the sinking of a total of 22 enemy merchantmen amounting to 116,000 registered tons," the daily war bulletin said.

"German battleships saved 800 survivors," it added.

The German High Command report stated that 11 ships totaling 77,000 tons were sunk by submarines which followed and repeatedly renewed attacks on a convoy off the West African coast.

The attack on the convoy off the West African coast was announced yesterday in a special bulletin by the High Command. At that time, however, the total tonnage sunk was given as 69,000 tons, and the number of ships sunk was not listed.

"German U-boats attacked a convoy, destined for England, off the West African coast," today's communiqué said. "The submarines were able to sink 11 enemy ships totaling 77,000 tons by following the foe for several days and repeatedly renewing the attacks."

The High Command also said that a total of 31,000 tons was sunk by the Air Force yesterday—20,000 in an attack north of Crete in the Aegean Sea, 8,000 in Bristol Channel off Pembroke, and 3,000 in English waters southeast of Aldebourgh.

In the attacks on convoys between Africa and Greece near Crete, the Germans said, fighting planes made two direct hits on a 12,000-ton tanker which burst into flames and was considered lost, broke into two parts a second ship of 8,000 tons, and fired a third vessel of 6,000 tons.

In addition, the High Command said, a destroyer was hit on the bow by a bomb at Malta, and another vessel of 6,000 tons was set afire in the attack near Crete.

[Announcement by the Germans that German battleships were operating in the North Atlantic followed by five days the statement of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill that Nazi "battle cruisers" and submarines were operating on the "American side of the Atlantic" and had sunk shipping as far west as the 42d meridian—a line which runs through Greenland, 450 miles east of Cape Race, Newfoundland, and 1,500 miles east of New York. The British Press Association yesterday said Mr. Churchill referred to the two 26,000-ton German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.]

Distress Calls

AN EAST CANADIAN PORT, March 22 (AP)—Officers of two merchant ships disclosed today that while en route here they had intercepted distress calls from two British vessels which reported they were being "shelled by a raider" about 300 miles southeast of Newfoundland.

No further word was received from the British ships, the officers said.

Chick-a-dee, dee—He's State Bird Believe Me!

By Max K. Gilstrap

Former Ranger Naturalist with the United States National Park Service

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Oh dear me! Oh dear me! The clear, crisp notes come tinkling down from the windy top of a budding pussy willow. Oh dear me! Chick-a-dee! That's what he is saying.

Look up at him. Why, he's upside down! Chick-a-dee! Mr. Upside-down Bird. That's what some people call him. Yes, he's a chickadee all right. See the perky tilt of that tiny black-capped head, the gray top coat, the white (maybe rosy!) cheeks—and that little black cravat.

Chick-a-dee! He acts as if he knows what's happened. Chick-a-dee! Yes, there's a new quality in his voice. This bright-eyed, pink-toed puff of feathers undoubtedly knows that he has been made the State Bird of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"Why all the excitement?" he twitters. Such honors are a matter of course in his family. Take his Acadian cousin, "Chick," for instance, who is the State Bird of Maine. Then there's his Carolina cousin "Dee," down South who is North Carolina's State Bird. Oh hum! He stretches his wing.

But underneath you can see that this bobbing little acrobat is more than pleased as he throws a rhapsody over his fluffy shoulder. For honorary bestowals from the Governor of a Commonwealth are by no means common for one even so popular as this all-year-round favorite.

Many persons to whom the

Raymond S. Deck

Chick-a-dee, Oh Dear Me!

On a Pussy Willow

Chickadee's call is as familiar as a Robin's, are unaware that the Chickadee has another two-noted whistle which sounds like the call of the Phoebe, but which is more deliberate and sweeter.

Being of a trustful nature, the Chickadee can be coaxed, with a little patience, to take food from the hand. It's not unusual for a bird sitting on its nest in some deserted wood-pecker hole (preferably in a white birch) to allow one to approach within a few feet. Such nests are snugly lined with hair, feathers, and fur from small animals. The eggs, numbering from four to eight, are white, spotted with chestnut and lilac gray.

A friendlier little neighbor couldn't be found. We wish him an abundance of seeds, berries, fruit and happy flights in his well-deserved position. . . . There he goes! chick-a-dee, dee!

Animal Census

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—The annual census has just been completed and the figures published.

Perhaps you feel that the census isn't taken annually, but the wildlife census in the national forests of the northern Rocky Mountain region is, and it is to that which we refer.

Making the count is an arduous task. Men of the Forest Service do the work, recording the number of animals seen by hunters, trappers and woodsmen.

As to figures, the census indicates that in the forests of this region there are 480 grizzly bears, 91,000 deer, 22,000 elk, 1,000 mountain sheep, 4,000 mountain goats, 2,300 moose, 5,700 black bears, 580 antelope.

The Week in Focus: Yugoslavia Yielding to Nazis as Britain Bulwarks Balkans

Sea, Air Tolls Heavier; U. S. to Convoy Supplies?

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After heroic resistance to Nazi demands, an unwilling Yugoslavia was preparing to capitulate this week, clarifying lines for a Battle of the Balkans while RAF and Luftwaffe intensified the all-important Battle of Britain. To bulwark democracy's Balkan front, Britain began landing additional equipment and forces of undisclosed numbers in Greece.

Convoys by American warships, if necessary, to implement American aid to Britain loomed almost as a certainty as the Nation gained momentum in answer to the President's exhortation for total effort to preserve Britain.

The President and his strategists scrutinized proposals to convoy arms and supplies halfway or all the way to the British Isles.

"Deliver the Goods to Britain Now" even under convoy rose as the latest slogan of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, the group of citizens whose record in support of the destroyer-base exchange last summer and of the Lend-Lease Act itself foreshadowed American cruisers and destroyers on the trade lanes to England perhaps in the near future.

Berlin claimed a successful crimp in the delivery of American supplies by torpedoing one of the first secret shipments this week under the lend-lease program. Berlin also claimed that its intensified counter-blockade by sea and air now sinks supply vessels faster than combined British and American capacity can replace them.

Heartening to London and the rest of the home front which has undergone the greatest pounding of the year by the Luftwaffe, Washington announced plans for 700 more freighters under "must" legislation to supplement the 200 already authorized. Sinkings of British ships continued at a pace increased over the rate which in the first 18 months of the war had accounted for 1,245 Allied and neutral vessels, aggregating 4,962,257 tons, according to Lloyd's of London, or 700,000 tons more than was lost in the first 30 months of the first World War. Lloyd's listed 422 Axis losses. Berlin claimed the total of British loss is 9,000,000 tons.

To help hasten a United States decision, Prime Minister Churchill revealed that not only a Nazi submarine but two German battle cruisers were known to have been 1,500 miles east of New York, sinking independently routed merchantmen not under convoy.

Further sign of a faster-moving democracy was the Senate's approval, after only two hours of debate, of $3,950,000,000 in arms appropriations, including five super-battleships of 65,000 tons each, or 20,000 tons larger than dreadnaughts now abuilding.

All-Out Aid or All-In War?

Opposition to convoys and to the proposed $7,000,000,000 addition to the aid program emphasized the risks even if it did no further service to democracy. In the face of a growing majority favoring all-out aid, a vocal leader of the opposition, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, averred that "all-out aid to England, China and Greece means all-in war for the United States." Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in Collier's urged local committees to be formed against any intervention, contending that any American aid would be too late. A considerable list of college presidents and churchmen questioned the President's stand for a total British victory and asked whether his pledge not to send American forces to foreign lands was mere "campaign oratory."

In the Senate, opposition diminished. At least two opponents to the lend-lease bill, Senators Arthur H. Vandenburg (R) of Michigan and Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, indicated they would favor the "big seven" bill, on grounds that the direction of American policy had been fairly settled in the lend-lease debate.

The Administration, after the "big seven" bill was passed six to one in the House, scheduled Senate passage for Monday, so confident did it feel of the Nation's mandate.

Larder of Democracy

Already the acknowledged arsenal of democracy, the United States enlarged its role as larder of democracy on several fronts. Britain is to receive food under a plan being worked out between a British mission and the Secretary of Agriculture and the Surgeon General of the United States.

Two cargoes of flour and perhaps more will transit the British blockade to Unoccupied France if Britain approves a plan being worked out by the State Department and the Embassies of France and Britain in Washington. The plan would liquidate some of the $1,593,000,000 in frozen French assets to pay for the cargoes, to be shipped aboard French ships now in this country, for distribution by the American Red Cross.

Marshal Philippe Pétain, Vichy's Chief of State, radiocast to his Nation the need of American aid in feeding France, as the second Red Cross "mercy ship" to go to France since the invasion left New York Harbor with $1,250,000 worth of milk and clothing for French children and medical supplies, to be distributed by the Red Cross in Unoccupied France.

President Roosevelt indicated that Spain, to which initial Red Cross shipments of wheat have already gone, will be included in any feeding plan, suffering there being the worst in Europe, it is reported.

Finland has been granted a $5,000,000 credit by the U. S. Export-Import Bank, to relieve its food shortage. Brave Finland had obtained a $30,000,000 loan during the Russian invasion; $22,000,000 has been spent, with the rest committed for payment as shipments are made. The Red Cross has shipped between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 worth of supplies to a Nation whose merits are popular with the American people largely through Finland's debt record and heroic stand against Russia. Bread cast on the waters is returning manifold.

Ways are being sought by the President to dispose of the rest of the $50,000,000 appropriated for relief by Congress at the outbreak of the war. He also has power to distribute farm and industrial products under the $1,300,000,000 limitation on existing goods under the Lend-Lease Act.

Some four-score religious leaders indorsed the Herbert Hoover plan to feed small democracies under the heel of the conqueror. The list was headed by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York's Riverside Baptist Church.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull was petitioned by another group of outstanding citizens to say that the sending of food to Unoccupied France would be "a misdirection of the Nation's humanitarian impulse," and that such a program as that backed by the Hoover group would "play into the hands of those who seek to destroy America" and would "put Britain under unfair pressure." The petitioners were headed by Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School.

Mechanics for Britain?

Just how far the Nation is going toward war in answer to President Roosevelt's plea for total effort was measured by discussion of whether skilled American mechanics should be sent to Britain's front-lines.

Also, Secretary of the Navy Knox announced that British warships are to be accommodated in Navy Yards under the Lend-Lease Act, following a British request. A number of small craft suitable for a Channel fight—mosquito boats, subchasers, and torpedo boats—are to be sent soon to Britain, he added, although he denied that overage destroyers were on the list for early delivery. Strategists pointed out that 50 destroyers would make an effective convoy lane across the Atlantic. In The Christian Science Monitor's "Inside the War" series, Mallory Browne, European Editorial Manager, foresaw a British victory over any invasion or blockade threat only if American aid, including as many as 100 destroyers, were delivered "now."

Herr Hitler's March 16 warning that Germany is about to share the load borne by Italy during the winter so far seemed confined to the war at sea, the airblitz over England, the diplomatic pressure in the Balkans, the consolidation of troop positions in overrun countries. He appeared reluctant to force a fight on a second front.

Britain announced that the war in East Africa had entered its "final phase," although resistance in Eritrea was unexpectedly stiff. If the Red Sea approach to the Eastern Mediterranean could be cleared of Italian threats, American ships might carry supplies to the British-Greek rear.

Japan was reported to be moving troops from Hainan Island to Indo-China and Thailand, jockeying for position against Singapore.

'Most Inhuman Treatment'

Repressions and horror under the Nazi boot multiplied to spur the democracies on to fresh energy. The Minister to the United States from the Czech Government in London, Vladimir S. Hurban, declared that "for two years the Czechs and Slovaks have been subjected to the most inhuman treatment that has ever been recorded in the history of civilized Nations."

Richard Austen Butler, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons that five of the occupied countries—Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland and France, have been forced to pay the Reich the cash equivalent of $4,200,000,000 annually. The Norwegian per capita cost, for instance, in support of the Army of Occupation is $100.

Insofar as German occupation may allow, hard-hit Rotterdam is going to reconstruct itself at a cost of some $250,000,000, to replace 350 streets, 26,000 houses and hundreds of stores and offices which were destroyed in the 1940 offensive.

An idea of how German activities are changing the economic face of the occupied countries is contained in Der Deutsche Volkswirt, after an "official" survey of France: "A golden mean must be found between transportation of supplies and machines into Germany and the utilization of French productive facilities for German orders. There is the further fact that a contented French population is in the interest of the German armed forces. . . The present war, if practice follows philosophy, may reap great changes in world economy—even greater than those thus far seen."

Labor Mediation Board

To streamline the Nation's defense machinery, the President appointed an 11-member National Defense Labor Mediation Board, representing workers, employers, and the public. The Board is empowered to use "all reasonable efforts": to settle every dispute by bringing the parties together for negotiation; to provide voluntary arbitration; to help solve future problems of parties to a settled dispute; to investigate any dispute and recommend action; and to request the National Labor Relations Board to determine the proper bargaining unit. The new office will have jurisdiction over any dispute which the Secretary of Labor specifies as having been found unadjustable by the regular Conciliation Service.

In the key field of aircraft production, revised figures for February show a 25 per cent jump in engine production, with 3,470 turned out. Of 972 planes produced, 464 were combat ships, 415 trainers, 25 commercial, and the rest were other types, presumably military transports.

The Nation's defense effort was keynoted by the President in dedicating the National Gallery of Art: "the freedom of the human spirit and human mind which has produced the world's great art and all its sciences shall not be utterly destroyed."

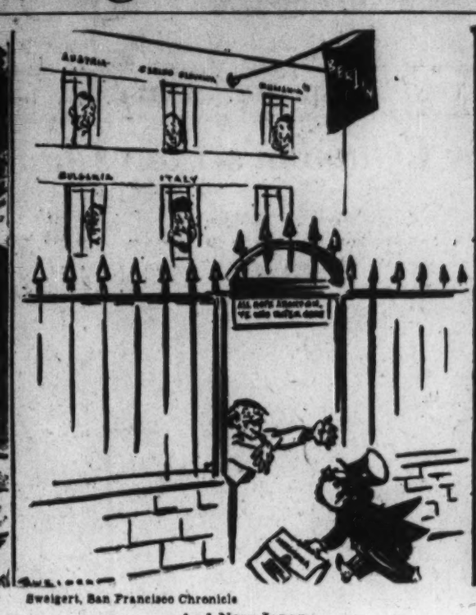
The Bible as "essential equipment for every soldier, sailor, and marine" was recognized in the request of the War and Navy Departments that the Gideons provide 5,000,000 Bibles; the Society is standing the expense of 25 cents a copy for a special pocket-size edition of the Psalms, the New Testament, other Bible excerpts, and some hymns.

With an eye to the internal program after the war, a six-year "post emergency" public works program was recommended by the National Resources Planning Board, involving possible expenditures of new billions of dollars to stabilize employment when defense industries are curtailed.

St. Lawrence Waterway

Defense and the lend-lease program were cited by the President as reasons for the St. Lawrence Waterway Agreement with Canada, which was simultaneously introduced in Congress and the Dominion Parliament. It is designed to connect the landlocked North American inland empire as far west as Minnesota with the oceans of the world and to provide hydro-electric power as a by-product. The Agreement, to become operative, requires only a simple majority in each branch of Congress; in treaty form it was defeated in 1934, when the Senate failed to muster a two-thirds majority.

Goldberg, New York Sun
Bundles for Britain



Swaigert, San Francisco Chronicle
And Now Japan

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
"Bend That Farther, and You'll Both Slip!"

Armed Forces Get Bibles

PHILADELPHIA, March 22 (AP)—The boys in the armed services of the United States are adding the Bible, the world's "best seller," to their equipment. Reproduced in each book is a letter from President Roosevelt. It reads:

"To the armed forces: As Commander-in-Chief I take pleasure in recommending the reading of the Bible to all who serve in the armed forces of the United States. Throughout the centuries men of many faiths and diverse origins have found in the sacred book words of wisdom, counsel, and inspiration. It is a fountain of strength and now, as always, an aid in attaining the highest aspirations of the human soul. Very sincerely yours, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The Gideon Society is sending pocket-sized Bibles—1,000,000 of them, at the rate of 5,000 a day to the men in the Army, Navy, and various training camps throughout the Nation and in Hawaii.

The books, bound in washable imitation leather, may be slipped into a tunic pocket. There are brown ones for the Army, blue for the Navy, and white for men in the Hawaiian service.

President Roosevelt recently was presented with a special copy with his name stamped in gold on the cover.

The 512-page books will be distributed through the Chaplain Corps of the Army and Navy. Chaplains get their supply from the Society's Chicago headquarters.

Quota Upon Autos Studied in Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—The Canadian Government is working on plans to limit the production of motorcars for sale to the public this year, it was stated recently.

The proposal is to establish a quota on firms manufacturing cars in Canada in order to conserve both labor and materials for war purposes. Last year 110,126 passenger automobiles were produced in Canada as compared with 108,368 the year before and 123,761 in 1938.

The Government spokesman said the quota doubtless would prevent manufacturers from producing more cars this year than last year or might insist on a reduction.

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Weygand Holds Fort in Africa; Can British Win His Aid?

The following article, contributed by a Continental authority closely associated with political events today, shows that the balance in the Mediterranean depends very largely on whether Britain can outbid the Germans in assurances to General Weygand, who is still in a position to carry more than 1,000 miles of North African coastline with him into the Allied camp if impelled by sufficiently cogent arguments.

One of the most important elements in the strategic situation in the Mediterranean today is the fact that France controls about 1,250 miles of the North African coast. The most important harbors, the finest hinterland, and the densest population in this region of the African continent are under French rule.

There is reason to believe that Herr Hitler by now realizes that he has committed a fundamental error in signing an armistice which left France in more or less complete control of its colonial empire, making it difficult for Germany to get the strategic benefit from French North Africa.

Since the Führer greatly needs France's North African coastline today, he is compelled to try to achieve his purpose through negotiations and threats and by using and abusing the friends he has got in a limited circle of French government officials. A number of Germans, under one pretext or another, have as a result found their way into Algeria and French Morocco, but this is nothing like the free use of the seaboard that is necessary for German operations.

For the present the stout resistance of the veteran Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain, to German pressure keeps the situation as it is. But that situation obviously cannot last indefinitely and it is therefore vital to the Allies to avail themselves of the opportunity of turning the scale of the delicate balance in their favor. Without an adequate effort, North Africa is unlikely to join the British cause.

Morocco in Placid Mood

Morocco is one of the few bright spots left in the gloomy picture of France and its Empire. As compared with France itself, where German armistice commissions are draining the country of its food, wealth and well-being, Morocco with its bright sunshine seems an unreal dream of beauty and content. The inhabitants look neither worried nor depressed. They are well dressed and have all the taxicabs they need.

Morocco can still boast of large supplies, sold at comparatively low prices—a good meal in a first-class restaurant costs about half a dollar at the present exchange rate. The Government is trying hard to maintain this standard of living, for fear of troubles in native quarters.

No unrest is noticeable in this part of the French colonial Empire. The man in the street welcomed at first the armistice as putting an end to the danger of eventual troubles for this part of the world. Armistice commissions are rather discreet and their activity is unobtrusive, but unfortunately very efficient. They are in complete control of the harbors; they know exactly the amount of supplies Morocco still possesses; they are actively preparing to take over the Government of the country at the first opportunity.

Which Side to Take?

Little by little the man in the street is becoming aware that this situation means danger to himself and that he risks to lose everything in case of German victory or by some unfortunate move on the part of the Vichy Government. So he begins to realize that England is fighting in the western desert, in the Albanian mountains, in the air over Great Britain for his own welfare.

Greek successes in Albania and the Italian defeat in the western desert were therefore hailed almost as cheerfully as if they were French victories. Gen. Charles de Gaulle's name is becoming more and more popular in Morocco.

But the man in the street has to be careful not to show his feelings. Indeed the police are successfully applying totalitarian methods. Letters are censored, telephone calls are overheard and registered, and newspapers must be careful, lest they offend the Germans or the French Government at home.

The Jews of the territory, who were until now the strongest supporters of the French Administration, have changed their mind, since the unlawful enforcement of the recent French anti-Jewish legislation. They look for a defeat of their enemies. They are still very strong and might be a trump-card in the English game.

Want to Be Independent

The natives have not yet forgotten their recent struggles for independence. They still consider the French as intruders, and they cherish the hope that the present conflict would give them an opportunity to regain independence. The Axis propaganda is well organized, but has not yet achieved noticeable results.

Morocco does not prefer Germans, Italians, Spaniards, or other foreigners to the French, they simply want to get rid of any alien domination. On the whole the country objects less to their actual masters, than to an eventual German or Spanish preponderance. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the natives would fight loyally for the French, were they forced to exercise an option in the choice of foreign masters.

On the other hand, the maintenance of French domination is mainly a question of force of arms, and up to now the Vichy Government has managed successfully to keep a respectable army in Morocco, sufficient to frustrate any Spanish attempt at invasion without German support. Every week a regular service from France to Oran brings fresh military strength to Northern Africa, such as men, ammunitions, armored cars and provisions of all kind. What remains of the French aviation is concentrated upon African soil.

Will this force stand up against an eventual German occupation of the North African ports and aerodromes, converting those into bases for submarines and aviation? Will they give the German conqueror free and unconditional access to those inexhaustible African supplies of raw materials and foodstuff, should the home Government ask them to do so?

The answer to these questions depends on different factors. The people of Morocco must be convinced that to take up the struggle on the side of Britain is in their own selfish interest, and that they can do it with a reasonable chance of success. English victories in Libya are a strong argument, but to build up a strong movement in favor of armed resistance a well organized propaganda, based on exact knowledge of the local state of mind, seems to be quite indispensable.

Weygand Loyal to Pétain

Another important factor will be the future policy of Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander in Chief of the whole North African territory, and of the attitude of his subordinates, Gen. Auguste Noguès (Morocco), Admiral Abrial (Algeria) and Admiral Estevan (Tunisia).

General Weygand recently declared that he would remain loyal to Marshal Pétain. And the Marshal himself solemnly pledged his word that French forces would not be used against former allies; that the French ports in unoccupied territory would not be given over to the enemy; that the French colonial Empire would remain neutral. It may be supposed that Marshal Pétain will strive to stand by his oath. His honor is at stake, as well as the future of France. But he is constantly under German pressure and under the influence of French supporters of Germany. How long will he resist? Nobody can answer these questions.

General Weygand is actually the main hope of all those, who in Northern Africa are in favor of a policy of resistance against aggression. Should Marshal Pétain change his policy under foreign influences, a new situation would arise and General Weygand would then regain his liberty of action. He alone will be able to co-ordinate and organize an eventual French action in Northern Africa and to impose his course upon his subordinates, Admiral Abrial, who is believed to be anti-English, and General Noguès, whose policy has been of an opportunist order. It may be supposed that General Weygand will oppose himself to any German action, if he is supported by a strong current of public opinion in Northern Africa, by the conviction that Britain will win the war with or without American help, and by the assurance of British or American material support in sufficient quantities, should he apply for it.

It is up to the Allies to ensure this help immediately and before it is too late.

Should General Weygand, by lack of means or of will, fail in his task, it may happen, that, under the strain of opposing interests and personal intrigues, French Northern Africa will fall to pieces and become an easy prey for the Axis. But if General Weygand can be convinced to stand for the right cause, whatever be the decisions taken by the French puppet Government, acting more or less under German orders, then Northern Africa will be a decisive factor toward an allied victory.

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New Bomber Factory For Johnsville, Pa.

NEWARK, N. J., March 22 (AP)—The Brewster Aeronautical Corporation announced yesterday award of a contract to the George A. Fuller Company of Philadelphia for construction of a new aircraft plant and office building at Johnsville, Pa., expected to employ 5,000 men in assembling and testing Brewster dive bombers.

James Work, Chairman of the Brewster firm which has factories in Long Island City, N. Y., and Newark, said the new structure of 410,000 square feet would be erected to permit progressively each of four units to be used as rapidly as completed. An adjoining airport already is under construction.

The bombers, Mr. Work said, would be for the United States Navy, the British Royal Air Force and other foreign governments. The amount of the Fuller contract was not disclosed.

Escaped Nazis Caught By U. S. Authorities

OTTAWA, March 22 (AP)—Internment officials announced that two German prisoners of war who escaped last night from the prison camp at Fort Henry, near Kingston, Ont., had been apprehended by United States authorities.

The officials said the prisoners—two German Navy officers whose names were not disclosed—had been caught before they reached the American shore on the ice-covered St. Lawrence River, but they were across the international boundary line which is in midstream at that point.

As a result, they said, the American authorities who made the capture declined to turn them over to Canadian officials.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President: Monday night dedicated the National Gallery of Art.

Sent to Congress a report by the National Resources Planning Board setting out a six-year program of public works to meet post-crisis needs.

Formed an 11-member National Defense Labor Mediation Board with Clarence A. Dykstra, former Director of Selective Service, as Chairman.

Requested Congress for a $2,447,000 appropriation to improve air route radio systems.

Appointed a three-man board to investigate the availability and fitness of railroads, motor and water carriers to meet the expanded transportation needs of the Nation.

Left Washington Wednesday to inspect naval facilities at Jacksonville, Fla., and then boarded ship for a cruise.

Submitted to Congress the St. Lawrence waterways agreement with Canada.

Senate: Approved the $3,446,384,144 Navy Department appropriation bill.

Completed Congressional action on the bill authorizing $242,373,500 for work on naval bases, and the bill authorizing $110,502,883 for work at naval shore establishments.

Passed the $191,803,544 first deficiency bill.

Confirmed the nomination of Jerome N. Frank as judge of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

Appropriations Subcommittee continued hearings on the $7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation bill.

House: Passed by 336 to 55 the $7,000,000,000 bill to implement the Lend-Lease Act and sent it to the Senate.

Passed the bill to authorize Maritime Commission to negotiate contracts.

Started debate on a $4,000,000,000 supplemental Army-Navy appropriation bill.

Judiciary Committee — received Attorney General Robert H. Jackson's recommendation for legislation to empower him to authorize wire tapping in certain cases.

Departments: State — announced the signing of a new agreement between United States and Canada for development of power and navigation facilities on the St. Lawrence River.

Maritime Commission — announced that the first of seven contracts for construction of 200 merchant ships had been awarded to the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company.

Federal Communications Commission—began hearings on the question of when to authorize the start of commercial television.

Commercialization Asked for Television

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—Immediate commercialization of television was asked yesterday by witnesses appearing before the Federal Communications Commission.

The Commission is conducting hearings on engineering standards for television with a view to fixing a date for the start of commercial operations.

Allen B. Du Mont, head of Du Mont Laboratories, said he thought the industry had had enough experience to warrant immediate commercialization.

Another witness, Edward M. Martin, counsel for Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation, Fort Wayne, Ind., expressed similar views.

A. H. Morton, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, opposed a proposal to require 30 hours television broadcasting weekly. This, he said, would impose a heavy burden on radiocasters in the beginning. He suggested a minimum of 10 hours a week, to be increased as circumstances permit.

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War Relief Committee Views Nationwide Outpouring of Aid

[Third of six Saturday articles on The Christian Science War Relief Committee.]

From every section of the country goods for shipment to Great Britain are being sent to the headquarters of The Christian Science War Relief Committee in Boston.

In sunny towns of Florida, lonely outposts of Alaska, villages and cities of New England, the Pacific Coast and intervening points, workers in increasing numbers are assembling to help prepare goods for British civilians.

Opportunities for the work are varied according to local conditions. Letters from large committees—"We ordered 100 labels for marking garments, but please rush us 500"—tell how rapidly the work has grown, and how surprisingly effective a little co-operation can be.

Letters from individuals in isolated places—"I have knitted a pair of socks which I am sending as my contribution" show a confidence that nobody's contribution is too small to be useful.

Perusal of the Committee's thick files of correspondence brings to light what appears to be a common denominator—a desire to render unselfish service, an effort to neutralize the world's sense of hatred with love, and the motive to give hope and courage to those in need as well as to clothe them.

Homes Become Workshops

Methods of doing the work vary. But what appears in some respects to be a typical group is one in a Connecticut suburban locality, where the local chairman reported that on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays she turns over her house to the local committee members of a workshop. "We use the entire downstairs for our work and the entire guest room for keeping materials and garments."

Many groups meet one or more days a week to spend all or a portion of the day in making goods and packing them for shipment to Boston. Many meet in private homes. Others have secured special workrooms. In many cases, the space has been donated.

Describing a Kansas City, Mo., group, a correspondent, wrote that "sometimes we have three sewing machines going. Some workers sew, some knit, some tack comforts." An example of each person contributing what she can do best was reported from New Jersey:

Fort Lupton's Effort

"A member had a good warm coat which needed a lining. She offered to pay for the lining, and another member who didn't have anything to contribute offered to do the work."

A story coming from Denver, Colo., no doubt indicates the kind of effort in many other places as well. In Fort Lupton, a small town in the sugar beet fields approximately 30 miles from Denver, live a handful of Christian Scientists. One of them appeared at a Denver committee's headquarters one day and asked for information and instructions about the work.

In a few days, a Denver correspondent wrote, "they brought in a fine box of clothing, and in a little while a still larger, better box. It was plain they had dug down into their own small store again and again. Little coats made from large ones, tiny blouses cut out of shirt tails, and unlimited possibilities discovered in a blue serge suit!"

Eventually they ran out of material. Upon learning of this the Denver committee wrote to them, offering to supply materials and yarn. Shortly, "here they came, thinking nothing of the round trip of 60 miles" to pick up material. "It was another round trip last Saturday when they brought part of it back in time for our shipment," wrote the chairman. "It will be another 60 miles when they return. . . ."

"Whenever I find myself pressed for time in doing the many errands that fall to my lot as chairman," this correspondent concluded, "I think of the miles flying beneath the wheels of the Fort Lupton car."

Local Committees' Work

Local committees, which are organized under the sponsorship of Christian Science churches and societies, procure or make whatever garments they wish. Styles are up to local judgment, although warm clothing is requested. In making garments these committees use yarn or materials they themselves obtain. In many cases, material has been donated by individuals or business firms.

Local groups sew on labels identifying the garments as those of The Christian Science War Relief Committee. The goods are then packed and sent to Boston, where they are sorted according to uses, and packed in sturdy wooden boxes for shipment abroad.

Some reports from the field remind one of the words of Shakespeare, sometimes quoted in describing the nature of an unselfish act: "It is twice bless'd; It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

One such report came from a California town: "May I say our members' meeting together on the war relief work is bringing out friendliness, co-operation and a spirit of service that is accomplishing much good in our field."

Pan-American Music Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—"To cement the bonds of friendship between North and South America through the universal language that is music," the Pan American Union has established a Music Division, announced Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General.

The new office, to be headed by Charles Seeger, is to function as a clearing house for information on the music of the Americas. Its main work will be to diffuse knowledge of music and musical activities throughout the two continents. The Division's services are to be available to all persons and organizations interested.

Among the first projects is publication of a series of reports on the music of the various republics.

The Division was recommended by a committee set up under State Department auspices in 1939 and came into being "through the co-operation of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Dr. Rowe explained.

Mr. Seeger, a Harvard graduate, was professor and chairman of the Music Department at the University of California for seven years, following which he was lecturer for 12 years at the Juilliard School of Music in New York. For two years he has been assistant director of the Federal Music Project.

Service Union President Arrested in New York

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—James J. Bambrick, President of local 32B of the Building Service Employees international union (American Federation of Labor), was indicted in General Sessions Court yesterday for grand larceny, forgery, and conspiracy in connection with the theft of $10,000 from the union. He was arrested in District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's office.

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America: Slave or Free?

17 Free Schools for All Bulwark of Democracy

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"America: Land of Opportunity." Among the "little people" of Europe, in peasant village and mountain hamlet you will find this dream. Always there is someone, or someone who knows someone, who has gone off across the seas and sent back glowing tales: "Here we have a chance." "Here we are equal." And always, "Here our children go to school, get an education."

But today we know, as never before, that any land where burns the torch of democracy is a land of opportunity.

And we know, too, that a government founded on the principles of freedom, a government for the people and by the people, demands an enlightened and intelligent citizenry; and that "institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," as George Washington called them, are essential to support and carry through this democratic way of life. Inseparable, then, are these two building stones of liberty: A democratic government,—and free schools for all the people.

Men have said that the vast system of universal public education as conceived and developed in the United States will go down in history as one of the great contributions to civilization of any peoples in all time. It is a glory of free America.

Democratic Education today stands shoulder to shoulder with Democracy in facing the greatest challenge of its history. Growing up in totalitarian States are young people trained in increasing numbers to a philosophy hostile to Democracy, aggressive in their conviction that Democracy is weakness, inefficiency, backwardness. Can the democratic life as a practical ideal be passed along through education? Further, can a working understanding of Democracy be gained in any way other than through education? Facing these two questions, educators know that the schools must measure up, that how the democracies make use of their future, if free to do so, depends largely upon education today.

Education Is Progressing

Adverse critics of the schools sometimes speak so often and so loudly it might seem that education in the democracies were in bad way. However, one need only to follow with an understanding heart and mind the problems being met and the progress being made, to form the conviction that this is not so. Great Britain, for example, even though faced by unprecedented problems of invasion by air and threatened invasion by land and sea, is making strides toward more democratic relations in the schools, and in a more practical way meeting the educational needs of more people. In the United States on every hand educators, assembled to pool their problems, fire one another to study and put into practice workable means of teaching children to understand and live the democratic way.

It is no small mandate, this, of Democracy's: Educating all the children of all the people. When American high schools and colleges were for the more academically minded few, traditional book knowledge could serve all. Today, the many kinds of children to be taught, bookish and non-bookish, plus the realization that "Democracy" itself must be taught, demand more enlightened educational leadership. Adult education, too, is growing rapidly and challenging at every point educational methods and aims. The plight of youth in the years of the depression, linked with the whole problem of unemployment has forced the schools to face and seek to improve the vocational and guidance setups.

Family life, to a degree notably behind-hand or even laissez-faire in meeting problems brought on by a streamlined age, continues to throw some of its responsibilities upon the schools; while the community finding itself ill equipped to deal with problems relating to youth turns to education for help also.

But these are not all the problems faced by democratic education. With a swiftness more intense than teacher-training institutions can match, education's demands upon its teachers have grown more exacting. Academic training plus teacher training and an ability to work well with young people is no longer considered sufficient. Teachers today must have vision, must know the significance of events, must understand the meaning of Democracy, must, further, be outstanding in living the democratic way. Because these demands of education upon teachers are so new, educators know that there are many schools poorly staffed for a modern world, many departments that resemble dictatorships more than democracies. That education shows an acute awareness of this situation, is one of many proofs of its essential soundness.

With all this, American education, seeking to bring the schools to all the people faces the unequal opportunity of the child of the rural districts in sparsely settled low-tax regions, many of these in the deep South. To help equalize educational opportunity throughout the United States, Federal Aid to the schools, with provision for local or State administration, is urged by most educators. With modern transportation, the problems of unemployment and other maladjustments due to inadequate educational background are no more held within the community that brings them about. Thus school problems become more Nation-wide, demanding as never before an intelligent well-informed citizen support.

Schools Re-examine Objectives

Today, with the greatest democracy turning supreme effort to strengthening defense, the schools amid a quick expansion of vocational training facilities not only to do their part in defense but to take advantage of Federal Aid in tackling the youth unemployment problem, re-examine objectives.

These children whom a totalitarian government happily cannot bend to its way of thinking—what are they learning beyond the three R's,with which to face at some future time the fanatically "loyal" youth of the totalitarian States in inevitable personal contact.

In addition to practice in democratic procedure in school and classroom these children are being helped to clarify their understanding of Democracy by contrasting it with autocratic methods. You may have seen in news columns of late one or more accounts of the schools in the United States where the pupils, discussing the two opposing ways of life, voted to set up artificially a "totalitarian way" within the school and abide by it for a day or week thus dramatizing it to a degree in their own experience.

A more imposing experiment, comparing the "slave way" and the "free way" has been carried on by the Child Research Station of the University of Iowa. The pupils, 10-year-old boys, were distributed in three "social climates" for their club work, making theater masks, airplane models, soap carvings and other recreational project work related to their classroom activities. The "climates" were a democracy, an autocracy, and a laissez-faire. Observers followed the activities, a stenographic record of conversation was made, and movies were taken. The leaders' accounts and those of the observers were included on the records.

Some of the findings are pertinent here. Is the democratic way inefficient, as the totalitarian states claim it to be? Under the "democracy" and "autocracy" the same amount of work was accomplished, but the quality of that in the democracy was found to be superior, and all production ceased in the autocracy when the leader stopped giving orders.

In the "autocracy" group there was distinct tension. Some children were obedient, repressed, apathetic; others while submissive to the leader were aggressive to one another. Rules were broken, discontent was manifest in the form of obstinacy. A tendency to divide into cliques and to gang up against one member was a distinct pattern. Nothing like this "scape-goat" procedure happened in the other groups.

In the "democracy" the children developed in friendliness, co-operation, initiative, and responsibility. They were happier.

As part of the experiment the children were shifted from group to group. Those shifted from the democracy to autocracy quickly changed in attitude, lost interest and initiative. Children going from the autocracy to the laissez-faire or democracy groups for the first few days were out of hand, full of acts of aggression, which, however, in the democracy group gradually lessened as they grew accustomed to the other method.

Totalitarian Thinking

In a day when totalitarianism and Democracy are in conflict on all major fronts, one need not look to national boundaries for all such conflicts. In spite of a vigorous emphasis on Democracy in democratic schools today, totalitarian ways of thought and action may be found. Therefore, it is the responsibility of a democratic citizenry to recognize these signs and support educators in rooting out causes.

I do not refer to subversive teaching. There is some subversive teaching; but it is not by any means always where claimed by anxious people. While alert, but not emotional, in protecting from the really suversive, the citizens of a democracy and the schools of a democracy have jointly a mandate of vigilance far wider in scope.

For example, complete central control and democratic education are incompatible. Further, the schools of democracy cannot let themselves be bent to the will of one powerful person or group. What shall be taught, what textbooks shall be used, what subjects may be discussed, are not for an organized minority to dictate. In Nazi Germany this is a familiar condition.

Shall the children of democratic schools be allowed to speak freely what they think? Shall they discuss controversial subjects, shall they be helped to learn to think clearly and independently? If the answer in any classroom is No, here are signs of totalitarianism.

Is there intolerance at home or at school? Are the children by inference or example encouraged to look down on or hate children of other races or peoples? Conviction of race superiority is a fundamental Nazi viewpoint just as its opposite, active friendliness based on a conviction of equality is fundamentally democratic.

Totalitarianism regiments children and institutions. Regimentation is easier than teaching people to think, is not unknown in the schools of Democracy, and no less totalitarian for being found there. Nor is the forcing of little children into subservience to teachers, or teachers into subservience to superintendents. Subservience and service are darkness and light. The schools serve the people, and those within them serve one another—or should, in a democracy.

Companionship, friendliness, mutual trust between parents and children, between old and young, are forms of the equality of man, and in a positive way indicate qualities of Democracy in school and home. Notably they are not to be found in the relations between those in power and those governed in totalitarian countries. Citizens must see to it that these qualities are active in home and school.

Finally, an unmistakable earmark of totalitarianism is lack of reverence for God. Government leaders are presented the people for adoration. Increasingly in Democracy's schools, through character training and a groping for right ways of emphasizing religious teaching, education seeks to dignify the individual. And the dignity of the individual is inseparable from reverence for God.

"Education has obligations to truth in itself and for its own sake,—obligations to seek it, defend it, and make humane use of it." This is one of the "intrinsic features of education" listed by the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association in a report: The Unique Function of Education in American Democracy.

Education, further, must keep alive memories, linking the past with the present and tempering the sensations of the hour by reference to the long experience of the race.

It must kindle and feed the imagination by bringing past achievements into view, and indicate how new forms of science, art, invention and human association may be called into being.

It must foster aspiration—the desire to be more, to acquire greater skill and knowledge and to create. It must cherish beauty as a value in itself and as contributing to mental health, power, and pleasure, as adding rewards to labor and delight to life.

It is bound to assert the liberty in which truth and the powers of mind and heart may flourish, to quicken minds, encourage searching and inventiveness, employ tolerance and the judicial spirit, and inculcate habits of gentleness and love.

Another article on this subject will appear Monday.

Air War: RAF Builds for Big Test

Continued from Page 1

first-hand survey of the extent of bomb damage in Britain and its significance so far as the air war outlook is concerned.

I have watched the British Air Force at work and seen the latest anti-aircraft defenses in action. I have discussed all the various aspects of the situation with pilots and staff officials and producers in industry, as well as with the best-informed neutral observers.

The gist of all these investigations is that England's position in the air war, which was frankly bad last summer, precarious in the autumn, and still not too good during this winter, is now decidedly improved, with prospects increasingly bright for the coming spring and summer months.

Three Main Questions

The three essential questions which govern the air outlook are these:

What is the real extent and importance of the damage done to Britain by six months of Nazi bombing?

What is the prospect of defending England successfully against a continuance and intensification of the German bomber attacks?

What are the possibilities of Britain taking the offensive against the Reich effectively in the air?

I have made it a particular point since returning to London of seeing for myself and having other correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor examine many of the worst areas of destruction by German bombers.

Places surveyed at first hand include Coventry, Birmingham, Cardiff, Swansea, the London industrial district, the City, the East End, the docks, and other localities.

I have spent whole days inspecting the bombed areas and towns, and been bombed out of my own apartments in midst of the process—so can speak from experience.

Vast Damage Wrought

The amount of damage done to cities, towns, and even peaceful villages of England is, of course, very great. In fact it is unquestionably stupendous.

No one can stand as I did where the heart of Coventry once was, and minimize the totalitarian brutality and senselessly indiscriminate nature of Nazi bombings.

No one can wander through the tragic chaos of blackened empty ruins that was a large section of the busy prosperous City of London, without being struck by the awful vastness of destruction.

No one can visit the derelict tenement areas in the East End of London where whole neighborhoods are now shattered into dismal silence, without feeling deeply the wholesale inhumanity of it.

But even so, and notwithstanding all I have just said, the dominant impression left by the incalculable damage I have seen is not how great it is, but how insignificant.

Little Military Significance

By this I mean both how relatively slight it is in comparison with all the undamaged houses and districts and towns and cities; and how little of the damage that has been done is of permanent military significance. The amount of serious damage to military objectives in Britain is amazingly slight.

There have been some hits, of course, on certain targets of strategic importance such as flying fields, docks, camps, railways, gasworks, and factories. But in many instances the damage has been surprisingly light and even if fairly heavy it has been repaired very quickly in most cases, and where factories have been destroyed or damaged beyond repair they are often in full production again in other premises surprisingly soon.

London provides the most striking instance of how light in relation to the whole is the vast damage that has been done by bombs. The proportion of the Capital's 2,000,000 odd buildings that have been destroyed or seriously damaged as distinguished from slight damage such as broken windows—is astonishingly small.

At Work on Debris

The figures of the total amount of damage to London cannot be published, but some idea of its extent can be gained from the fact that approximately 17,000 soldiers are now at work clearing up the debris of bombed houses and demolishing unsafe buildings.

Yet Colonel Denny of the Royal Engineers, who is in charge of this job for the London County Council, is definitely optimistic as to the future outlook.

Adolf Hitler could never destroy London, Colonel Denny told the Monitor. It's just too big. This is the impression one gets from a survey of the City and for that matter of the country generally.

But this favorable conclusion holds good only on the assumption of increasingly effective defenses against continuance and intensification of bombing, and particularly night bombing, for no nation could stand constant pounding indefinitely.

Courage and Good Humor

So far there has been not the slightest sign of the British people's resistance cracking. The most remarkable fact of all about this bombing is the way men and women of England carry on through it and in spite of it with measureless courage and calm and good humor.

This excellent morale is no doubt due in part to the feeling that Britain's position, both defensively and offensively, has been steadily if slowly improving.

This improvement has now passed a major milestone. There has been a marked increase lately in the effectiveness of defenses against the night bomber. The fact that 43 Nazi raiders were brought down after dark in the first half-month is intensely significant.

There is no doubt that this record figure indicates definite progress along all the various experimental lines that have been followed in the last four or five months in search for a solution of the night-bomber problem.

The drastic results of recent Nazi night raids on Glasgow, Bristol, Hull and London make it only too plain that a great deal more needs be done before it can be said that the menace of the night raider has been removed or even greatly reduced. Some progress, however, has been made. Night fighters such as the new Beauforts, better predictors for AA guns, and other secret devices play their part in this progress.

Daylight Defenses Improved

There has also been a parallel development in fighter planes for daylight defense against Nazi raiders. Several new types are in production of the Spitfires and Hurricanes.

Finally and perhaps most important of all, the British Air force is at last becoming adequately equipped for attack as well as defense. Here a great deal of credit is due to the United States. American bombers are now beginning to arrive in substantial quantities—and what is more to the point, in first-class quality.

The question of just how good are the American planes is not hard to answer in general terms. The plain fact is that the American fighter planes, though they have certain minor technical advantages over British Fighters such as being more maneuverable, simply have not got either the speed, the armor, or the armament of the British Spitfires and Hurricanes.

American Models Improved

In more recent models of American fighters now arriving here such as the Curtiss Tommyhawk an obvious effort has been made to correct these shortcomings. and if this progress continues there is no reason to doubt that the best American fighters will ultimately match the new improved Spitfires and Hurricanes. But they are not there yet by a long shot.

But in regard to bombers this picture is more or less reversed. The truth is that last spring and summer the British air authorities, seeing the air battle of Britain looming upon the horizon for early autumn or sooner, and finding there was no hope of getting anything useful from America for six or eight months or even more, took what proved to be the wisest course.

They turned almost the entire British production onto fighter planes, which, of course, are primarily a defensive weapon. And they placed orders in the United States principally for long-range bombers which are primarily of the offensive type.

The result is that Britain is now beginning to receive from America precisely the type of the large long-range plane the United States aviation industry is best equipped to build because of its long experience in the construction of commercial transport planes.

It is also getting them just at the moment when it is most important for Britain to be able to pass from defensive to offensive operations against Germany.

For although Britain has been bombing military targets in Germany for many months, the fact is that the RAF simply has not had enough heavy bombers capable of carrying heavy loads of big bombs over long distances.

This is the explanation of the relatively slight damage which appears to have been done in the Reich by British bombs, with the exception of Bremen, Hamburg, and certain other points near the coast.

These targets, like the continental invasion bases, are close enough to British bases to be effectively bombed with the two-engine type of bomber.

In addition several excellent fast four-engine bombers are now coming from America, and Britain, too, is now producing some of these big long-range bombers, such as the new Halifax. Thus the RAF is now rapidly accumulating a heavy bomber force which is already attacking the Reich with renewed impact.

Outlook Much Brighter

Thus the outlook for Britain in the air warfare is now much brighter than it has ever been before. Passage of the Lend-Lease Bill and President Roosevelt's promise in his recent speech that Britain is to get the planes it needs from America—implying that these planes will not only be produced but actually delivered—has put the future in a much better light. Empire airplane production, too, is improving, and the Empire Training Scheme is now beginning to turn out pilots in useful numbers.

Nevertheless, there is no tendency here to underrate the German Air Force, and it is realized that all of Britain's new air strength, backed by full support from America, will be needed to meet the onslaught which Germany is expected to launch some time this spring.

What will Britain be like after the war? Though little has appeared in news dispatches of the plans, far-reaching changes are foreseen. Mr. Browne will discuss them in his next article.

Stewart, Movie Actor, In the Army Now

LOS ANGELES, March 22 (AP)—This is IRCFF Day for Jimmy Stewart.

The I is for induction; R for reporters; C for cameramen, and FF for feminine fans, who crowded the subway terminal for a farewell glimpse of the movie academy award winner.

Maj. Arthur Davidson, commanding officer of the induction station, made certain that Jimmy didn't slip away unnoticed. He called reporters and cameramen into conference yesterday to plan details.

Despite the early hour, 7 a. m., P. S. T., women and girls crowded the terminal and the few blocks along which Mr. Stewart and other conscripts marched to induction headquarters.

Mr. Stewart heard about these preparations and appealed to friends at his studio to try to do something. But he was told, "Son, you're in the Army. . . ."

For the benefit of young men yet to be called, Major Davidson explained just what the Army should mean to Mr. Stewart and other soldiers. Sound reels will repeat his words throughout the Nation.

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Quick Action Vital To Vichy Economy

By the Associated Press

MARSEILLES, France—Dwindling supplies and economic stagnation in the unoccupied section of France are confronting the Vichy Government with the necessity of acting quickly to find some sort of solution.

Marseilles, greatest seaport and important manufacturing city of France, is typical of conditions in the unoccupied zone today. This largest city in unoccupied France is idle. There are too many people and not enough supplies. Every hotel is packed with foreign refugees from the German-occupied zone.

The crowds mill slowly along the sidewalks. Trolley cars are crowded. Shops with little to sell—and that rationed, make a pretense at business. Restaurants, also under severe rationing, have little food.

Everybody appears to be just waiting, for visas, for the end of the war, for business to recover, for hotel rooms, for food. . . .

What hope there is appears to rest principally on Chief of State Marshal Pétain.

Tighter Control

Faced with this growing economic inactivity, the Vichy Government appears now to be resorting to tighter governmental control of all activities within the State, while talk is centering once more around the proposed corporative State set-up, possibly taking form in the near future in the field of agriculture.

In the field of a more rigid State control the Government recently suspended the newspaper La Montagne of Clermont-Ferrand—generally known as pro-British—for five days. The newspaper fell under the ban of France's new censorship policy by which news items are not censored in advance, although newspapers are made responsible for what they publish.

At the same time 11 more French municipalities were placed under direct Government control.

Of even more significance is the Government's agricultural program, which, although still in the paper stage, is believed slated for inauguration by summer.

The plans, now in the files of the Ministry of Agriculture, would provide that all Frenchmen who work on or for the farm, along with their dependents, be part of a vast Government production machine controlling their activities.

It would control their earnings, their hours and their housing, as well as their co-operatives, buying and selling combines, mutual benefit, credit and insurance schemes.

End of Free Competition

It even will control their personal conduct. In short it would spell the end to the system of free competition.

Observers say that a good measure of the decisions probably will be left to the local branches of the Corporation, and that in these—despite theoretical Government control—the farmers probably will have their own way collectively. And the collective decision, if made at all, usually will leave it up to the individual.

On the other hand, it is contended that while the corporative plan recognizes the individual's right to trade as he pleases, here precisely is where his freedom is likely to disappear:

First, because it will be economically disadvantageous. With the farmer unable to obtain credits, insurance, various benefits and the better buying and selling rates of the purchase and sale co-operatives, except through the agricultural corporation, it is argued it would be economically disastrous for him to strike out for himself.

Three Council Groups

The Corporation plan provides, first, for a "vertical" division into local, regional and national Corporate Councils; second, for subsidiary organizations like trading co-operatives; third, for a "horizontal" cross-corporation division into special sections for each branch of production. The beet-growers will have their own national section, the cattlemen theirs, the dairy farmers theirs, and so on, over and above the local Corporate Council to which they will belong with all other farmers in the locality.

The "horizontal," or "specialized production" groups, will be in charge of fixing prices and "assuring balanced markets." Observers argue it will be impossible for them to do so without absolute control over the sale of farm produce and of farm needs.

The Ministry of Supplies, in dealing with the food shortage, has already set up distribution offices for each French Department, controlling the distribution of potatoes, animal fodder, livestock, coffee, grape juices, yeast, fruits and vegetables, wine and any derivatives of these, as well as fish and imported eggs.

The farmer must declare his stocks of each of these products to its respective distribution office, which has the right to requisition them and must give its permission before they can be transported.

Agricultural experts say that how much and what a farmer may produce also is likely to come under corporation control, although here again that is not the corporative planners' intention.

Corporation's Power

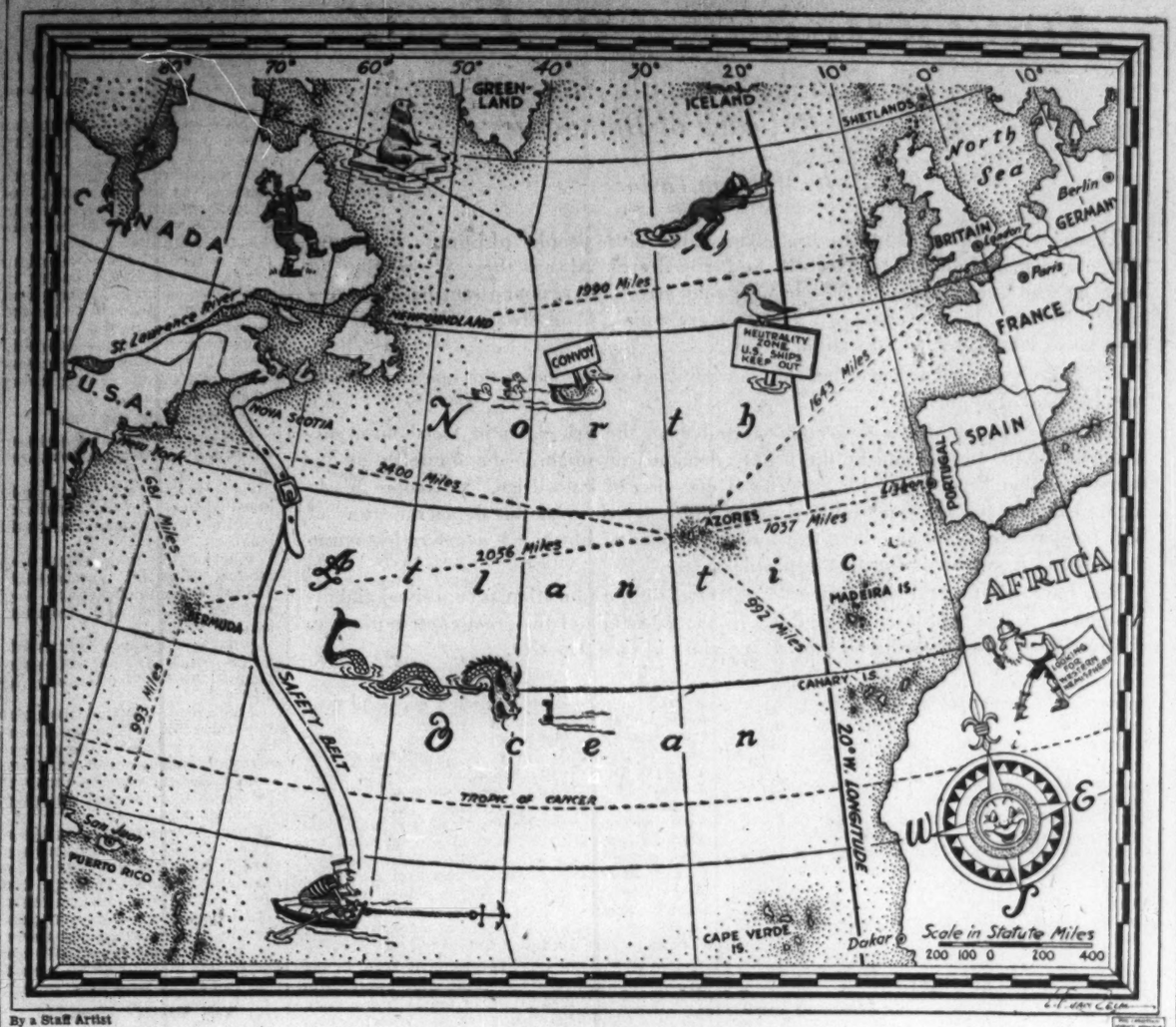
As long as prices are fixed, they contend, the law of supply and demand cannot operate. This would mean that there could be a shortage in some important staple and yet—since the price would be held down—the farmer still would find it paid better to go on producing something else of which there is plenty.

The only way to stop him, they conclude, would be by telling him what to produce and making him produce it, and the Corporation would be the logical instrument for doing this.

The reduced amount of fuel and of rolling stock is, besides, making the Government take measures to distribute the farming of different products as evenly as possible, so that they do not have to be hauled over long distances.

In five Mediterranean Departments, grapes for wine are grown almost exclusively. A law was passed last summer compelling every wine-grower with 1,250 or more acres under cultivation in those Departments to devote at least 12½ acres to some crop.

Puzzle: Where Does Our Side of World End?



By a Staff Artist

What Is the Western Hemisphere?

Wherein it is shown that a hemisphere may be one thing geographically and something else again politically.

Just What Is a Hemisphere? Boundaries Hard to Define

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—"Just what is a hemisphere?"

This question has suddenly ceased to be of interest to mapmakers only. A Senate resolution has put the world on notice that the United States will not recognize transfers of possesions "in this hemisphere" from one non-American power to another. And efforts have been made to legislate against the sending of United States soldiers outside "the Western Hemisphere." The resolutions have been silent on the boundaries of these hemispheres.

Began in Egypt

"A hemisphere is a relatively new invention, as human history goes," says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society. "In Biblical days men knew no terrestrial sphere to divide into halves. The earth they thought of was something like a platform supported on pillars, with the heavens as a canopy above it and dark waters beneath it.

"The Greek sages of Homer's time too considered the earth to be flat, circular as a dining room table, with oceans washing its dim outer edges. Their divisions of this flat earth were not hemisphere but 'climates' or zones, classified according to the plants and animals they contained

"It was Egypt, indirectly, that made the world a sphere. In the library of Alexandria, a thoughtful astronomer of the third century B. C., Eratosthenes, concluded that the earth is a ball and even completed its circumference. He made what is believed to be the earliest division of the earth into 'hemispheres,' but by a North-South classification. His pioneer 'equator' was a line extended through the Mediterranean and across Asia, called the parallel of Rhodes because that island marked its center. It was about 2,500 miles north of the true Equator Europe, Asia, and Africa were the only continents Eratosthenes made room for on his sphere

"It was more than 1,700 years later that Columbus, Cabot, Vespucci, and their followers revealed two new continents, and Balboa unveiled a new ocean. While struggling to crowd the vast new regions on a chart of the world in 1512, an obscure map-maker of Cracow, Stobnicza, dared to split the globe into two hemispheres for the first time. He let half of Asia lap over into the New World circle. The celebrated cartographer Mercator in 1538 used a scheme for showing the world in two heart-shaped hemispheres, Northern and Southern, divided along the Equator.

"Since then, geographers have encountered increasing difficulty in slicing the sphere into East-West halves. The only division about which they can be positive is that into the Northern and Southern hemispheres, with the respective pole as the exact center of each and the unswerving Equator as the dividing line. But for all other divisions, a hemisphere is merely any 180-degrees of the earth's surface, according to choice. If the dividing lines are to run through the North and South Poles, and so mark out so-called 'Eastern' and 'Western' Hemispheres, there can be a great many of them, varying with the meridian of longitude which is arbitrarily chosen as the starting point.

"In addition to the element of choice involved in defining Eastern and Western Hemispheres, there is the further difficulty that the great land masses of the earth are so unequal in size as to defy exact segregation in 180-degree divisions. Europe, Asia, Australia, and Africa— generally thought of as belonging in the Eastern Hemisphere—cannot be compressed into any true hemisphere because they stretch through 208 degrees of the earth's surface, a lap-over of 28 degrees. On the other hand, North and South America—the Western Hemisphere lands — do not fill 180 degrees. When a full hemisphere is assigned to them, it necessarily cuts into European and Asiatic territory Since no division of 180-degree hemispheres can both incluude the appropriate land masses and exclude the inappropriate ones, geographers have had to compromise along practical—but not saraight-lines.

"Most map-makers have accepted the meridian 20 degrees west of Greenwich, Eng., as the boundary line in the Atlantic between 'Eastern' and 'Western' Hemispheres Geographically, the meridian includes the Cape Verde Islands and the Azores in the Western Hemisphere, but actually these island groups are more closely associated with the Eastern Hemisphere. The other borderland islands are Greenland and Iceland. Few people dispute that Greenland belongs logically in what has come to be considered the world's western half, but Iceland, the bulk of which is east of this line, has been classified by different geographers in both hemispheres.

"On the other rim of the Western Hemisphere, thus delineated, the boundary line would geographically be the meridian 160 degrees east of Greenwich. Such a line would divorce New Zealand from Australia, the easternmost extension of Siberia from the main bulk of the U S. S. R., and many Japanese-mandated islands from Japan. Only map-makers, therefore, follow such a rigid definition of the Western Hemisphere's western boundary, and they only to keep their circle round. Others generally accept as a compromise the International Date Line This flexible time frontier has been zigzagged so as to leave New Zealand in the Eastern Hemisphere, all of the Aleutian Islands in the Western, and all of Siberia in the Eastern."

Quebec Premier Sees Boon In Waterway Agreement

QUEBEC, March 22 (AP)—Development of navigation and power projects on the St. Lawrence River will prove "very advantageous to Quebec Province," Premier Godbout declared at a press conference yesterday.

The Premier, announcing that the Government will acquire the Beauharnois power system shortly, said development of the St. Lawrence will allow Quebec to retain "supremacy in electric power and to create a provincial hydro (power plant)."

The Premier said he favored the agreement signed by Canada and the United States for the development of the St. Lawrence because it would mean for Quebec a "tremendous" increase of power at Beauharnois and it would assure the eventual development of power in the Lachine Rapids sections.

Ontario Shifts

OTTAWA, March 22 (AP)—The change in the attitude of the Ontario Government toward the St. Lawrence Waterway from hostility to acquiescence coincided with the outbreak of war, it was indicated in correspondence between Premier Mitchell Hepburn and Ontario Prime Minister Mackenzie King filed in the House of Commons.

The correspondence covers the period from May 31, 1938, to Feb. 13, 1941, and begins with Mr. Hepburn expressing his opposition in sharp terms. The first change is indicated on Oct. 17, 1939.

Mr. King had told Mr. Hepburn that Ontario "holds the key to this development and its power needs must to a large extent determine the direction of further negotiations."

In reply, Mr. Hepburn, on Oct. 28, 1939, said: "It seems to be that a project which may be of great importance to the industrial life of Ontario or any other Province is not a matter of concern for that Province only but one of deep interest and importance to Canada.

"If this is accepted as true, then it follows that it is the proper function, in fact, the duty, of your Government to further in every reasonable and practicable way projects which are of deep concern to individual provinces."

Bombed Churches Carry On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AN ENGLISH SOUTHCOAST PORT—Examples of how churches in Britain are carrying on despite air-raid damage, are found in two southcoast ports. Moreover a degree of co-operation and understanding never previously achieved between different denominations has resulted from the need for mutual help.

Dotted about, amid the destruction and damage in both towns, are the ruins of no less than 36 churches, of every denomination. There is also considerable damage done to two cathedrals.

This is a heavy toll taken in only two towns. Among those entirely destroyed are two churches dating from the thirteenth and the fifteenth centuries, as well as some relatively modern buildings. Added to the churches damaged are numerous other places of worship used by other denominations.

Demolition of churches has completely failed to keep people from worshiping. Congregations are being cared for in the neighboring unharmed churches. There are rearranged services, and the clergy from the bombed areas are sharing the work; also special services, often at unorthodox times, to meet the needs of the "homeless" congregations and soldiers and sailors who have lost their own garrison churches.

From their adversity the Free Churches are building up a new unity. Combined services attended by Congregationalists, Baptists, and Wesleyans, are being held in the churches left standing. An appeal has even been launched to the Free Churches to accept the challenge of the situation and grasp the opportunity for joining together permanently, sinking all differences, and becoming a united Free Church.

In these stricken towns citizens are determined to continue with their religious worship, come what may. If all their churches were destroyed—they say they would still have the open air for services.

Czechs and Poles Get British Pledge Of 'Faithful Ally'

LONDON (CP)—Mr. Hugh Dalton, British Minister of Economic Warfare, spoke to Czechoslovak soldiers in their own language in London March 17 and promised them that Britain "will always remain your faithful ally."

"Your freedom and your right to live your own national life shall be restored to you in the new Europe of tomorrow," Mr. Dalton said in a speech reported by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

"But in that new order," he warned, "no state can safely stand alone, least of all if it has Germans for neighbors."

The Minister congratulated Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czechoslovakia, and Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister, on the "intimate collaboration" of their respective governments.

"This close Czechoslovak-Polish union might become the nucleus of a much wider federal structure in Central Europe," he predicted.

'Wolframite Rush' in Portugal

LISBON, Portugal, March 22 (AP)—A "wolframite rush" is sweeping Portugal. Thousands of peasants are deserting their cabbage gardens and little farms for the hills where they are engaging in a fury of mining like the forty-niners of California.

Wolframite is the chief ore of tungsten used in high speed tools and munitions making.

Despite a warning by the Government, which fears crops will suffer, hundreds of North Portugal peasants have joined the rush in the last 24 hours from the villages of Borralha, Campo de Gales, Tarouca, Via Pouca de Aguiar Alva, Castro Daires, and Codicoso.

Said the newspaper O Seculo:

"Families of peasants who had lived happily their bucolic life, working from sunrise to sundown to earn just enough to keep themselves alive have been seriously tempted to wolframite mining.

"Neighbors who long had been friends and shared poverty with resignation, hoping generation after generation that the land one day would produce more than what they needed to eat, have become enemies in a fury to extract in one day's digging what a whole month of tilling the land would produce."

Sister Drives Draftee's Cab

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Mrs. Viola Renz will carry on for her brother, Wilfred La Baube, taxicab driver, who was called for duty in the Selective Service army.

She obtained a taxicab driver's license and is the only woman in St. Louis to hold such a permit.

New Louvain Library Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Projects for rebuilding the famous Library of Louvain, destroyed by German shellfire for the second time within a quarter of a century, are already in hand by the university authorities.

In the war of 1914, this historic library was completely destroyed. Three years after the war ended, the library arose from its ruins largely due to gifts from America. It was rebuilt on plans drawn up by Whitney Warren, an American architect. Its shelves were filled with books contributed by large numbers of foreign universities.

Today the library has again been largely destroyed and only a part of the works it contained has been saved. The reading room reserved for university students has been completely destroyed, and the only recourse for students wishing to engage in researches of a literary or scientific nature is to go to the Royal Library in Brussels.

To rebuild the library a sum running into many millions of francs will be necessary. Some gifts have already come in, but so long as Belgium remains under German tutelage there are necessarily difficulties in the way of this great undertaking.

Ships of Laid-Up Fleet Bought by Alcoa Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Two cargo vessels laid up in the James River in Virginia have been sold to the Alcoa Steamship Company, Inc., for $350,000, the Maritime Commission announced.

The vessels, both of which are now in the laid-up fleet of the Maritime Commission, are the Bensalem and Mercer Victory.

As a part of its bid, the company also agreed to acquire two C-1 cargo vessels which are to be completed in the near future.

The vessels will be used in trade between United States Atlantic and Gulf ports and north coast of South American and Caribbean ports.

Shadow of U.S. Navy Blocks Japan's Path

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany wants Japan to stir up trouble for the United States in the Far East, but Japan wants assurances that it will not have to deal with the full strength of the United States Navy.

This may be taken as the main reason that the Japanese Foreign Minister is now en route to Berlin. For Yosuke Matsuoka undoubtedly hopes to obtain a pledge, for whatever it may be worth, that will do two things.

The first is to free Japan from the fear of an attack by Russia

The second is a promise by Germany to effect a division of United States naval strength as a condition for any Japanese "participation" against America.

Without a suitable base nearer to Japan than Pearl Harbor, it will be extremely difficult for the United States to carry an offensive campaign to Far Eastern waters. This assessment of strategical conditions, however, does not mean that in the unfortuante event of hostilities involving the United States and Japan, the latter country would not feel the pressure that can be brought to bear by the United States Navy.

Japan and Foreign Trade

Japan's present position as a Nation is entirely due to its foreign trade and its future depends upon this trade being maintained. Consequently freedom of the seas is vital to Japan.

Denial of this freedom is the pressure the United States Navy can exert without projecting a naval campaign across the Pacific. The new political development in the Far East—and the stiffening American attitude toward Japan—raise such a blockade to a position of major strategic importance.

Japan is well aware of this possibility, and this knowledge has heretofore exerted a restraining influence on Japanese aspirations.

At present Japan is undecided on its course of action, except that it proposes to obtain all the strategic advantages it can without being called to account.

The progress of the war in Europe has alternately raised and dashed Japan's hopes. Should Naziism prevail, Japan will no longer hesitate to attempt to enforce the various bellicose demands which have been either guardedly expressed officially, or raucously voiced by unofficial exponents of their country's policies.

Japanese Ambitions

The latest feeler thrown out, indicated that Japanese ambition now extends to acquiring a dominion that comprises China, Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies, and much of Australasia, and even hints at the inclusion of Australia and New Zealand.

Reference to the Philippines was diplomatically omitted from the agenda, but there can be no doubt but that the possibility of bringing this rich possession under Japanese influence has been taken into consideration.

For some years Japan has furthered its ambition at the expense of China without incurring more than routine protests from the United States, and Japan has predicated its actions on the assumption that apathetic public opinion in the United States would not uphold a forceful objection to Japan's moves, the Navy's demands for fortifying Guam and Samoa, or the imposition of retaliatory economic measures.

U. S. Attitude Stiffens

However, the American people have experienced a recent change of heart. Congress has authorized military defenses for Guam and Samoa, certain economic restrictions have been imposed upon trade with Japan, and there has been a gradual hardening of this country's attitude toward Japan.

The cool reception given Japan's new Ambassador, and his statement which implied that he sensed a radical change in public opinion in this country in so far as its relations with Japan are concerned, the strengthening of United States forces in Hawaii, Alaska, the Philippines, and Congressional consent to fortifying Guam and Samoa, all combine to give the Nipponese Government reason to believe that a showdown is in the offing.

Meanwhile Japanese infiltration into Indo-China continues, because Japan realizes that as long as Singapore remains available as a potential base for United States naval forces, Nippon cannot hope to command the eastern seas or the Strait of Sunda.

Air Bases Important

The development of modern air power and the establishment of a chain of air bases across the Pacific by the United States, has had a decided effect on naval strategy in that ocean. No longer is the defense of Manila a forlorn hope, and with Manila flanking the 2,800-mile route from Japan to Singapore, the Nipponese may well pause before committing themselves to attempting the conquest of Singapore or the Netherlands East Indies.

As long as the British control the Atlantic, the United States Fleet, with Singapore, Manila, and Australian ports at its disposal can control the Pacific sufficiently to frustrate Japan's expansion ambitions in southern waters.

Should the United States, with its present "one ocean" navy, be called upon to exercise control of both the Atlantic and the Pacific, the problem will be a difficult one to solve.

Sparring for Time

While sparring for time awaiting the completion of additional naval units, the forces alloted to the Pacific will probably be assigned the limited objective of denying Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies to Japan, and sweeping the seas for Japanese merchantmen.

Japan can never realize its ambition of a Far Eastern hegemony without possession of Singapore and a sure source of oil, for without an adequate supply of oil it cannot carry on an extended naval campaign.

Even should Japan succeed in occupying Sumatra and Borneo, it would find the oil wells and pipe lines rendered useless for months to come. Furthermore, according to statisticians, the Netherlands East Indies total annual output of oil in 1940 was about 46,000,000 barrels, while it is estimated that Japan's war needs in oil amounts to some 60,000,000 barrels, and Japan would have no other source of supply.

Unless some radical change in favor of Naziism occurs, Japanese territorial ambitions had best remain a matter of wishful thinking.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Strategy in Pacific

New forces are at work in the Pacific. Britain is increasing its defenses, the United States stiffening its attitude, and the Axis powers conferring on questions of world strategy.

The impact of these developments, from a military and naval standpoint, are surveyed in two articles. Yesterday Maj. James Ross found Singapore a very high hurdle to Japanese ambitions. Today the naval position is studied by Captain Oliver.

Greeks Have Double Cause to Celebrate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—The 120th anniversary of Greek independence on March 25 will have special observance here beginning tomorrow with a parade of Greek societies in which 15,000 marchers are expected to participate.

On Tuesday, the anniversary itself, which is celebrated in communities throughout the country and which Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has officially proclaimed "the Day of Greece" in New York will see a three-day "Help Greece" drive inaugurated. This will be under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Greek War Relief Association, which has added more than $250,000 to the $4,500,000 sent to Greece for relief work.

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English Church Maps Postwar Reconstruction

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 21—An increasing sense of responsibility is being shown by leaders of Christian churches in Britain toward the planning of postwar social and economic reconstruction.

Widespread discussion on the extent and nature of the contribution which religious thought and influence should make in molding the new order has been aroused here by the publication, in pamphlet form, of progressive proposals drawn up at the recent Malvern Conference convened by the Archbishop of York and attended by 22 other bishops, eight deans, and other prominent Anglican churchmen.

Some of these proposals, notably that which declares private ownership of property and industry should be curtailed, or even ended, if it conflicts with social justice and welfare, have been considered almost revolutionary, when viewed as points of Church of England policy.

But far from being deterred by the nation-wide controversy raised by the Church's initial move for "a new integration of religion, morals, politics and economics," two of the most influential English ecclesiastics, Archbishop Temple of York and the Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. Edward Sydney Woods, have reaffirmed emphatically their determination that the Christian churches shall play a leading role, not only in the moral but also in the material reconstruction.

Overemphasis on Production

The Archbishop of York, second only to the Archbishop of Canterbury in importance in the Church of England, and one of the most active churchmen in planning political and economic reconstruction for Europe, has just told the York Rotarians that one of the chief economic ills has been the overemphasis on production. "Distribution and consumption are entitled to greater considerations. This is the natural order as God made it," he said.

He also urged the immediate drawing up of social and economic reforms so that full advantage may be taken of the wartime readiness of the people to make sacrifices for the general cause.

The Bishop of Lichfield, writing in a diocesan magazine, also called for a start now on the new order and specified a more definite attack on poverty and slums and a speedy start on the removal of educational inequalities. He contended that a statement of Britain's true war aims was very much overdue.

The first of the practical recommendations drawn up as a result of the Malvern Conference is that the Church of England, as an employer and as an owner and administrator of property, should put its own house in order. "Our sincerity in putting forward our other proposals will be judged and rightly judged by the energy with which we take this task in hand," it was stated.

Both churchmen and laymen have been quick to point out how great is the need of reform in this aspect of Church affairs. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, among the biggest land and property owners in Britain, have to some extent earned the reputation of being unyielding landlords while they not only have drawn income from some of the worst slum areas in the country, but even possess "undesirable property."

Attitude Toward Property

The Anglican Church's attitude toward private property as proposed by the Malvern Conference, is as follows:

"It is the traditional doctrine of Christendom that property is necessary to the fullness of personal life; all citizens should be enabled to hold such property as is contributing to their moral independence and spiritual freedom, without impairing that of others; but where the rights of property conflict with the establishment of social justice or the general social welfare, those rights should be overridden, modified, or, if need be, abolished."

Regarding private industrial enterprise, it is claimed by these Anglican Church leaders that certain features in the existing society are stumbling blocks to those endeavoring to live Christian lives and that private ownership of the principal industrial resources "may be such a stumbling block."

It is added that the way of life founded on the supremacy of the economic motif, in which the interests of the consumer and the producer are secondary to those of capital "is contrary to God's plan for mankind."

Answering criticisms that the Church, by such pronouncements, is falling into the error of thinking that some magical political or economic formula can be found to solve all these problems, it has been pointed out subsequently by Archdeacon K. C. H. Warner of Lincoln that the Malvern Conference recognized that far more expert inquiry is needed before the Church definitely can condemn private enterprise as a stumblingblock to Christian society.

Meanwhile, however, an Anglican Church conference has made certain proposals for economic reform which aim at restoring man's economic activity "to its proper place as a servant to his whole personal life." These are being further exampled by a committee of economists, industrialists, and labor representatives.

Aim of Proposals

Briefly these propositions are that a solution of unemployment and ultimately a vital contribution to lasting peace can be found in ceasing to make monetary gain the cornerstone of industry; that the satisfaction of human needs should become the basis of a new monetary system; that capital and labor should have equal control of industry; that in international trade a genuine interchange of mutually needed commodities must replace the struggle for a so-called favorable trade balance.

Under the heading of social reform, the Conference advocates extraordinary means of reviving agriculture in Britain; the ending of the exploitation of the earth's resources; wide new educational facilities for both children and adolescents; a determined effort by all Christians to find an effective solution for the Jewish problem and to check anti-Semitism.

The conclusions of the Malvern Conference are put forward not only as a matter for further discussion, but as basis for immediate action by groups and individuals through the ordinary channels of public life. Congregations are called to meet regularly to find practical means for remedying local social evils.

Controversy on the Malvern Conference has arisen mainly over the question of whether it is the proper function of the Church to plan actual social and economic reforms, or whether it should confine itself to making men better Christians in the course of which it is inferred that reforms naturally would be introduced.

The Malvern Conference's reply to the latter contention is contained in a reaffirmation of the declaration made at the Madras Conference of December, 1938, which decided: "It is not enough to say that if we change the individual we will, of necessity, change the social order. For the social order is made up of inherited attitudes which have come down from generation to generation through customs, laws, institutions. . . . Change those individuals and you do not necessarily change the social order unless you organize those changed individuals into collective action in a wide-scale frontal attack upon those corporate evils."

Archbishop

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. William Temple
Who Organized Church of England Social Reform Movement

Plymouth Pounded Savagely Second Night in Row by Nazis

PLYMOUTH, England, March 22 (AP)—For the second night in succession the German Air Force blasted this southwest port, shattering and burning homes and killing and injuring many persons.

Hundreds of persons left homeless by the assault, wandered through bomb-pitted streets this morning as rescue workers searched for victims trapped in the debris.

Fire watchers and rescue crews who worked through raids of the past two nights said the six-hour pounding last night was worse than any other this ancient port has undergone.

Lights were off in some sections, but fires and explosions lighted up the whole city through the night.

One bomb hit a shelter housing 250 persons left homeless in an attack the previous night.

Considerable damage was done to business houses.

Several spots made historic by Pilgrims and early navigators were damaged.

Many citizens, without heat and water, nestled in the ruins of their homes after daybreak for their first hours of sleep in two nights.

The Germans followed the same pattern last night as the night before: bathing the city with fire, then following up with waves of bombers pouring down explosives.

Australian Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, who arrived in Plymouth last night shortly before the attack began, escaped injury. He is staying at Lord Astor's home near the city.

An eyewitness of the two latest attacks on Plymouth described last night's raid as the "most fearful spectacle this town ever saw."

"Incendiaries lit up the area for miles around," he said. "A bomb hit a hotel and flames shot 100 feet into the air, and stores a short distance away were set ablaze by fiery splinters."

A bank was closed after discovery of a time bomb on the premises and employees and police carried out big boxes of coins and documents.

Australian fliers joined in fighting the many fires. The post office and the Methodist church were burned out, the wing of a hospital was set on fire and a lumberyard burned. A number of firemen and policemen were injured.

A witness said the fires "were so numerous" at one time that "it was impossible to tackle them all. You could read a newspaper by the glow."

Volunteer Firewomen Ready in N. Y. Need

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—If war comes to America, New York is planning to use volunteer firewomen, Fire Lieut. Edward B. Shanks disclosed here to a national gathering of the American Women's Voluntary Services at the organization's national training institute.

Lieutenant Shanks told the delegates that women will attend courses in chemical warfare, industrial plant protection and other subjects.

Already, he said, A. W. S. members have surveyed the types of buildings in various areas and the industrial and fire hazards, and have helped list every garage in the city, all mechanical equipment such as cranes for removing debris; the number and size of trucks, the amount of gasoline storage in each neighborhood and other information.

Europe in Hunger: War Has a Great Appetite

By Ann Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why is Europe menaced by starvation? The situation has generally been explained as the result of confiscation by Germans of food stocks in occupied territory for use of the German people and Army.

That may be true but it is only part of the story.

Under normal conditions the Continent of Europe could probability feed itself. That would not permit luxury living but it would mean a living standard.

The present situation, therefore must be the result of the appearance of a new consumer on the Continent.

That consumer was introduced by Germany and is called war.

It is not people but war industries that require the produce that should feed the hungry in German occupied territories.

A Polish expert writing in the London "Polish Daily" supplies statistics to support this thesis.

According to figures furnished by this expert the Reich had between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 tons of grain on hand at the outbreak of the war. All the conquered lands were able to satisfy their own grain needs, and Poland and Rumania exported.

But because of the war grain production in all these countries was seriously affected. In Norway and Denmark it was 25 per cent below the average, in Netherlands and France 40 per cent below. It was below average in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and even in the Reich itself.

Imports from the Balkans and possibly from Russia tended to offset this loss. Taking this into consideration and also remembering the great German reserve stocks, the conclusion is reached that there was enough grain on the Continent to feed all its peoples for the year 1940-1941 and possibly even during the year following. If the bread provided in occupied countries is insufficient in quantity and poor in quality, that is because the Germans are unwilling to draw upon their reserves and are using grain for the manufacture of alcohol.

Could Produce Enough

The Continent could produce enough starches and sugars to feed its inhabitants. The Reich alone should now be able to produce 60,000,000 tons of potatoes a year, considering that in 1940 an additional 150,000 hectares of ground was given over to the cultivation of that staple food. Potatoes have always been an important item in Poland. As for sugar, both Poland and France grow the sugar beet in great quantities. Yet trustworthy reports from the Reich and occupied territories tell of constant shortage of both potatoes and sugar. This can hardly be laid to labor shortage for hundreds of thousands of war prisoners and compulsory labor "recruited" in the conquered lands and taken from Italy have replaced German farm workers now in the Army.

The potato shortage is explained by the enormous quantities of that vegetable sent to the alcohol factories. According to the "Deutsches Nachrichten" three-quarters of the 1941 crop has been marked for that purpose. That figure is necessarily highly exaggerated, but it serves to call attention to the necessity of finding substitutes for gasoline and therefore the Nazi problem of fuel oil.

Milk for Plastics

The sugar shortage is due to similar causes. One kilogram (2.2 pounds) of sugar will produce 250 grams of glycerine, according to the expert's figures. Glycerine is necessary for the manufacture of explosives. The by-products of the sugar beets are no longer used for cattle feed but along with potatoes are made to yield alcohol.

As for the milk shortage, it is true that lack of feed has resulted in the slaughter of many cows. On the other hand the Reich had laid in enormous stocks of condensed milk from Switzerland and still gets the Swiss surplus. If there is no milk for the people under German control it is again because the Germans are not willing to call upon their reserve supply; and for another reason too easily overlooked—that they are using vast quantities of milk in the manufacture of plastics, thus releasing otherwise necessary wood and metals for arms production.

The situation in regard to fats is somewhat different. In pre-war years the Reich imported 50 per cent of the fats it used, despite herculean efforts to become self-sufficient in this respect. With the exception of Denmark most of the German-occupied countries also imported fats. Yet from the viewpoint of edible fats none of these countries should really suffer during 1941.

Notwithstanding the loss of fish and fish oils, there should be a sufficiency of butter, margarine, lard, vegetable oil to maintain reasonable health standards. The reason that there is not sufficient is to be found in the production of glycerine, stearin and their kind. Germany being poor in cellulose, it must have glycerine for the manufacture of explosives. Hence to the glycerine factories goes the food that should feed the people.

It is not, then, the German civilian population that is consuming the food diligently gathered up in the occupied lands and shipped to the Reich. At least not much of it. Most of it is destined for the Reich's insatiable war machine—war industry and the Army.

Last Italian Stronghold In East Libya Capitulates

CAIRO, Egypt, March 22 (AP)—A one-day assault after 15 weeks of siege resulted in capture of the oasis of Giarabub and collapse of Italy's last armed stand in eastern Libya, Britain's African Army headquarters declared.

An announcement said the garrison's commander and 800 soldiers surrendered on the afternoon of March 21, after "a short operation" started the day before by Australian and British troops.

The oasis, a cluster of sun-baked native buildings around an ornate mosque of the Senussi Mohammedan sect, has held out since the first Australian mechanized cavalry and British artillery units arrived there Dec. 4, cutting off its defenders from retreat or reinforcement.

The garrison, 150 miles south of Bardia and 30 miles west of the Egyptian frontier, has had only such supplies as Italian planes could drop.

The nearest Italian force, in the Cufra oases 350 miles farther south, surrendered to Free French forces March 1.

"While more important operations were continuing in Cirenaica," British headquarters announced, "it was decided not to attack Giarabub, but to leave it under observation only by reconnaissance troops.

"Within the last few days an opportunity arose finally to clear up the situation. A detachment of British and Australian troops was detailed for the task. After a short operation staring Thursday, March 20, the Italian commander of Giarabub capitulated Friday afternoon."

The British said they had refrained from bombing or shelling the oasis out of consideration for the Senussi Brotherhood, who look upon Giarabub as a minor Mohammedan Mecca.

London's Transport 'Troopers'

LONDON (B. P. S.)—Each of the 78,000 bus and subway drivers, conductors, clerks and others employed by the London Passenger Transport Board is a "shock trooper" in the embattled British capital.

The Transport Board, as is the case with main-line railways throughout Britain, has been controlled by the Government since the beginning of the war. It has been responsible for the evacuation of 607,000 children from the City without a single mishap, and for the provision of accommodations for 124,000 persons in subways and other deep air-raid shelters, according to the Board's recently published report on activities during the first 18 months of the war.

In this connection, the Board has erected bunks, installed sanitary and ventilation systems. It has daily cleaned the maze of underground passages, platforms, escalators and train tracks, many of which carry heavy traffic by day and serve as community living centers by night. In addition, it operates a light refreshment service in all its shelters during air-raid alarms.

Each week day, an emergency fleet of 900 buses takes to the streets of London an hour before sundown—the evening peak period—to carry City workers home to the suburbs before the blackout and evening blitz begin.

Of the 78,000, only 72 men employees serving in the armed forces have been killed on active service. On the other hand, 116 of the men and women employees who stayed behind have been killed through enemy action on the job, some 300 others have been injured.

Often during tense alert periods and sometimes even through actual air raids, they find themselves in streets where debris, demolition activity and unexploded time-bombs necessitate constant diversion of traffic. Yet these workers have given their leisure time to organizing special home guard battalions and air raid precaution squads.

Debunking Nazi Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Every evening throughout the week listeners in North America to the British Broadcasting Corporation programs on the short waves can hear at 7:45 p. m. a five minute talk on the objectives of current Nazi radio propaganda. This little feature is known as "Listening Post."

In Britain "listening posts" are scattered all over the country to listen for and give warning of raiding enemy planes. But even more important is the "listening post" known as the B. B. C's Monitoring Service. This organization employs well over 100 expert listeners who, with headphones plugged in to high-class selective radio sets, listen to over a million words daily from all over the world. These are translated when necessary, transcribed, and sent off to various Government departments. This means that over 230 news bulletins are heard daily, even those in such uncommon languages as Berber and Albanian. "Listening Post" gives what may be described as the compressed pith extracted from all these.

The mass of reading matter, when boiled down, not only provides news for the public, but also gixes full data for the experts who analyze propaganda. Listeners to the nightly talk hear what the Germans are saying and the truth about their assertions is given. Recently, for instance, Germany tried to drive a wedge between Britain and the United States by inferring that the former had sacrificed a good block of her colonial empire for "fifty ancient tubs described as destroyers." The same crude methods were employed in the early months of the war to divide Britain from her French ally.

Most of the German and Italian propaganda destined for Europe is transmitted on the medium waves and cannot be heard in America. "Listening Post" is a useful corrective to the frequently distorted outlook which is sent out for American consumption on the short wave bands by the enemy countries.

Church Itself Has Equality Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, March 22

In its effort for a more equal distribution in the national economy, the recent reform discussion under the Archbishop of York at Malvern came up against some stiff problems within the Church of England itself.

One of these problems was in regard to the strange discrepancies in the remuneration of clergymen. An example is cited of the vicar of a parish of 200 persons receiving £700 a year emolument, while another vicar in a parish of 10,000 was receiving a stipend of only £300.

Monticello Lodge Undergoes Restoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation has begun the restoration of the southeast group of buildings at Monticello, picturesque home of Thomas Jefferson near Charlottesville.

The work is under the direction of the Foundation's permanent restoration committee headed by Dr. Fiske Kimball, of Philadelphia. The restoration architect is Milton L. Grigg, of Charlottesville.

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Washington Censorship? Position Becomes Clearer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—The Government's attitude and policies on war-emergency censorship have been clarified considerably in the last few days and can now be set out in considerable detail. They take form along the following lines:

1. The most recent new development is the desire of the Administration, initiated by the Navy and War Departments, that newspapers in the United States extend to the British the same courtesy and co-operation as they apply to their own armed forces in safeguarding military information, ship and aircraft movements and related data of eivdent value to the enemy. Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, has himself put in a quiet appeal for this kind of aid.

2. All high defense officials—the President, Navy and War Department chiefs, and both military and civilian press officers—frankly admit that there will necessarily be an increasing amount of secret and confidential military knowledge that will be withheld at the source. This will include the movement of armed forces, various construction and repair projects, armament designs and the like.

Voluntary Acceptance

3. These officials have earnestly assured the Washington correspondents that there is no desire, intention or plan on the part of the Administration to impose any control or censorship on the press—either by law or by coercion—which isn't voluntarily accepted by the press itself as a patriotic necessity. Guided only by its own sense of responsibility, the press will be subjected to no control and will be free to make its own decisions as to what it should or should not print.

4. If the United States were at war, radio, because it is a means of international communication, would inevitably be completely supervised by the government but there is no intention to apply any more limitation on news dissemination by radio than upon news dissemination by the press.

5. Those closest to President Roosevelt in the field of press relations affirm that the Administration extends complete support to the principle and the practice of an absolutely free and independent press and expects the most outspoken criticism, however acute the crisis.

Most correspondents credit the Administration with complete good faith in this matter of censorship and, after recent conversations with authoritative representatives of the White House and the Navy and War Departments, are convinced that there is most certainly no plot afoot to turn the war emergency into a raid on the independence of the press, no foul scheme in the making to muzzle the newspapers.

Public Reassured

There has been new, strong and responsible reassurance on this point to the press and thereby to the public.

It is recognized by the newspapermen that in concrete instances, either through bad judgment or bad intention, the case for withholding "military information" could be abused and used as a device to try to cover up other information. Specifically, if there are blunders, instances of carelessness or acts of corruption in the administration of the defense program, will such information suddenly become "military," confidential, hush-hush?

The public has an interest and a right to know how it is going to be served in this connection. The Administration earnestly declares that there will be no hush-hush. Congress eagerly says it will be a veritable watch-dog. The press is ready to watch both the watch-dog and the Administration.

The Washington press corps has been interested by the genuine understanding of the role of a free press even in wartime on the part of the Public Relations Chiefs of the War and Navy Departments. If their influence effectively guides subordinates, then at least 95 per cent of all military information will be unrestricted and only about 5 per cent withheld at the source.

"We believe in the freedom of the press; the press is its own best censor" is the attitude these officers have recently taken in their consultations with correspondents.

Italy Admits Defeat

ROME, March 22 (AP)—Surrender of the Italian garrison at the Libyan oasis of Giarabub, after four months of resistance, was reported today by the Italian High Command. It said Colonel Castagna, commander of the garrison, was slightly wounded in the final fighting.

In Eritrea the fighting continued, the High Command declared. A new attempt by the British to ford the Dabus River, which parallels the Sudanese frontier about 50 miles inside western Ethiopia, was reported repulsed.

Dry Chairman Cites Need Of United Voice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Proponents of prohibition are powerless to express their sentiments on the liquor question without the medium of a political party, declared Edward E. Blake of Chicago, National Chairman of the Prohibition Party, while on a survey of Southern States in an effort to ascertain the outlook for the organization of State affiliates with his party.

"We definitely will organize a Prohibition Party in South Carolina in the near future," Mr. Blake said in an interview, indicating he had received favorable reports of a growing sentiment for such a movement in South Carolina, as well as other sections of the South.

"In a recent Gallup poll on the prohibition issue, taken since the national election, an average of 32 per cent of the voters of the Nation indicated they would vote for prohibition now if the opportunity presented itself," Mr. Blake continued. "The significant fact is that this group of citizens is unquestionably the largest in the United States agreeing on an issue of national importance, and yet they do not vote unitedly.

"The people of South Carolina have expressed a desire for the return of prohibition, yet if the Legislators don't pass the necessary legislation, it is the fault of those persons whom the people have placed in charge of administrating their government. That's why it is so essential that we put those persons in power who will carry out the mandate of the voters."

Although the Prohibition Party has not been able in the past to place a ticket in the South Carolino elections, Mr. Blake intimated that this is the purpose of the party in organizing units in the State.

"We are particularly encouraged with the showing the party made in 1940, there being a 65 per cent increase over the votes polled in 1936," Mr. Blake said.

President Is Urged to Give Men of New Army Pep Talk

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—The War Department is seeking to "draft" President Roosevelt for a Nation-wide broadcast on Army Day, April 6, in which he would explain to the country's hundreds of thousands of selectees and their families the nature of the international crisis facing the United States and the need for a "citizen's army."

Recognizing that there is an immediate and crying need for giving the selectees a better understanding of why they're being called to the colors, War Department officials believe that this could best be done through a radio address by the President, who, as Commander-in-chief of the armed forces, is the selectees' top officer.

If the Pfesident agrees to the proposal he will be given a place on an already extensive program. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is scheduled to address the selectees along much the same lines, the address being carried over three national networks. In addition, there will be a number of other exercises and ceremonies designed not only to acquaint the country with its army but also to emphasize today's peculiar need for an invincible striking force.

Situation Needs Clearing

The decision to seek the President's aid in explaining "what the shooting's all about," came in the wake of a growing tide of criticism that the selectees are not being given a clear understanding of why they are being asked to spend a year in the army. Some observers believe that this failure to explain has resulted in a lowered morale on the part of the soldiers and a lack of enthusiasm on the part of their families toward the idea of compulsory military service.

This situation was recognized by Secretary Stimson in a recent address before the Conference of United States Army Public Relations Officers when he warned that "nothing can undermine this morale, both of the army and the people behind it, so rapidly and so thoroughly as the feeling that they are being deceived; that they are not being given the real facts about their progress and the progress of the cause which they are preparing to defend."

Pointing out that the selectees of today are used to greater comforts than were their parents, Secretary Stimson said, however, that "they have the inspiration of a great common task to be performed for their country.

"And, if they understand that task and understand the reason for it, they will carry through irresistibly."

It is the belief of those advocating greater "education" for the nation's soldiers that President Roosevelt could very profitably expand the short greeting which he extended to the draft registrants last fall. At that time the President expressed the desire to talk "to each one of you about our country's pressing need for a stronger defense and its vital meaning to you, your family and the whole nation.

"I would tell you that the task before us today is as compelling as any that ever confronted our people and I would add that each of us must willingly do his bit if we are to hold fast our heritage of freedom and our American way of life—our national existence itself."

Despite the words of the President and of the Secretary of War very little is being done directly by the Army to give the selectees a clearer idea of the issues facing the United States today, officials at the War Department admit These officials also say that nothing along this line is planned with the exception of the Army Day program and a special citizenship program now being prepared for the small number of selectees who are either illiterate or are non-English speaking.

Officers Take More Interest

On the other hand, War Department officials contend that an increasing number of officers are giving more and more attention to broad international problems and their significance for the American soldier in their addresses to the men. While this is left entirely to the discretion of the commanding officer, most of them are said to recognize the need for giving the men a mental incentive for the training they are undergoing.

This point of view was explained by Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Chief of the War Department's Public Relations Section, when he said that, today the Army attempts not only to make a fine technical soldier but also to give this soldier a broader national and international outlook, thereby enabling him to bring his army service into correct perspective.

At the same time, it is recognized that the present system permits only hit-or-miss methods in meeting the soldier's desire for a clearer explanation of the situation which has produced America's first peacetime program of compulsory military training. Pressure from the outside may change this, it is held.

Union Head Free in Bail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—James J. Bambrick, head of Local 32B of the Building Service Employees International Union, was out in $7,500 bail today pending trial after pleading innocent before Judge John J. Sullivan in General Sessions yesterday to an indictment on charges of stealing $10,000 from his union. The charges against the union chief were brought through the office of New York County District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey.

The indictment handed up by the county grand jury panel accused Mr. Bambrick of six counts of second degree larceny, one count of third degree forgery and one count of conspiracy. The charges against him follow the conviction last year of George Scalise, formerly head of the International, and of Frank Gold, Local 32B official, early this year, both for extortion.

District Attorney Dewey said the Bambrick prosecution completes the clean-up of the "worst aspects" of the international union.

"The local unions when this matter is concluded," he continued, "will have been cleaned of the corrupt influences who robbed and stole from the union members or who extorted money from employers. All this will have been accomplished without any injury to the union's strength or to its members."

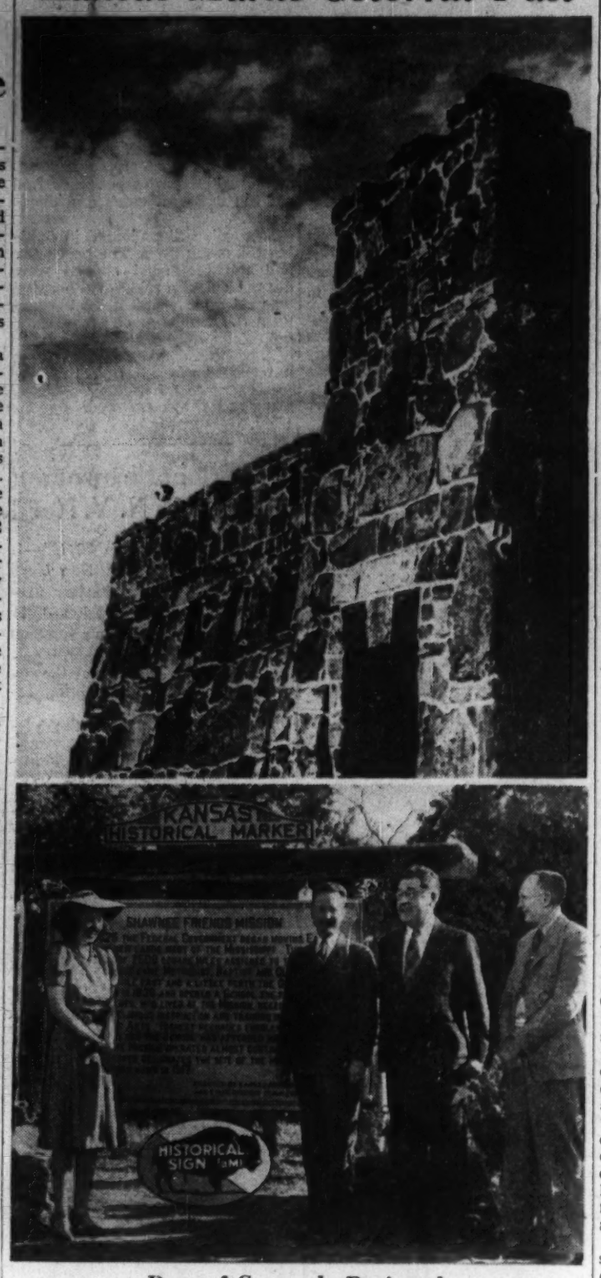
U. S. Newspaperman In French Prison

VICHY, France, March 22 (AP)—Informed sources said today that German authorities had indicated that Jay Allen, American newspaperman, would be imprisoned for at least two months on a charge of illegally crossing the demarcation line between the occupied and unoccupied ones of France.

No definite sentence has been passed, these sources said, and the inference was that Mr. Allen would be held until information he was charged with gathering while in the occupied zone loses its news value.

The newsman is held in the German-operated Châlons prison, where he spends the nights in a locked cell but is allowed the freedom of the prison yard during most of the day

Kansas Marks Colorful Past



Days of Coronado Reviewed

Top—Coronado Heights, said to mark spot where Coronado stood to view surrounding country. Below—Dedication of first marker erected by Kansas Highway Commission near site of Shawnee Friends Mission, near Merriam. Inset is one of Buffalo markers placed a quarter of a mile each side of historical markers as guide for tourists. Left to right in picture are Miss Royana Bailey, who unveiled marker; Gov. Payne H. Ratner, Roy F. Bailey, Past President of State Chamber of Commerce, and Kirke Mechem, Secretary of Kansas State Historical Society.

Kansas Goes Back 400 Years To Celebrate Coronado Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Coronado is riding through Kansas this year on the license plates of thousands of automobiles. The red and yellow of Spanish banners carried 400 years ago into Kansas by the adventurous Conquistadores now adorn the streamlined cars speeding along modern highways. Yes, Kansas has definitely gone Spanish this year in celebration of the first white man's entrance into this territory in 1541.

A State-wide fiesta is being planned with every community providing something of interest for tourists during the summer. Places of business are already decorating with red and yellow in anticipation of the event. Coronado's influence on Kansas was the central theme of the Kansas Authors' Club and the Women's Kansas Day Club, Jan. 28 and 29, when songs, pageants, and speeches harked back to the days of the colorful Spanish explorer.

Stayed a Month

Paul Jones, Chairman of the Kansas Coronado Cuarto Centennial Commission, has arranged to have herds of buffalo on display in various localities, and there will be several Indian encampments. Descendants of Quivira Indians who lived here 400 years ago will come up from Oklahoma to participate in the celebration by building one of their grass-thatched lodges. Tops of lithe poles are drawn together with lateral withes and bound at the top. Long bluestem grass is then wound through the framework, leaving a hole at the top for light and the discharge of smoke.

It was such grass huts that Coronado found, instead of the golden cities he expected. He stayed in this region about a month, describing it in his report as suitable for civilization, well-watered, with fine-appearing rivers and streams.

When in 1927 ancient Indian village sites were discovered in Rice County, backtracking of Indian history began, and Paul Jones, editor of the Lyons Daily News, followed every clue, even going to Mexico to trace the probable route of Coronado from that country to Kansas. Since then he has written two books on the subject.

"Although Coronado used harsh measures with the Indians," Mr. Jones says, "he was not as cruel as some of the other explorers. His relations with the Indians of Kansas over a period of six weeks was not marked by a single cruel act and he praised them for their industry, their peaceable traits, and for their hospitality."

Steeped in Lore

Central Kansas is steeped in the lore of Coronado. Near Lindsborg is a picturesque mound, known as Coronado Heights, from which the Spaniard is supposed to have viewed the landscape. Archaeologists from the Smithsonian Institute have unearthed near there pieces of oxidized iron found to be fragments of chain mail armour, probably left by one of the explorers of 1541.

Visitors touring Kansas during the coming year will be guided to 50 points of historic interest by decorative and educational highway markers erected by the State Highway Department. Important spots along the Oregon and Santa Fe trails, Indian missions, early Capitols, etc., are all authenticated by the State Historical Society, which also provides the text for inscriptions on rustic white panels suspended from native oak and osage orange timbers. Small silhouettes of buffalo are placed along the highway a quarter of a mile in each direction to prepare motorists for the turnout where they may read the inscription at their leisure.

On the State-wide Museum Project of the WPA, Spanish figurines and Coronado dioramas are being prepared for display in schools and libraries. Mr. Jones is seeking an appropriation of $30,000 from the State Legislature to finance the activities of the Kansas Coronado Cuarto Centennial Commission. The Federal Coronado Commission, which financed the celebration in Arizona and New Mexico last year, is expected to spend about $50,000 in Kansas. It is bringing here its entire equipment and costumes for the use of those cities planning Coronado pageants and other celebrations.

Nazis in Philadelphia: Sowing Disloyalty

Following is another report of anti-American activities in the United States as found by The Christian Science Monitor's investigator, who has had vast experience with totalitarian methods in other lands.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia contains a symbol of German disloyalty to American ideals and one of inspiring German loyalty to American ideals.

The first is the press that prints what is considered the most rabid Nazi literature in the United States and the other is the Karl Schurz Memorial Foundation, commemorating and honoring the contribution which the "Pennsylvania Dutch" have made to America.

German colonists settled in Pennsylvania very early. For decades they constituted a large element in the population. From Pennsylvania pioneers of German origin went west and south, settling wild new country and forming model communities that never have ceased to serve as examples of thrift, order, and loyalty.

America owes a large debt to its citizens of German origin and has done well in giving them the old Philadelphia Custom House to use as a museum and cultural center. This historical building is near Independence Hall. The proximity between a German museum and what may be considered a "Cradle of American Liberty" is not inappropriate, for the Pennsylvanians of German origin nobly helped America win its independence.

Loyal to American

In Colonial times the largest auditorium in Philadelphia was Zion Church, built in 1769 by German settlers, for worship in the German language. Because of the size of the church, the Congress of the United States held George Washington's funeral service there. In it were originally spoken the words: "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." This honoring of Zion Church would have been appropriate even if it had not been the largest in the City, for colonists of German origin had been exceedingly faithful and able soldiers in Washington's army. Many historians consider them among the first of all the colonists in loyalty and devotion.

It is striking that 150 years after such a moving exhibition of American unity, in the autumn of 1940, i na Philadelphia church for Christians of German origin, a pastor speaking in the German language, should utter words of sympathy for Adolf Hitler's Germany, issue an appeal to Americans of German origin to remain Germans, and incite them to bitterness against the United States.

Americans of German origin in Pennsylvania have been aiding American unity for over 200 years. However, a few among them have worked and are working to destroy that unity.

In the Revolutionary War era there were 100,000 Germans in Pennsylvania out of a total population of somewhat over 300,000. Practically all were humble people, artisans and farmers. Many had come as "redemptioners" or "indentured servants," and were bought and sold as serfs, but after a comparatively short peoriod each became free. Due to such hardships, they were passionately devoted to freedom. America was their promised land.

For more than eight generations most of them have supported most of the good things America has stood for. Germantown has so completely merged with Philadelphia that its old boundaries are obliterated. Germantown and Philadelphia are one. Likewise, most of the German colonists, in this most German of all of America's early States, are one with the American nation.

Double Loyalty

Nevertheless, a few Pennsylvanians have retained double loyalties; they even place devotion to Germany above devotion to the United States. These feelings find expression through many channels, chiefly through cultural, sport, singing, and dramatic societies, whose spokesman is a weekly paper called The Philadelphia Herold. Such a statement does not signify that all German societies are disloyal. Very decidedly, most are loyal.

There is no automatic way to separate the good from the bad, but, generally speaking, the organizations which are grouped in the Cultural Leagues are loyal, while some of those in the National Alliance are said to be questionable. Twenty-five years ago the National Alliance was a rather formidable force in America. It was extremely active, and its crusade for Germany seemed to go beyond the bounds of loyalty to the United States. In 1918 it was disbanded, but has been revived and is once more active. It has a State organization with headquarters in Philadelphia, where the State President, a pastor, lives.

Perhaps the attitude of this Alliance of German-American Societies is best expressed in the Herold, which declares on its title page that it "defends the interests of German-Americandom and furthers the aims of all German organizations and societies." On the editorial page of a recent issue, it stated that this war, as the World War, is due only to international capitalists, who "win 12,000 dollars for every dead soldier; so Germany has performed a great service for humanity by destroying the capitalistic gang, whose threads also go to Wall Street. The Wall Street hyenas want to force the poor people into another blood bath."

Thus the paper, which serves as spokesman for the German-American Alliance, considers Adolf Hitler a great benefactor of humanity. Its leading headlines are sometimes identical with those of Dr. Joseph Goebbel's papers.

It strongly advises Americans to prepare to fit into the German economic system. It states that packages and money can be sent regularly to Germany, and in each issue reports how much money is being raised by a German-American organization of German war veterans, the Kyffhaeuser Bund, as war aid for Germany. One issue stated that $35,000 had been sent to Germany.

The Herold prints a good deal of foreign news, but seldom indicates the origin. Much of it appears to be taken direct from Nazi sources.

A long article under the title, "America Has Weak Friends," intimates that the United States is very weak compared to Japan, Germany, and Italy. Russia and all the rest of Europe are said to be unreservedly on the side of Nazi Germany.

Another article points out how hard it will be for the United States to maintain good relations with South America. The paper carries prominent advertisements of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company. In other words, a paper serving as the spokesman of the Alliance of German Societies in Philadelphia receives part of its support from a Reich German concern.

A recent number carried a vehement editorial against "England's meanness," and declared that England bombs hospitals while Germans bomb military objects.

In another long article the paper says: "German troops are ready. When Hitler gives the order, the hour for the end of Britain as a world might will have struck forever."

Lindbergh Speech Cited

The next number gives much prominence to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's speech and in its editorial says: "In the last war we fought on the wrong side." It asserts that all our talk about Dictator Hitler and saving democracy is a "swindle."

In commenting on an American pastor's anti-Hitler speech, the paper says: "We understand why in Germany the priests have to stick to their pulpits and leave politics alone." It also protests that people who attend Nazi Bund camps are not welcome as workers in American ammunition factories.

It carries a notice of the Nazi Bund along with notices of seven associations of German war veterans in its calendar of organizations. It is printed by the same establishment that prints the official organ of the Bund for the whole of America.

With especial zeal it promoted the celebration of this year's German Day, and reproduced the words of one of the chief speakers, who under the topic of "Honor thy Father and thy Mother" urged Philadelphia Germans to preserve their German ways and refuse to identify themselves completely with American life. It was stressed that the relationship between Philadelphians of German origin and Germany (the Third Reich) is that between child and parent. And these Philadelphians were admonished that God commands honor for parents.

The Alliance is the chief source of Nazi influence in Philadelphia. The Bund, itself, though active, is not very influential.

Nazism Defended

The paper, serving the Alliance, gives in its columns cuts of Herr Hitler's swastika, defends Nazi camps, incites its readers to bitterness against America, destroys respect for democracy, tries to scare the United States into cooperation with Nazi Germany, and triumphantly predicts that Herr Hitler after ringing the British Empire out forever, will master Europe completely.

Speaking for the Alliance of German-American Societies in Pennsylvania, it uses the language of Dr. Goebbels.

Most of the material in the Philadelphia Herold would be welcome in the Berlin Angriff (Attack), the chief organ of aggression of the Nazi Propaganda Ministry.

These must be strange sentiments for Independence Hall. A Nazi spokesman has declared: "Liberty Bell will ring again; then the German-Americans will come into their own."

Lend-Lease Act Points Up Feeling in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—What is the most important result in South America of the adoption of the Lend-Lease Act in Washington? The answer, in the opinion of competent observers, is that the Latin governments today are inclined officially to recognize what they long have known to be a fact—that their peoples, as a whole, want a democratic victory.

Since the outbreak of war these southern governments, as a rule, have acted as if they were completely divorced from the pro-Allied feeling of the masses. From now on, this hiatus is expected to be reduced. In writing "a new Magna Charta," as Winston Churchill described it, the United States has committed, morally at least, the whole continent. The majority of South Americans would not have it any other way, so that their rulers are less inflexible than before the law was passed.

No sensational acts or statements are anticipated in illustration of this trend. There may, however, be less insistence on that rigid neutrality which, interpreted strictly in accordance with the letter of international law, has so often worked to the disadvantage of the democracies in neutral lands and waters. Officials will be less reticent in their oratorical tributes to the cause which the people have already made their own. It would be no exaggeration to say that for some southern countries moral leadership in foreign policy has passed to Washington.

Reticence Explained

Reluctance to follow President Roosevelt in open condemnation of totalitarian aggression is easily explained. Southern leaders put it this way: The United States, in population, has more or less reached saturation point. Moreover, it is well advanced toward assimilation. South America, on the other hand, looks to Europe for post-war immigrants and prefers a clean neutral record to facilitate their settlement. It also possesses large resident communities of Europeans who have not yet been effectively nationalized.

Passage of the Lend-Lease Act has forced a hearing for the opponents of this southern official viewpoint. It has been pointed out in Parliament and press that European immigration, as Latin-Americans conceive it, will be ruled out by a Nazi victory. Resident communities would become more detached from the nations giving them hospitality, and manufacturing progress curbed by a European authority classifying South America, with the Balkans, as merely a source of food and raw materials.

If the governments feel more disposed toward closer association with the popular viewpoint, the question arises as to how far majority opinion would go. Canvassing has shown that, regardless of present and future action by the United States, few natives feel that war would be justified except on direct provocation. If the United States took this grave step, however, and made an appeal to its neighbors, a rupture of diplomatic relations would be conceivable.

Elastic Neutrality

That is looking to the future. The immediate possibilities include economic co-operation with the United States and Great Britain toward the effective establishment of the former country as the "arsenal of democracy"; a more elastic interpretation of neutrality so far as port and shipping regulations go, to insure safety for Allied vessels on the high seas; and a more vigorous moral association with the democratic cause.

Economic co-operation is largely forced on South America. A blockaded continental Europe compels concentration of trade with the United States and Great Britain. Voluntary contributions will now become possible with the organization of American industries for British supplies. South America can work on those lines of production which will best fit in with North American planning.

Ernest Bevin, British Labor Minister, indicated another possible contribution when early this month he addressed a radio message to Latin America. He asked that everything be done in New World ports to expedite the loading and unloading of British ships, to clear them quickly. This, he said, would show that Latin-Americans were on the side of democracy.

The presence of a large quantity of sheltered shipping in their ports has brought many problems for South American governments. Their strict adherence to international law, without at times the power to enforce it, has operated to the disadvantage of the Allies. A refugee ship can easily be converted into a raider or sneak out to supply one. A lead from the United States in overcoming this difficulty would probably be welcomed.

A new note of vigor was introduced in the newspapers when welcoming the Lend-Lease Act. So far no southern statesman has cared to abandon neutrality on the public platform, but the growing volume of anti-Nazi opinion, the pure product of moral indignation, may be expected soon to find a responsible vehicle of expression. Appeals to the press, cinema and radio regulations, restrictions on public gatherings—all have failed to prevent the voice of the people being heard on the side it favors.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, March 22, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Mr. and Mrs. Citizen, Enter These Typical Classrooms of the Modern School

You Will Find, in Addition to Able Teaching of the Three R's, a Democratic Setup With Intelligent Emphasis on Character Building

By Agness Boysen
Principal of Lyndale School, Minneapolis, and author of the character education book, "First Things First."

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Character Education
Third of five Saturday articles

Never before has the school recognized so keenly its responsibility in preparing children for citizenship in a democracy. It is indeed the age of the "child-centered" school in the broader sense of the term, for the physical, mental and spiritual growth of the individual child receives first attention. He must learn how to be a good son, a desirable neighbor, a worthy citizen, and later a wise parent. He must be happier, healthier, nobler and wiser because he has gone to school. This indeed requires the building of character and supersedes all academic achievement.

How different is the modern school from the school of yesterday! Enter a primary school some morning and enjoy the change. There are Elof and Franco feeding the little fishes in the aquarium and here are Katrina and Betsy cleaning the play house. In one corner is the library table with a little group reading. There are two boys in the other corner sawing and hammering, for they are making a bookcase to hold the many new books which have arrived. Others are sewing and some are modeling clay animals. Some are in their seats reading or writing. There is a hum in the room but it is a pleasant and a busy one. The children are not aware of it, for each one is keenly interested in his own project. The teacher moves from one group to another giving advice here and encouragement there.

Good Habits In Practice

Finally the time comes when the free period is over. The children clean up and put away their materials carefully, and take their seats ready for the next part of the program. The keen observer has already detected the opportunity these children have had to cooperate, to share with each other, to develop initiative through new ideas, and to acquire habits of neatness and orderliness in the final cleaning up.

The first subject in the morning is apt to be social studies. It is rightly named, for here boys and girls are learning about their homes and their neighbors. In the first grade they may be discussing some of their responsibilities at home, what duties a six-year-old may assume in order to do his share in the household. They discuss the proper time to go to bed, the right food to eat, how often to brush their teeth, the best way to arrange clothes, table manners and the use of leisure time. They talk of the care of the home, the yard, ways of helping the neighbors and other tasks of good citizens.

Their discussion of outdoor responsibilities invariably leads to the subject of safety, for this is a never ending topic of conversation in the elementary school of today. Safety rules are originated by the class and placed on a blackboard or chart, where they may be studied and read. Throughout the discussion children are eager to show the material they are ready to contribute. They have brought newspaper clippings and pictures from home and many other interesting things, which correlate with the subject of the lesson. These contributions are gleaned from newspapers, magazines, story books and encyclopedias. Children come to class enthusiastically hoping to add their bits of information.

More Than In Yesteryear

You may be sure there is plenty of reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic going on in these classes, in fact, much more than in the school of yesterday. Children are spelling words that they really use and need, they are reading about things in which they are interested, they are writing real letters to the other rooms, to the principal, to outside friends who have assisted them, and to their little companions who are absent from school. These are often letters of appreciation, sometimes invitations, occasionally requests. The helpful letters going home to absentees carry messages of encouragement and material which may be enjoyed through lonesome hours.

The children in the higher grades are learning how to be good citizens of a democracy in just as many ways as their younger brothers and sisters. Perhaps the fifth grade class is working out a puppet show on alcohol education. They must prepare their skit first, which requires ability and originality in English, they have designed and built the little stage during their art periods. They have figured the cost of stage settings and costumes and have been able to meet the expenses with the proceeds from the sale of their one-cent tickets sold to the other rooms.

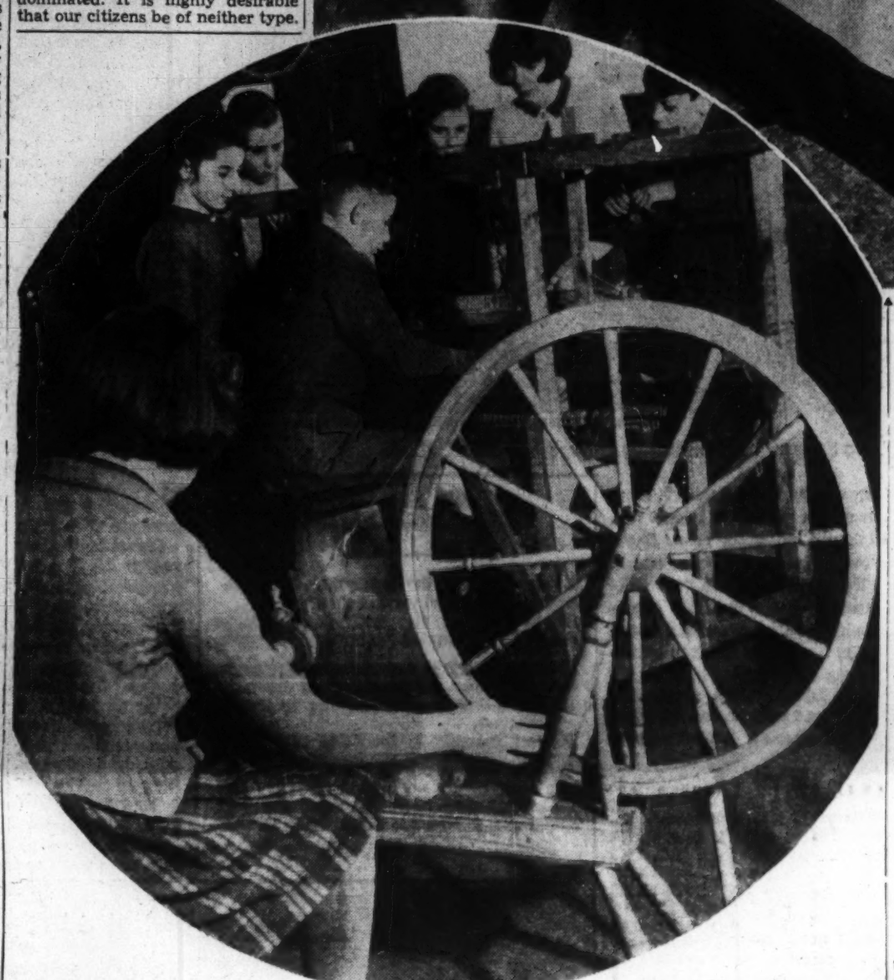
The sixth grade may be preparing a pageant for Book Week. They are making costumes to represent favorite characters in storyland. They, too, have found it necessary to organize their material; to select books for their parts; to discuss with their classmates the appropriate place for each one on the program. This all may seem needless effort, unless one carefully investigates the work that is being accomplished and the qualities of character that are required to carry forward the project successfully.

Old Type School A Dictatorship

The old type school was anything but a democracy. Like the old type home, it was apt to be a dictatorship. The teacher did the thinking, the directing, the governing and controlling of her entire flock. How then could children have practice in independent thinking, self-control, self-government? Children will never learn to live together by sitting in straight rows with their hands folded, looking at the backs of the children in front of them. Their little bodies may be obedient but their little minds are wandering in devious ways, some not altogether desirable.

Today, when discussions in the classroom range from presidential elections to how much a man must earn in order to support a family, and everyone has a right to express himself, it is easily discerned that much comes to light which needs to be clarified and corrected. The teacher stands somewhat to the side, guiding the discussion to encourage good thinking, and may offer little, unless appealed to by the class; for often wholesome decisions are reached by the class discussion and this is far better than any personal coercion. In the old type school there was no opportunity to correct false impressions, for children were not allowed to express themselves. Of course, the present type of school is not as orderly or as quiet as the school of yesterday, but neither is a democracy as regimented as a dictatorship.

It has been said that there are two types of people in a dictatorship; those who wish to dominate and those who are willing to be dominated. It is highly desirable that our citizens be of neither type.



▲ Fox

City Children Learn Village Crafts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Drastic changes in the curriculum of many school children have been brought about by Great Britain's evacuation scheme. In many cases it has taken an extremely practical turn. In a school in the Home Counties, for example, weaving has been added to the lessons taught (lower photograph). Both boys and girls become expert at the craft before leaving school.

Children who have been sent to rural areas of Wales from London and the South coast are being taught the crafts carried on in Welsh schools. One is the making of paper trays and other articles from newspapers (upper photograph). The paper is soaked in water and built up in layers with paste, molded into shape and finally hand-decorated.

Gardening, forestry, farming, thatching, brick-making, pottery and quilting are other rural occupations with which city children are becoming familiar through their sojourn in country parts.

Book Briefs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Pottery, Its Craftsmanship and Appreciation," by Edmund deForest Curtis, Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York, $2. . . . Whether you are a serious student of ceramics or a hobbyist who likes to make de luxe mud pies, this volume is probably worth your time. The first part, giving a glimpse of the place of pottery down through history, is of greatest interest to one who stops with appreciation and a general knowledge—the first part, that is, with the excellent photographs of ceramic pieces and a chapter toward the end on "The Contemporary Scene in Ceramic Art." The technical portion of the volume contains formulas for making various glazes, and instructions for making earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, and other types of clay products. There are discussions of various types of clay, methods of preparation for various purposes, forming, drying, glazing and firing clay products. The author is a potter who has spent many years teaching, studying, and supervising in this field.

* * *

"Let's Make a Play," being 12 plays by children, with a discussion and explanation of dramatic techniques by George F. Willison, Harper & Brothers, New York, $2.50. . . . Most of us who work with children plunge (prepared or unprepared) into the field of dramatics sooner or later. Here is a helpful volume for teacher or club worker, with actual plays written by children, most of them at the famous Hessian Hills School, and put on by them. They are non-royalty plays which may be given by other children free, provided no admission is charged. But the greatest value of the book lies in the discussion by Mr. Willison. How the plays were inspired and the creative work of the children encouraged and guided is clearly recorded, even to verbatim reports of teacher-and-pupil conversation. The section on sources and staging the plays, entitled Ways and Means, is good teaching material also. The many teachers who feel untrained in these fields but who are enriching their classroom work with dramatic material will find this volume especially useful.

It might be added, since people frequently write us for information concerning plays and play giving, that Harper & Brothers offers several collections as part of its "Drama Shelf." "Plays of the American Colonies," by Rupert S. Holland; "Plays of the Pioneers," by Constance D'Arcy Mackay, are two of these collections. The age-level for each group of plays in the several collections of the Drama Shelf is clearly stated.

Special Fields Covered

The magazine Education (published in Boston) devoted its June, 1940, issue to Radio, presenting the following articles: "Radio Broadcasting Information to Teachers," "Original Broadcasting," "Taste on the Air," "Did You Like the Program?," "A Radio Primer for Teachers," "High School Students Judge Radio Programs," "Radio and Children," "Argentina's School of the Air," "Television in Education." The February, 1941, issue deals with Visual Education.

Capture That Apt Phrase, That Idea, or Fine Experience

Here Is How One Reader Improved Her Conversation and Ability to Share With Others What She Saw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow

It was an elderly lady who first taught me the notebook habit—the habit of jotting down things one wishes to remember. I adopted the idea eagerly, bought six good-sized notebooks, strongly bound, and made my first entry. This was a sketch with some brief notes of a specially attractive dress that had caught my fancy in a shop window. The prohibitive price of the gown ruled out all hope of my buying it, but with my notes and the sketch I succeeded in getting a dressmaker to produce a very creditable imitation of the exclusive garment.

Then I formed the habit of reading books with the idea of remembering outstanding passages in them. It was no trouble, nor did it detract from my enjoyment of the book, to slip a piece of paper between the pages that had made an appeal to me. When the book was finished, I jotted down in my notebook a line or two of the marked passages. The mental stimulus this gave to my reading more than made up for the time spent on making the entries.

* * *

I underlined passages from the daily newspapers and it gave me a feeling of confidence later to be able to refer to a certain speech with the accuracy which jotting it down resulted in. Even when I was listening to the radio if I heard something I wanted to remember, a word or two jotted down was sufficient to recall the passage.

Poems and verses I came across in papers and magazines were cut out and pasted into the notebook. In the process of gumming them I often committed the lines to heart.

Often when feeling "flat" I take out my jottings and have a delightful time going over them. Then I match my own thoughts with the notes I have made from my reading. In this way ideas are pointed up in my mind, and I find that the mental inertia—which is nearly always the cause of feeling "flat"—has disappeared.

* * *

When traveling I jot down notes about places and persons and my reactions to different scenes. Later when bringing my snapshot album up to date I put under the pictures little notes from my notebook. This makes the pictures much more interesting to friends, I find.

After a walk in the country if I sit down at the first chance to make an entry about flowers, birds, or trees, I am able to pass on a good deal of my enjoyment to those of the household who find it impossible to snatch time for such an outing.

I find this jotting down not only has improved my memory but has greatly added to my interest and my powers of observation. H. H.

Meet the 'Parent Column' by Its New Name

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you for any reason haven't felt it before, you should certainly feel now that this column really belongs to you; for since we asked you to help us choose a new name for "The Parent" a host of you have written.

What fun it has been to open the mail as your letters fluttered in! From Maine to California, from Florida to British Columbia and yes, Hawaii (the Hawaii letter, by the way, was from the one whose first letter was printed in the very first Parent Column, March 22, 1927, exactly 14 years ago today!) —these letters have come; and besides giving us names, they have poured out your generous appreciation of the column, and the deep interest many of you seem to have in the opportunity it gives for sharing with one another worthwhile experiences in guiding children and young people and in building around them a wholesome and encouraging home environment.

All together, we received well over 100 different names, and from many times that number of persons, for many duplicates were sent in. As the letters came along two trends of thought began to emerge: 1. You wanted in the name some idea that it is a column in which you talk things over, contribute ideas and think about them; 2. You wanted to let others besides actual parents feel they, too, belong in the discussion. You spoke again and again of aunts and uncles, even of some of the older children as taking part. We have always said that "parent" in connection with this column meant anyone with a parent-thought, whether or not an actual human parent. But you wanted more than this.

"I have found there are parents who never knew they could write to our Parent Column," Mrs. V. S. put it, in a letter we recently printed. "Could it be made even clearer that all the mothers and dads, aunts and uncles, and anyone interested in young folks can write in and that we shall be so happy to read their letters."

With all this in mind, and with the many fine suggestions for names you provided, several of us here went into a huddle, and finally came out with a name that we hope you will find as inspirational and encouraging and accurate and filled with invitation and sincerity as I find it:

Family Forum

So from now on look for the Family Forum on the Saturday page—and write us more letters than ever, sharing with all of us who attend this Forum some of your most helpful ideas and experiences in guiding and living with children and young people. Remember, too, that "family" includes the uncles, aunts, cousins—and also when they have something to contribute, our children and young people as well.

Education Editor

A Saturday Column

Making and Using Film-Slides

Teachers who are interested in making and using film-slides will want to read "The Use and Production of Sound and Silent Filmslides, Miniature Slides and Microfilms in Schools," by Orlin D. Trapp of the Waukegan (Illinois) Township Secondary Schools. A chapter-by-chapter summary of this research will be sent to anyone sending a large self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. Trapp. It is also available in the form of a microfilm which may be ordered at cost ($1.63) from the American Documentation Institute, Science Service, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Ohio State News Letter

School Arts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Arts in the Classroom," by Natalie Robinson Cole, The John Day Company, 2 West 45th Street, New York, $1.75 . . . is a book to warm the heart of the art teacher in a flexible, modern style school. Mrs. Cole tells us here how she encourages and guides children into genuinely creative art work in many fields, a chapter each being given to creative painting, clay work, design and block print, free rhythmic dancing, and creative writing. Throughout the book are inserted beautiful full-page photographs of children at work, each one highly illustrative of the principles and purposes Mrs. Cole sets forth. Mrs. Cole's experience is with elementary grades, but her methods are fundamental to teaching children of any age. To those familiar only with stereotyped art work in old-fashioned schools this will be all new material and a bit exciting. It represents, however, proved practice of the better schools under the guidance of inspired art teachers in many parts of the United States. Readable, it recommends itself to parents who wish to encourage their own children in an enlightened way, and to know what is back of the interesting creative work being done in modern schools.

Stating Permanent Truths

Help Yourself to Easy English—47
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Let us notice the difference in the meaning in these sentences:
Example: When I was young, I learned that honesty WAS the best policy. (Incorrect)

When I was young, I learned that honesty IS the best policy. (Correct)

Why is the second sentence correct? Because we always state a permanent truth in the "timeless present" regardless of what tense is used in another part of the sentence.

Caution: When stating a permanent truth, do you use the "timeless present"?

Exercise

Write *is* or *was*.
Method: When expressing the "timeless present," use *is* (or *are*).

1. Who discovered that the world ——— round?
2. He said that the General Sherman tree ——— the oldest tree in the world.
3. The teacher said that the fish in Mammoth Cave ——— blind.
4. The man stated that his name ——— John Hardy.
5. Plato said that self-conquest ——— the greatest of victories.
6. It has been said that one way to be happy ——— to be interested.

* * *

Answers

Exercise (Present tense needed because the sentences state permanent truths): 1—is (timeless present); 2—is (timeless present); 3—are (timeless present); 4—is (timeless present); 5—is (timeless present); 6—is (timeless present).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

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See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

The Home Forum

The Spyglass

IT LAY on a marble-top table that stood beside the hall rack with its clutter of caps, hats, walking-sticks, and umbrellas. It was battered and shabby; its leather was discolored and worn, and the brass tarnished and thin. But still there was a certain beauty about it for the mystery and significance it held in our young eyes.

The front of that house in Northern Ireland faced the heather hills, and in between there were gardens that sloped down into the valley of a slow-moving river that lay like a silver ribbon between the greenness bordering its banks.

* * *

Now, it was tantalizing the way the road, that one and only road to Stranorlar, hid itself among the hills; but, with the aid of the spyglass, stretches of it could be seen quite plainly.

On our way past the open door, we nearly always paused to lift the spyglass with anticipation, for maybe we might miss that first glimpse of Goody Farley and his little pony and cart on their way to Cavan House with a supply of bread, farls, wee cakes, sweets, and licorice ball. It was a good thing to be on hand at the courtyard in the back, with our ha'pence ready, before he disappeared into the kitchen and became involved with Biddy over the problem of what was needed for Cavan's larders. A good thing to see him open his little cart with a proud flourish, and to be allowed to reach in for a stick of his licorice ball, and finally to swing contentedly on the tall gate and enjoy its sweet stickiness without being cautioned about our clothes.

Goody was a musical comedy sort of baker, if ever there was one. His legs were short and bandied, his round, genial face, with its bursting pink cheeks, looked as if it had been dipped in a flour barrel. I can hear him now passing the time of day with Biddy, as they exchanged a bit of gossip, while Molly, the scullery maid, pausing in her work of skimming the thick, clotted cream from the milk in the pantry, would come to the half-door to listen while she wiped her firm, round arms on her apron.

* * *

It was wonderful to look through the spyglass after our older sisters had ridden off with our handsome cousins from India. We would see them tearing across the hills and coming out on the road beyond, Margaret with her black hair flying behind her straight shoulders in a solid mass, and Isobel's fair plaits bobbing about. Both seemed such "ladies for love and adventure"!

On Fair days, it was fun to watch the farmers going to and from market. We vied with each other to be the first one to announce the appearance of such characters as Charley Slap, who came whistling along the road once or twice a year. He traveled all through Donegal with his "poke" over his shoulder. Charley was not only a very successful beggar, but a talented one as well. He sang rollicking songs in a clear, high voice, and broke into quick-stepping jigs, his coattails flapping and his round head wagging.

There was always a bag of meal hung on a peg by the door for the beggars who roamed the countryside, and beside it stood a chair that belonged to them alone. I can see them sitting there, resting their bare feet, while they talked about the Master, Mistress, and the "childer."

Once my brother ran away to sea and I was the first one to announce his homecoming. That was a happy day for all of us; and I remember the handkerchief he brought me from a place called Warren Point. It was made of cheap China silk with a colorful design of some sort of flowers that became a blur in the first washing; but I loved it just the same, as it had come from some part of the world beyond the road.

I never regretted seeing our schoolmaster disappear on his small donkey, for although he was kind and patient, I hated making pothooks and learning to spell, especially when spring was in the air: Then I would be out of doors up on the hills, looking for the first white spray of heather, or watching the new little lambs in the loanie, or visiting the cottars and sitting on a "creepy stool," listening to the cadence of their rich Irish brogues while I ate little cakes made of flour, milk, and sugar which they baked on the clear, white ashes of the shiln, the outer covering of corn. They were not very clean, and Mother disapproved of the practice, but they tasted wonderful to me.

* * *

I do not know just what became of that spyglass. I think it was given to one of the Biddys. There was always at least one of them in Cavan, just as there was always a baby who was rocked and tossed in their arms to the singing of strange, haunting Gaelic tunes that would ring in his ears forever.

The binoculars I now have are very fine indeed, but there is no witchery about them. How I should love to pick them up and see my grandmother going over to visit the Taits, her long black skirts swirling about her feet, her bonnet hiding her face, but her character plainly told in her resolute walk and in the firm grasp of her stick.

B. C.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © National Portrait Gallery, London

"ALGERNON SWINBURNE AND HIS TWO SISTERS": *A Portrait by George Richmond, R. A.*

IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, London, which houses a galaxy of august and distinguished figures, this group comes like a fresh breeze over a desert of sober canvases. These lovely little creatures, with their delicately oval faces and bright eyes, are Algernon Charles Swinburne and two of his sisters. It is as charming a group of children as one could wish for, posed against a background that suggests the Isle of Wight, where Admiral Swinburne lived with his family, when they were not at Capheaton in Northumberland.

Lord Redesdale has left a description of Algernon when he was a little boy. His features, Lord Redesdale says, were small and beautiful, "chiselled as daintily as a Greek sculptor's masterpiece." His hair was red, shading from a dark red to a bright pure gold. His eyes were green. The eager way in which the little boy in the portrait leans forward vividly suggests the child who learned so easily and with such zest that he quickly outgrew his mother's tuition.

There are delightful accounts of the poet in his childhood. He himself recalls his inborn love of the sea, when he remembers as a tiny child being taken up in his father's arms and tossed headfirst, laughing and shouting with delight, into the waves. He was afraid of many things, he confesses, but never of the sea.

The Swinburne children, exceptionally favored by circumstances, must have had a particularly happy childhood—roaming and riding over the downs near their home and sporting in the sea with troops of gay companions.

George Richmond, R. A. was a society portrait painter in the first half of the nineteenth century. He painted most of the eminent people of his day, but probably none of his portraits have given more lasting pleasure than this group of the Swinburne children.

Astray

All day we keep the vision from our eyes,
And go accustomed ways of those awake,
But in the night how many paths we take
Across the enchanted pastures of the skies.

In the long dark our wishes come like sheep,
Crowding about the fences of our dreams,
The things we hoped for, the impossible schemes,
Bleating entreaty in the fields of sleep.

And one is frailer than the others are,
The newest born, stumbling on reedy legs,
He presses close against the rail and begs,
Nudging a pocket for the evening star!

SARA KING CARLETON

A Frenchman Approaches Niagara

I WAS GOING then to see the famous cataract of Niagara, and I had taken my way through the Indian tribes who inhabit the deserts to the west of the American plantations. My guides were—the sun, a pocket compass, and the Dutchman of whom I have spoken: the latter understood perfectly five dialects of the Huron language. Our train consisted of two horses, which we let loose in the forests at night, after fastening a bell to their necks. I was at first a little afraid of losing them, but my guide reassured me by pointing out that by a wonderful instinct, these good animals never wandered out of sight of our fire.

One evening when, as we calculated that we were only about eight or nine leagues from the cataract, we were preparing to dismount before sunset, in order to build our hut and light our watch-fire after the Indian fashion, we perceived in the wood the fires of some savages, who were encamped a little lower down, on the shores of the same stream as we were. We went to them. The Dutchman, having by my orders asked their permission for us to pass the night with them, which was granted immediately, we set to work with our hosts. After having cut down some branches, planted some stakes, torn off some bark to cover our palace, and performed some other public offices, each of us attended to his own affairs. I brought my saddle, which served me well for a pillow all through my travels; . . .

The moon was at the highest point of the heavens; here and there at wide, clear intervals twinkled a thousand stars. Sometimes the moon rested on a group of clouds, which looked like the summit of high mountains crowned with snow: . . . The scene on the earth was not less delightful: the silvery and velvety light of the moon floated silently over the top of the forests, and at intervals went down among the trees, casting rays of light even through the deepest shadows. . . . On the other side of the river, in a wide, natural meadow, the moonlight rested quietly on the pastures, where it was spread out like a sheet. Some birch-trees scattered here and there over the savannahs, sometimes blending according to the caprice of the winds, with the background, seemed to surround themselves with a pale gauze—sometimes rising up again from their chalky foundations, hidden in the darkness, formed as it were islands of floating shadows on an immovable sea of light. Near, all was silence and repose, except the falling of the leaves, the rough passing of a sudden wind, the rare and interrupted whooping of the grey owl; but in the distance at intervals, one heard the solemn rolling of the cataract of the Niagara, which in the calm of the night echoed from desert to desert, and died away in solitary forests.—From *"Essai Historique sur les Revolutions,"* by CHATEAUBRIAND (1768-1848) in "Half-Hours With the Best French Authors." (1876.)

Heather

Only inhabitant of the moor,
Rugged, tawny;
Lone darer of the frost,
Frozen tangle.

Matted hair of black hills,
Tiny blossoms
Drifting over glen stream
In the sunshine.

Folded in an old book,
Dried, crumbling;
Gone, wild colors and shy;
Only wistful fragrance.

MARIANNE ROBERTSON

True Ambition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN ON ALL SIDES are to be found evidences of frustrated human striving, and efforts for self-advancement are largely ending in unhappiness and failure, how natural it is to turn away from mortal stress and reach out for a satisfying solution to the difficulties that beset mankind!

However persistent the struggle for money, place, and power, the fact is unchanging that true happiness or success can never be really attained until sought in Soul, God. The prophet Ezekiel represented God as saying (Ezekiel 21:27), "I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it: and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is." The true spiritual understanding of Life as God must eventually animate the motives and ambitions of all peoples. As men turn to God, they learn that in the consciousness of His presence is found the only true satisfaction. No matter what seeming heights are attained in the material world, disillusionment is sure to come if one has regarded this as true living; and then one may well ask: "What has been accomplished? Has there been a lessening of sin, sickness, death, unhappiness, insecurity because of all this human striving and struggle?" It can generally be seen that there has not; and for just this reason many people have turned to Christian Science for help.

Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 58 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Unselfish ambition, noble life-motives, and purity,—these constituents of thought, mingling, constitute individually and collectively true happiness, strength, and permanence." Christian Science gives mankind a satisfactory answer to the questions about the nature of God and man, Life and Life's expression, that have puzzled humanity for centuries. In this Science we learn that since God is the only cause, and since He is Love, man, as His child, must be well and happy, and that which is not good must be unreal, for God is infinite. Christian Science shows that true ambition is spiritual, and that as one desires first of all to know and do God's will, his human affairs will be harmonized, the true sense of health will be established, and he will experience progressive unfoldment of good.

Christ Jesus said (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." He proved the truth of his words. He never failed to put God first, and he never lacked anything needful; nor was he burdened with material excess. His was a life of pure unselfishness; he healed the sick, comforted the sorrowing, and raised the dead; he experienced spiritual joy and satisfaction. And, in Christian Science, we are shown how to follow his example.

Mrs. Eddy discovered the Science of Christ, the spiritual law of Life, which Jesus practiced so successfully, whereby men may learn to prove that they are the children of the one Father, not separated from Him, but safe in His tender care, upheld by His law, actively reflecting Love. True ambition seeks to know God and man aright, and thus avoid the pitfalls of misguided endeavor. Tenderly Mrs. Eddy admonishes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 154): "Strive for self-abnegation, justice, meekness, mercy, purity, love. Let your light reflect Light. Have no ambition, affection, nor aim apart from holiness."

Learning that happiness means simply reflecting God, the student aspires to express increasingly the glorious qualities that come from God, such as kindness, tenderness, patience, courage, intelligence, joy. Unselfed love begins to find expression where selfishness, fear, jealousy, hate, may have seemed to lodge. How empty are the false values of materiality, and how rightly active and fruitful is spiritual thinking! The false gods of worldly place and power, of false security and material wealth, are destroyed as one confidently begins to prove his sonship with God. What nobler ambition can there be than that of striving to prove man's real selfhood, to have but one purpose—to express God! In the understanding and practice of Christian Science there is everything good to gain and nothing to lose, for in this way only is the fulfillment of sincere spiritual aspiration assured.

As the student journeys from sense to Soul, he has as unfailing guides the Bible and the writings of Mrs. Eddy. In these volumes, which can be borrowed or purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, is to be found the answer to any question that may arise. They are replete with treasures of spiritual thought and comfort. Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science through her consecrated study of the Bible, wherein she found the spiritual laws of Life, God. There is no power that can oppose the operation of Truth, no presence that can interfere with God's righteous government; and for those who honestly aspire to understand and practice the truth, there can be no turning back—only the steady unfoldment of good as evidenced in lives that are becoming increasingly unselfish, happy, healthy, and useful.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

L'Ambition louable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LORSQU'ON VOIT de toutes parts l'échec des plans humains, des efforts ambitieux qui finissent souvent par un désastre, il est naturel qu'on se détourne des rivalités mortelles pour chercher la vraie solution des problèmes, le remède aux maux dont souffre l'humanité.

Les hommes persistent à lutter pour obtenir la richesse, le pouvoir, un poste en vue; pourtant — et c'est là un fait immuable — on n'arrive réellement au bonheur ou au vrai succès que lorsqu'on les cherche dans l'Ame, en Dieu. Le prophète Ézéchiel prête à Dieu ces paroles (Ézéchiel 21:32): "Je mettrai la royauté en ruines, en ruines, en ruines! Elle sera abolie jusqu'à ce que vienne celui à qui appartient le jugement et auquel je le remettrai." Tôt ou tard la véritable compréhension spirituelle de la Vie en tant que Dieu doit inspirer les mobiles et les ambitions de tous les peuples. Lorsqu'ils se tournent vers Dieu, les hommes apprennent que la seule vraie satisfaction se trouve dans le sentiment de Sa présence. Même s'ils arrivent en apparence au sommet des grandeurs, ceux qui regardent cela comme la vie véritable se préparent à coup sûr des déceptions; et cette question se posera: "Qu'est-ce qui s'est accompli? Toutes ces luttes, tous ces efforts humains ont-ils fait diminuer le péché, la maladie, la mort, l'insécurité, les chagrins?" On constate en général que tel n'est pas le cas; et c'est précisément pour cette raison que tant de personnes se tournent vers la Science Chrétienne, qui peut les aider.

A la page 58 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "L'ambition désintéressée, de nobles mobiles de vie, et la pureté, — ces éléments de la pensée, se confondant, constituent individuellement et collectivement le véritable bonheur, la force et la constance." La Science Chrétienne répond d'une manière satisfaisante aux questions qui depuis des siècles embarrassent les humains — questions ayant trait à la nature de Dieu et de l'homme, à la Vie et à son expression. Dans cette Science nous apprenons les vérités suivantes: Puisque Dieu est la seule cause et qu'Il est Amour, l'homme — Son enfant — doit être heureux et en santé, tandis que ce qui n'est pas bon doit être irréel, car Dieu est infini. La Science Chrétienne montre que l'ambition louable est spirituelle; que si le disciple désire avant tout connaître et faire la volonté de Dieu, sa situation deviendra plus harmonieuse, il acquerra la vraie conscience de la santé et pour lui le bien se manifestera toujours davantage.

Le Christ Jésus disait (Matthieu 6:33): "Cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus." Il prouva la vérité de ces paroles. Il n'avait garde d'oublier que Dieu vient avant tout, et jamais il ne manqua du nécessaire; en revanche, il n'était point gêné par un surcroît de possessions matérielles. Dans sa vie, l'égoïsme ne jouait aucun rôle; Jésus guérissait les malades, consolait les affligés, ressuscitait les morts; il connaissait la joie et le contentement spirituels. Et la Science Chrétienne nous enseigne à suivre cet exemple.

Mrs. Eddy découvrit la Science du Christ, la loi spirituelle de la Vie, que Jésus savait si bien mettre en pratique; ainsi les hommes peuvent apprendre à prouver qu'ils sont les enfants du seul Père, dont rien ne les sépare; que Sa tendre sollicitude les entoure, qu'ils sont soutenus par Sa loi, qu'ils reflètent activement l'Amour. L'ambition louable cherche à connaître la vraie nature de Dieu et de l'homme; elle évite ainsi les pièges d'une recherche mal dirigée. Mrs. Eddy nous adresse cette tendre exhortation (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 154): "Efforcez-vous de parvenir à l'abnégation, à la justice, à l'humilité, à la miséricorde, à la pureté, à l'amour. Que votre lumière reflète la Lumière. N'ayez aucune ambition, aucune affection, aucun objectif en dehors de la sainteté."

Apprenant que le bonheur consiste simplement à refléter Dieu, le disciple désire exprimer toujours davantage les glorieuses qualités dont Dieu est la source: la bonté, la tendresse, la patience, le courage, l'intelligence, la joie et leurs pareilles. Là où l'égoïsme, la crainte, la jalousie, la haine semblaient prévaloir, on voit poindre l'amour désintéressé. Qu'elles sont vaines les prétendues valeurs de la matérialité, comparées au penser spirituel actif et bienfaisant! La recherche du pouvoir, les visées mondaines, la trompeuse sécurité des richesses matérielles — tous ces faux dieux disparaissent lorsqu'on commence à prouver avec confiance sa filialité divine. Y a-t-il une ambition plus noble que celle qui consiste à s'efforcer de prouver la véritable individualité de l'homme, à n'avoir qu'un seul but — exprimer Dieu? Loin de nous faire perdre quoi que ce soit, la compréhension et la mise en pratique de la Science Chrétienne sont un grand gain, car seules elles nous assurent l'accomplissement des désirs spirituels, des aspirations sincères.

Dans son voyage des sens à l'Ame, le disciple a des guides absolument sûrs — la Bible et les ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy. Ces volumes, qu'on peut emprunter ou acheter à n'importe quelle Salle de lecture Scientiste Chrétienne, fournissent la réponse à toutes les questions susceptibles de se présenter. Ils renferment des trésors de pensée spirituelle et de consolation. Ce qui amena Mrs. Eddy à découvrir la Science Chrétienne, ce fut sa pieuse et profonde étude de la Bible, car elle y trouva les lois spirituelles de la Vie, de Dieu. Aucun pouvoir ne peut mettre obstacle à l'opération de la Vérité, aucune présence ne peut altérer la justice du gouvernement divin. Ceux qui aspirent sincèrement à comprendre et à vivre la vérité ne retourneront jamais en arrière; pour eux le bien se manifestera de plus en plus, et dans leur vie l'on remarquera toujours davantage le dévouement, le bonheur, la santé, l'activité bienfaisante.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1941

Bay State Redistricting Under Way

Public hearing on petition to be held by Legislative Committee on Rules.

Republican legislative surveyors are preparing today to redraft Massachusetts congressional district lines to prepare the way for the loss of one congressional seat, necessitated by the 1940 census which governs apportionment of the national House of Representatives seats among the States.

Next Thursday the legislative committee on rules will hold a public hearing on a petition calling for a special legislative committee of six Senators and 15 Representatives to undertake the task of redistricting the Commonwealth into 14 congressional districts instead of the present 15.

Democrats to Lose Seats

When the Republican-controlled special committee completes its work and the similarly Republican-controlled House and Senate send the redraft to the Governor, the Democrats are expected to lose at least two and possibly three of their present six seats in the national House.

It is believed the Rules Committee soon after Thursday's hearing will report out an order for establishment of the special committee to include eight Senators and 24 Representatives, the same as that which 10 years ago redistricted Massachusetts when the State congressional representation dropped from 16 to 15.

In 1931 the redistricting, done under a Democratic Governor, resulted in the Republicans losing two congressional seats. Therefore, this year the Republican command expects to redraft lines to increase the Republican majority from the present 9 seats to 6 to at least 10 to 4.

Eager Republican eyes are particularly cast upon the territories which now send to Congress Representative Joseph E. Casey, third district, Representative Lawrence J. Connery, seventh district, and Representative Thomas H. Eliot, ninth district.

The Legislature must eliminate one complete district and that is certain to be a Democratic area, either that of Representative Casey, in central Massachusetts, or that of Representative Connery stretching from Lynn to Lawrence.

Although Republican leaders said the Casey district would be the easiest to eliminate, the elimination of the Connery district would make possible the capture of three Democratic seats by the Republican majority.

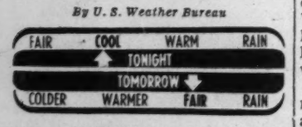
Casey or Connery?

For instance, Representative Casey gained re-election last autumn by only 12,163 votes. Strengthening of the Republican vote in his district slightly by realignment would turn the third district Republican. Similarly the ninth congressional district, ordinarily Republican but now represented by the Democratic Eliot through a 6,601 vote election margin, can be made safely Republican by a few changes. But the problem of splitting the Connery district among present Republican districts is difficult. Republicans pointed out that Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican, could take Lawrence into her district without endangering her position because of her 85,000 vote plurality, but what can be done with Lynn stumps the Republican draftsmen. Furthermore, conservative G. O. P. members fear an obviously greedy plan might cause disastrous reverberations.

Massachusetts legislators plan to go ahead with redistricting without waiting for official notice from Washington that the State is losing one seat. Several states, it is understood, have already completed the task.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday with not much change in temperature. Lowest temperature tonight slightly below freezing with moderate northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair today. Little change in temperature today and tomorrow.

Remaining New England States: Fair today. No decided change in temperature today and tomorrow.

Winds, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh northwest winds, fair weather today.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh northwest or north winds over the extreme north portion and moderate to fresh north or northeast winds over the south and central portions with scattered to broken clouds today.

Official Temperatures

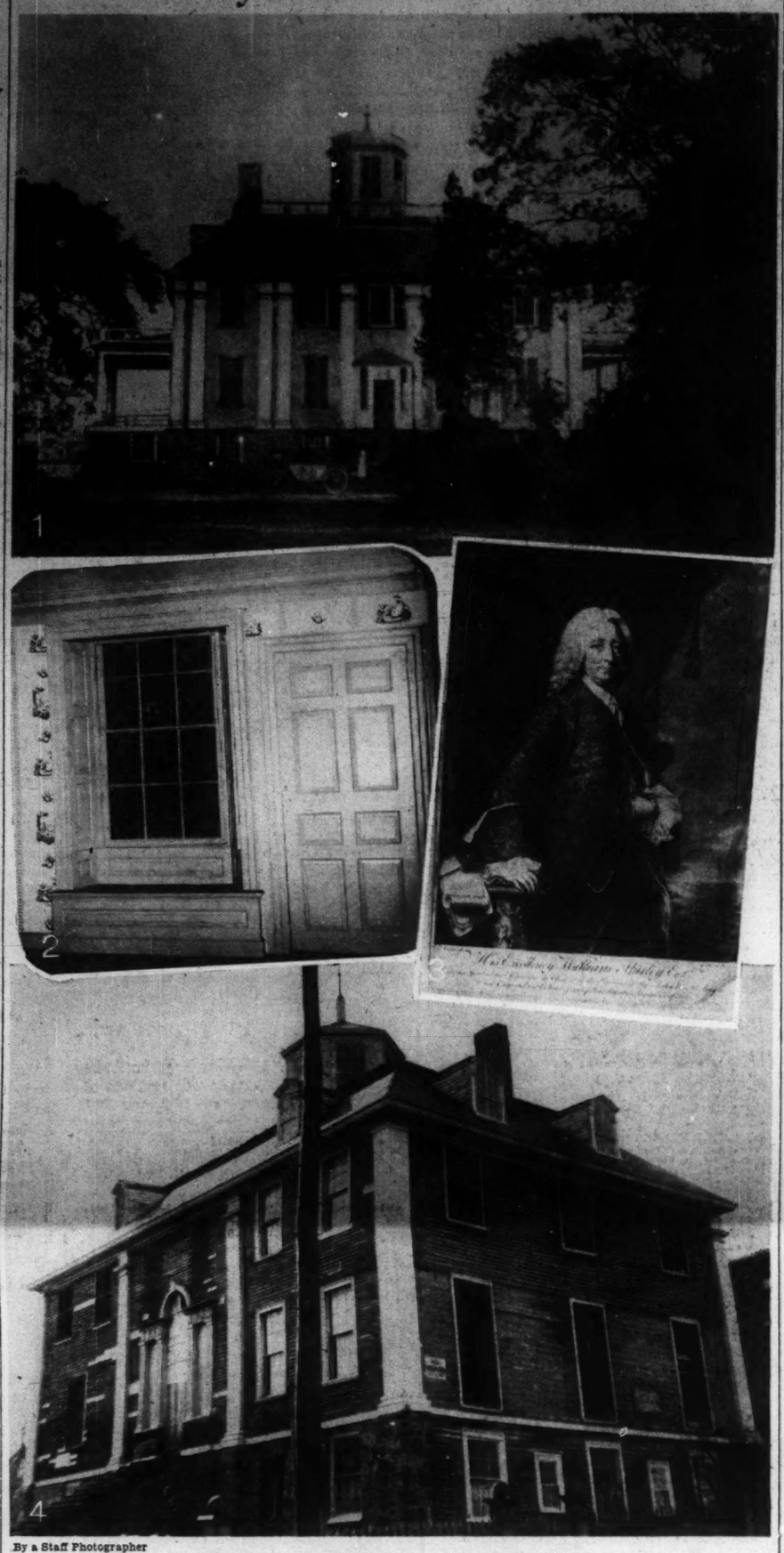
	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	26	New York	32	31
Chicago	30	30	Norfolk	39	27
Denver	32	30	Philadelphia	33	30
Los Angeles	58	54	St. Louis	29	27
Miami	67	65	San Francisco	51	50
Minneapolis	29	28	Washington	32	27
New Orleans	56	56			

A—E. S. T., March 22.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:27 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 7:49 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 8:26 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Monday, 8:46 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:27 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 6:28 p. m., Sunday.

Here Many Notables Were Entertained



By a Staff Photographer

The Governor Shirley House in Roxbury

(1) The William Shirley mansion in Roxbury, off Dudley Street, from a photograph taken in 1867 while still in fair repair. (2) A corner of an upstairs room that has been restored by the Shirley-Eustis House Association to show what might be done with the whole house. (3) Gov. William Shirley, painted by T. Hudson in 1750, the year he occupied his great house in Roxbury. (4) The Shirley house today.

Shirley House Once Scene of Lavish Fetes

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On Shirley Street in Roxbury, a short distance off Dudley Street, stands the substantial relic of Gov. William Shirley's mansion house. Built about 1750, the big old house has had a variegated history, first as the home of a Colonial Governor, scene of lavish entertainments for Washington, Franklin, Lafayette, John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and a host of others and, later, a less glamorous period when it was a lowly tenement.

Currently, the old house is little more than a ruin, owned by an association interested in its preservation but lacking funds to do more than retain a caretaker and prop up the principal beams from time to time.

William Shirley, a London attorney of good family but little means, came to America, set up the practice of law, buzzed his way into the favor of authorities here and in England, was named Governor of the Province of Massachusetts in 1741.

Four years later he planned and executed the Colonial assault on Louisburg, strongest French garrison in the New World, and thereby greatly enhanced his standing. Pushing his fortune for all it was worth, Shirley built this house, in many ways the most elegant residence in the Colony at that time, and comparable with the mansions built a half century later in the lusher Federal period.

Italian Influence

William W. Cordingly, who made some study of the house, believes it was designed by an English architect who was familiar with the Italian villas of the time. The design reflects both English and Italian influence.

The situation of the house today suggests little of the beauty of its original setting. It is now crowded by tenements, and a principal problem of the caretaker lies in protecting the old house from the rocks of modern "Goths and Vandals" as well as clearing away the empty tin cans and rubbish of thoughtless neighbors.

The exterior of the house, while imposing and large, was well balanced and in good taste; the interior, however, discloses a desire to be showy. The chief hint of this is contained in the center hall, or saloon, which was 50 or 60 feet long and two stories high, with a deep-coved ceiling, and a musician's balcony across one of the upper ends.

Lack of windows on the sides of this room was compensated for by a very large Palladian window, opening to the garden, the terraces and the sea. During the period this house served as a miserable tenement for equally miserable portions of the "later immigration," this window was crudely covered over with wallboard. This has been ripped away and the visitor today may see the fine Corinthian pilasters, and delicate carvings.

Painted Pale Green

According to tradition, the woodwork and plaster walls of this room were painted a pale green, and the floor was painted to resemble a carpet. Just how this carpet painting was done isn't known, but it might have been a painted continuation of the large blue and white marble squares with which the front hall was paved.

One of the chief items of decoration of the hall was a painting, "The Carnival of Venice."

The house must have been at its fullest flower in 1754 when Benjamin Franklin visited Shirley. Franklin later disclosed that Shirley during this visit divulged his "Great Plan" for a stamp tax, an item that was to cause so much friction.

Washington came to visit Shirley in 1756, on a sad mission. It was to tell the Governor that his son had been killed during Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela. Washington stayed 10 days, rode around the countryside on a horse and tradition has it that he noted the strategic importance of Dorchester Heights, which he fortified 20 years later in forcing the British to evacuate Boston.

Soon after this, Shirley's popularity with the Crown suddenly nose-dived because of military reverses. He was called to England, deprived of his Governorship, and military command.

Fortunately, however, this happened just at the period of Pitt's ascendancy, and Shirley's case was made a point in overriding the Royal wishes. Shirley did not return to America, but went, instead, to be Governor of the Bahamas, where he remained until 1769, when he returned to this Roxbury house, by this time owned by his son-in-law, Eleakim Hutchinson. Shirley passed on there in 1771.

Hutchinson was a Tory and the house was confiscated during the Revolution and used by the Colonial troops as a barracks. After Independence it was bought by Major John Read, who entertained local politicians there. In 1791 Read sold the house to a French refugee, Madam Bartelle de Fitzpatrick, who sold it in 1793 to Giles Alexander, who, in turn, sold it in 1819 to Gov. William Eustis.

Eustis completely renovated the house, tearing out walls, adding stairs, enlarging rooms and windows, and on the whole improving the whole house, except for the great hall.

Largely through the persistent efforts of William S. Appleton, of the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities, interest in the house has been stirred from time to time, and it is the hope to some day restore it as another memorial of great days and great men.

Lyons Saves Election Cost In Cambridge

'Vacation' from office until appeal makes a vote for a new executive unnecessary.

Mayor John W. Lyons' action in relinquishing the reins of Cambridge city government pending his appeal to the Supreme Court was believed today to have saved Cambridge taxpayers the cost of a special election.

In addition, the Mayor's release of control was seen as a removal from the political front of the strongest opponent of Plan E, the proportional representation and city manager form of government going into effect in Cambridge this fall.

The Mayor agreed yesterday he would not exercise the powers of the Mayor's office while he appealed to the High Court for reversal of the jury verdict finding him and Paul Mannos, a political associate, guilty of conspiracy and requesting and accepting bribes. The Mayor's stipulation was in exchange for a stay in execution of sentence granted by Judge Harold P. Williams of Middlesex Superior Court. Judge Williams sentenced the two men to State prison terms of three to four years, and an additional term of two years in the House of Correction.

Charges that the two defendants solicited and received from architects and engineers "kick-backs" amounting to $40,000—one-third the commissions paid them for city jobs—were made by Robert F. Bradford, Middlesex County District Attorney, when the trial began on March 10.

By statute, a municipal officer convicted of a crime forfeits his office and is forever barred from holding office in the Commonwealth. Also, the law provides that a vacancy in the Mayor's office six months before the expiration of his term must be filled by a special election.

Mayor Lyons' term expires Jan. 1, 1942, thereby necessitating a special election if he is removed from office before July 1 of this year. As an appeal is expected to take three months or more—in some cases appeals have been before the Supreme Court for more than two years—Mayor Lyons will probably still hold office, at least in name, on July 1.

Actual operation of the Mayor's office will devolve, meanwhile, on Frank H. Sennott, President of the City Council. At the same time some opposition is expected to develop to Mr. Lyons' drawing the $7,500 a year salary which accompanies the Chief Executive's office.

Thus, unless the Supreme Court acts with unusual haste, John Lyons will be the last Mayor of Cambridge under its present form of Government. The citizens of New England's third largest industrial city voted last fall to adopt PR and a City Manager. Under this form of government, most of the duties and powers of a Mayor fall upon the City Manager who is the hired man of the City Council.

The Mayor has powers in the Plan E set-up, comparable to a commander-in-chief of law enforcing agencies in peacetime, and also acts with the School Committee to determine educational policies and run the school system.

Mayor Lyons strongly opposed Plan E. It was his influence that induced Ferdinand A. Hermens, Assistant Professor at Notre Dame, to come East last fall to lecture against proportional representation. Mayor Lyons challenged James M. Landis, Dean of Harvard Law School and Plan E supporter, to debate PR with Professor Hermens, who also lectured against PR on Tammany Hall's behalf in New York several years ago.

Call for Small Gardens Heard At Flower Show

At 10 o'clock tonight the doors of Mechanics Building will close on one of the most successful Spring Flower Shows ever staged by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Not only has the show been successful from the point of view of attendance but from the standpoint of interest. This has been reflected in the large number of persons who accepted the Society's invitation to express their opinion of the show in a ballot and to state their preferences with a view to next year's show.

One thing becomes immediately apparent—most show goers want a garden of their own. Since the average person must confine his gardening efforts to small backyard or frontyard areas the requests for gardens for the "little fellow" were numerous. And next year, according to Arno H. Nehrling, Show manager, there will be even more emphasis placed on the small garden.

Today was designated as Children's Day at the Flower Show and youngsters up to 18 years were admitted for 25 cents. Those over 12 were required to have notes from their teachers stating their age. The children came singly with their parents, in small groups, and in bus loads.

Proceeds of the Wishing Well were to go for aid to China today and several groups of Chinese were visitors at the show. Norwegian Day contributions at the Wishing Well on Thursday were announced as $742.

Legion's Leader

By a Staff Photographer

Milo J. Warner

National Commander of the American Legion, in Boston for a two-day conference.

Legion Head Would Have No Strikes Now

Members of the American Legion, 1,078,000 strong, will be called upon to bend every effort toward preventing strikes and other delays in the national defense industries, declared National Commander Milo J. Warner, of Toledo, Ohio, who is in Boston for a two-day visit.

"There should be no organizational strikes," he said, last night when he arrived at South Station, adding that by "organizational strikes" he meant those called for the sole purpose of building up membership in some union. "Strikes based on real grievances should be dealt with through a mediation board, and I think that the new 11-man board just established is a step in the right direction."

Recent Study in England

Mr. Warner, an attorney, was named Commander at the Legion's national convention in Boston last autumn. He, with three other Legionnaires, returned home from England on March 6, after making a special study of civilian defense in that country. He will make his first public address since his return at the Hotel Statler at a dinner tonight to be given in his honor by State Commander Chester H. Grant of Gloucester, and members of all posts in Massachusetts.

"If the United States can get munitions and supplies to Great Britain, it will win out," Commander Warner declared. "The morale of the people is so good under such terrific strain. The English," he added, "are jealous of the opportunity to close with their enemy. As yet, they haven't had a real chance."

Plans Home Defense

Commander Warner declined to give any personal opinions, speaking rather as head of the American Legion. "I feel," he said, "as though I am serving as the officer of the day for a year." And he added that, as a result of his recent survey of home defense conditions in England, the Legion is making plans for home defense in America on a wide scale. These will be based to some extent on England's experiences along this line, "but patterned to our own needs here in the United States," he said. "The British Home Defense," he added, "is made up in large part of veterans of the last war."

Hub A. F. of L. Stiffens Its Organization Front

Scrapping its tactics of half a century, the American Federation of Labor in Boston today displayed a militant united front for organizing purposes. This unprecedented lineup was designed particularly to meet competition from the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Fundamental change in policy was voted last night at a big meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union, the federation of A. F. of L. unions in Greater Boston.

The traditional piecemeal plan of individual craft unions going it alone in organizing was abandoned in favor of a banding together of the local resources of all the unions, whenever one calls for help.

Common action will be pushed by a joint committee and in the name of the Boston Central Labor Union.

Jurisdictional conflicts among A. F. of L. unions in any drive will be ironed out, and a uniform initiation fee set. Then when the A. F. of L. goes in to organize any concern, it will endeavor to do so from top to bottom, bringing in every type of worker.

This plan represents a vast departure from the practices of the past, when each trade union went it alone, and co-operation among unions was rare. Complaint was made, for instance, at a preliminary meeting of the Boston C. L. U. last week that the A. F. of L. had recently lost one of its most important local labor elections because it could not present a united front, while the C. I. O. did. Only two or three unions of the A. F of L. got together in the concern while the C. I. O. union acted as one unit for the entire place.

Last night's decision of the Boston C. L. U., which was regarded by officials as one of the most important in its history, was taken on recommendation of a committee of 15 set up at a special meeting last week, supplemented by the officers of the C. L. U.

This group was headed by E. A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Boston, as temporary Chairman, and Harry T. Grages, Secretary of the Boston C. L. U. as secretary.

The committee presented the following program, which was adopted unanimously by last night's meeting of the C. L. U., one of the largest in years:

1. Appointment of committee to be known as the "Boston Central Labor Union Committee on Organizational Activities and Adjustment of Inter-Union Problems."

2. The purpose is to establish and maintain a committee available to A. F. of L. unions to foster collective bargaining, to develop concerted action, and to promote fair settlements of any grievances or complaints that may arise between A. F. of L. unions.

3. On petition of one or more unions for assistance in organizing or in representing them in a general way, the committee shall first co-ordinate the activities of all the unions concerned, determine jurisdiction, work out a common policy relating to initiation fees, head up negotiations and present agreements in the C. L. U. as representative of all the unions involved.

4. An educational campaign to inform the local A. F. of L. membership.

5. Emphasis on importance that all affiliated A. F. of L. unions be committed to the common cause.

6. Reiteration that success of the movement will be measured by its ability to mobilize its strength behind any single labor union or group of unions that may call for support.

N. E. Draft Delinquents to Face Prison Terms From Now On

"Shots" heard from New England military and defense centers:

No Kid Gloves—Violators of the Selective Service act will no longer be handled with gloves on, according to Edward D. Hassan, assistant United States Attorney in Boston. He stated that a prison term instead of leniency faces delinquents from now on.

Austrian Youth Drafted—Erich Salamon of Milford, N. H., formerly a soldier in the Austrian and German armies, will be inducted Tuesday as an American "Doughboy."

More Funds for Westover—Presidential approval of an additional Federal grant of $396,211 for work at the Army's northeastern airbase at Chicopee was received by Massachusetts Work Projects Adminstrator Denis W. Delaney. The money will be used for general construction and improvement, including building of runways and aprons, and brought to $1,288,109 the amount already allocated for the base. A weekly average of 1,000 workers has been employed on the project since August, 1940, Mr. Delaney said.

Swedish Boy Inducted—A Swedish youth who had been in this country just a year and two days, and who applied for his first papers only a few weeks ago was inducted at the Boston station yesterday along with 247 other draftees. He was Per Rabe, son of the chief radiocaster in Gothenberg, and he formeriv played in the Swedish Symphony Orchestra at Norikopind.

Map Making Program—Connecticut WPA headquarters has announced a $127,252 project for making military maps of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and changing present geographical data into the type used by the War Department. Work will begin as soon as preliminary preparations have been completed and personnal chosen.

Maritime Association Holds Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce Building and 10 directors, all well-known in shipping and allied industries, were re-elected for three-year terms.

They were: John Q. Birmingham, Charles F. Dutch, Herbert S. Evans, Albert T. Gould, Fred W. Hunt, William K. Irving, Capt. George Kimball, Roscoe H. Prior, Charles Stewart and Robert G. Stone.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Banquet in honor of Milo Warner, National Commander of the American Legion. Mr. Warner will speak on his five weeks' study of home defenses in England. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be guests of the Massachusetts Department of the Legion. At the Hotel Statler, Boston, at 6:30 p. m. The banquet will be open to the public.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in High School Hall, West Central Street, Franklin, at 3:30 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, Albion Metcalf, pianist, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Portrait Exhibition" by Miss Adlow, and "Landscape Paintings" by Miss Bullard, at 3:30 p. m. Museum hour for children at 3:30 p. m., Miss Maginnis will tell the story of "Tom Thumb."

Afternoon concert presented by Miss Eleanor Mowry, organist and choir director, at the Wellesley Hills Unitarian Church. The Junior Choir will be featured. At 4 p. m. The concert is open to the public.

Program of organ music by William E. Zeuch, organist, at the First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets, at 4:30 p. m. The public is invited to attend free of charge.

At the Ford Hall Forum, discussion of "The Battle of Greece" by Prof. Charilaos Lagoudakis, Head of the History Department of Athens College, Athens, Greece. Reuben L. Lurie will preside. At Ford Hall, corner Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, at 8 p. m.

Concert for chamber orchestra by the Lincoln Symphony Orchestra, Edward Siegel, conductor. Joenelle Bryant, contralto, will be the featured soloist. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m. Open to the public free of charge.

Monday

Sale sponsored by the Women's Municipal League Committees, Inc., at the Blind Handicraft Shop, a State Division conducted for the benefit of the blind workers of Massachusetts. At 73 Newbury Street, between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets, Boston. Open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily through April 4.

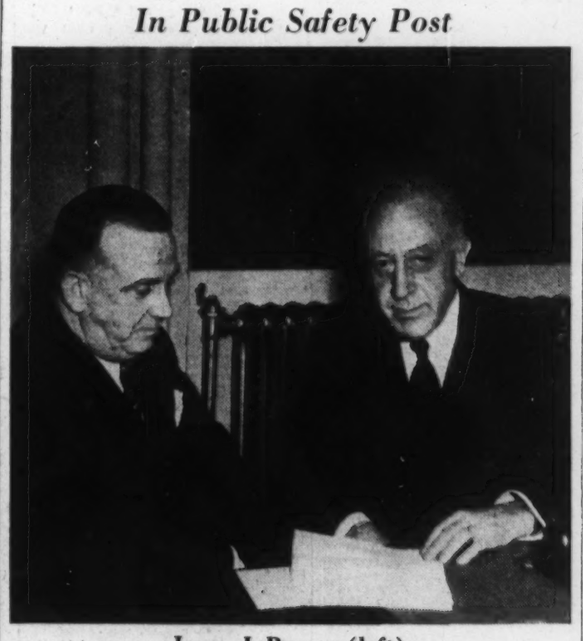
Free public lecture on "The Development of Orthodox Islam in the Arab World-Empire" by Dr. William Thomson, James Richard Jewett Professor of Arabic at Harvard University. Fourth in a series of lectures entitled "Islam, or the Religion of Mohammed and His Followers," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In King's Chapel, Tremont and School Streets, Boston, at 2:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on "The Evolution of Naval Strategy Between 1929 and 1939. The Coming of Air Power. Pacific in Contrast to Atlantic Strategy" by Dr. Herbert Rosinski, formerly Lecturer on Military and Naval Theory to the German Naval Academy, Kiel, 1932-1933. Seventh in a series of lectures entitled "Command of the Sea," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 3 p. m.

Lecture on the opera "The Love of Three Kings," by Edward Downes, music editor of the Boston Evening Transcript. Seventh in a series of lectures on the repertory in Boston of the Metropolitan Opera Company. At the Malkin Conservatory, 299 Beacon Street, Boston, at 5:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 10

In Public Safety Post



James J. Byrnes (left)

One of the most important positions in the Division of Services and Supplies, of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has been filled with the appointment of James J. Byrnes as head of the Food Division, according to an announcement by J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Committee. Mr. Byrnes (shown at left with Mr. Farley) will make plans for the storage, transportation, and distribution of food so that in case of emergency the food supply for civilians will be provided for as adequately as is feasible.

Mr. Byrnes is President of the New England Division of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, with headquarters in Boston. He has been with this company since 1908, except for time out in 1917-18 for service overseas during the World War.

Students Design Model Unit For Housing Naval Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 22—An exhibition of a practical plan for housing 200 defense workers at the Kittery Navy Yard near Portsmouth was shown at the University of New Hampshire this week.

The plan represents a semester's work by seniors in the University's Architectural Department. The exhibition includes not only plans for the project, but toy models of the low-cost homes as well.

Although done as a student project, the housing plan was prepared in exactly the same way as would a professional job. Weeks of practical study were made to determine the most appropriate site, an area of 46 acres adjoining the new express highway on the western edge of Portsmouth.

"The students selected that spot for a number of reasons," according to Prof. Arnold Perreton, who supervised the project. "The land was reasonable in cost. It is only about a mile and a half from Portsmouth's business district and it lies in the direction of natural development of the city."

Site selected, the seniors immediately went to work making contour maps and models of the area. Cardboard layers indicated rising knolls and irregular ground. From these was determined the most natural and practical layout of sewer pipes and water mains.

A major problem was encountered in house design. The buildings were required to be in keeping with the general architecture of Portsmouth, but there was little creative value in copying houses already designed.

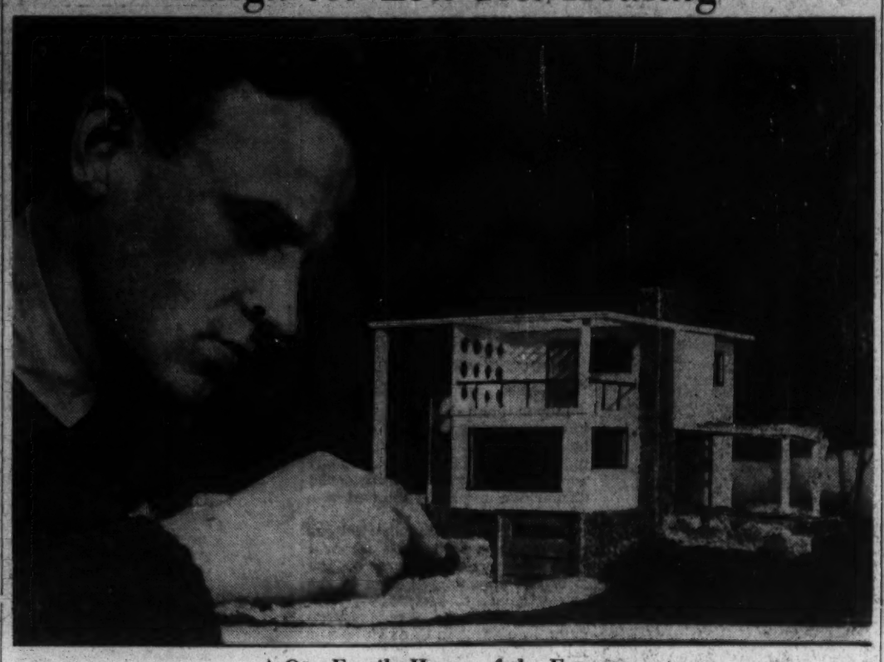
"We finally decided to make the houses of modern architecture," Mr. Perreton said. "Thus students were able to work on plans of entirely new design, in which sunlight, ventilation, privacy, economy, and good lines were the basic considerations. It is surprising how well the modern house so designed blends with the historic buildings in the Portsmouth area."

From the fingers of the undergraduate architects have come lifelike models to illustrate their detailed drawings. Little space would be wasted if the models were turned into full size dwellings. Included in every family's dwelling, whether it be in single house or apartment, are a living room, a kitchen, dining area, sleeping quarters for four people, bath, and garage.

Of particular note is the design for houses of more than one family. Unlike many present-day double or apartment buildings, each family would have complete privacy. Even porches have been divided so that each apartment is a separate unit.

A new tone is included in the housing project. It is the design of terrace house. Six houses are built together in a staggered pattern, thus utilizing a maximum of sunlight area.

Design for Low-Cost Housing



A One-Family House of the Future

Typical of design in the housing project for Kittery navy yard area which has just been completed as a practical problem by University of New Hampshire seniors in architecture is this two-story model. Although of ultramodern design, the architecture would blend well with the historic buildings of Portsmouth, according to those working on the project. Shown putting final touches to his model is Hamilton Myers of Putnam, Conn.

Shippers Seek Ways to Curb Freight Losses

The month of April probably will have as many classifications as there are days. But, among manufacturers, shippers, railroads, warehousemen, and others concerned with freight handling, April will be known as "Perfect Shipping and Careful Handling Month."

The unceasing drive against freight losses and damage will be intensified during this period as the Association of American Railroads, the National Association of Shippers' Advisory Boards, the Railway Express Agency, and other transportation facilities bend to the task before them. Meetings will be held in many parts of the country, at which shippers and handlers will discuss improvements in freight packing, handling, and loading.

Perfect Shipping and Careful Handling Month assumes added importance this year, because of the increased freight traffic under the national defense program. This year marks the fifth in which such a drive has been conducted. Results have been extraordinary. In 1921, American railroads paid out more than $90,000,000 in freight claims. Such claims dwindled to slightly more than $18,000,000 last year.

New Steamship's Engines Novelties for Fuel Economy

Log of the Port of Boston

Completion of the new steamer Examiner, eighth and last of a series of ships built at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, Mass., for operation in the American Export Lines' India service, is being delayed by tardy arrival of material and machinery, it was learned today, resulting from the pressure of defense orders.

Lanuched Nov. 16, 1940, the Examiner was expected to be ready for service early this year. She is still at the builder's yard. Wide interest is shown in this vessel because of a radical innovation in steamship engine design being tried out on the Examiner, believed to make possible marked fuel economies. The installation represents a pioneering step in application of high pressure re-heat steam cycle for ships.

Two 350-kilowatt, dual-pressure turbine-generators, built by the General Electric Company are designed to take steam from the main boiler at 1,200 pounds pressure, which is about double the previous top pressure for marine auxiliary sets. They will operate at the 1,200 pounds initial pressure when the vessel is in port and the main turbines are shut down, taking steam direct from the main boilers to generate power for loading and unloading.

No other American merchant ship has machinery operating at so high a pressure, although similar installations have been in operation in shore power plants for some time. Success with this marine installation is expected to lead to wide use of high pressure machinery in other vessels.

Boston Big Imports Port

Boston's port is the entry point for more imports than any other American port excepting New York, it is disclosed by a study of customs figures covering the various customs districts of the United States. Imports for consumption in 1940 were valued at $163,513,932, in the Massachusetts customs district—chiefly the port of Boston—compared with $145,386,607 in 1939.

Philadelphia was Boston's nearest competitor but the margin by which Boston was ahead lends confidence to port boosters in Boston's future. Philadelphia imported for consumption in 1940 $135,694,149 of goods, contrasted with $131,886,336 in 1939.

McCoubrey in Army

Walter W. McCoubrey, commerce assistant of the Boston Port Authority, handling rate cases and port problems for many years, has been called to active service in the Army. He is a reserve officer, and plans to leave for Washington in time to report for duty Monday. Hugh Oberg, rate expert of the Port Authority, will assume the duties of Captain McCoubrey. The Port Authority recently "lost" another valued worker, Captain George P. Lord, a naval reserve officer who was called to service.

Three field kitchen units, designed to assist in rapid distribution of food over a wide area, and donated by the maritime interests of Boston to help England, have reached that country safely and a fourth unit is now en route, according to Captain Charles B. Kenney, who was in charge of subscriptions for the rolling kitchens.

Wool Freight Rates

Because steamers bringing British-owned Australian wool that is coming to the United States for storage may dock at either New Bedford or Boston, the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has established a freight rate of 15 cents a hundredweight for wool moving in either direction between the two points. To get that rate, there must be a minimum of 30,000 pounds, moving in carlots, thus providing a way to handle wool landed at either port but destined to the other. The wool is moving to the United States under auspices of the Defense Supplies Corporation. The rate does not include any part of connecting line switching, loading or unloading charges.

Steamer Brings $700,000

Sale of the Shepard Steamship Company steamer Wind Rush, formerly in the intercoastal trade, to a new Philippine steamship company, subject to approval of the United States Maritime Commission, was learned here today. The buyer is said to be the Manila Steamship Company, and the price was reported to be more than $700,000.

'Jim Paige Night'

Next Wednesday's meeting of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States, has been designated "Jim Paige Night," in honor of James F. Paige of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who is leaving soon to become superintendent of the ship machine department of the Consolidated Steel Company, shipbuilding division, at Orange, Texas. Mr. Paige has been connected with the Bethlehem concern for many years, and has been president of the Propeller Club's Boston unit for two terms.

Campaign for Greek Relief To Reach Peak Next Week

Next week will be known as "Greek Week." From Monday, March 24, through Sunday, March 30, the Greek War Relief Association will intensify its drive for funds at various meetings, balls, and motion-picture theaters.

New England already has contributed about $358,000, a large portion coming from Greek-Americans. But, this amount must be doubled in New England if the entire United States is to raise the minimum amount which the Greek-American Committee in Athens declares is needed immediately.

American members of this Committee, visiting all regions affected by the war, report Greek morale as being untouched by distress or suffering. In fact, it is stated that where suffering has been greatest, the determination to carry on has been greatest, and confidence in ultimate victory is completely unshaken. There is no fear for the future of Greece, it is said, with Britain as an Ally, and America as a friend.

In Salonika, there is a great need for more air-raid shelters. The industrial upset resulting from war conditions has resulted in only 20 per cent of the workers being employed. The Committee already has supplied 10,000 bags of cement to assist municipal authorities in providing large-scale protection in the form of shrapnel-proof trenches.

In addition, 20,000 Greeks are being served meals daily in canteens, with the assistance of the Committee.

Oil and beans are greatly needed. What Greece has done for centuries past for art and general culture is too well-known to need much retelling. But, what is needed right now, according to the Greek War Relief Association, is to bring home to the people of the United States the plight of the thousands of homeless refugees who, in spite of loss of homes, have striven so valiantly to turn back the Fascist aggressor.

Two Port Captains For Coast Guard

With the duties of the United States Coast Guard sharply increased because of the defense program two additional officers in the Boston district have been named as "Captain of the Port" in two sections of New England to serve under Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, Commander of the Boston district.

They were Lieut. George A. Knudsen, commander of the Coast Guard cutter Argo, who was made Captain of the Port of Newport, Providence, and Bristol, R. I. and New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., and Issac L. Hammond, who was transferred from Boston to Kittery, Maine, where he will have direct charge of Portsmouth and the waters of the State of New Hampshire. He will be stationed at Kittery Coast Guard station.

Duties of Captain of the Port include: keeping close watch on all ship movements; filing of a daily report at Washington on movement of all domestic and foreign shipping; complete charge of anchorage in harbors and rivers; surveillance of ships of belligerent nations tied up in ports; responsibility for handling of munitions, explosives, and other dangerous cargoes, and guarding against sobatage.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—No regular time assigned. WFCI, 1390kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

For Monday, March 24

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, March 24

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, March 23.

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.79mc)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

6:30 p. m.—Recorded Dinner Concert.

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English: Stocks; Vass Family, songs; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Music for Everyone;" Lani McIntyre's Orchestra.

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Moonlight Magic;" Marimba Orchestra.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Johnny Long's Orchestra; NBC Symphony Orchestra.

For Sunday, March 23

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:15 p. m.—"France Forever" Program.
2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good Will Program.
4:00 p. m.—Rotary International.
4:30 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:00 p. m.—World Symposium and Choir Music.
5:30 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
5:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."

WBOS (11.87mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Strauss Program Tapestry Musicale.

First Spanish Hour

5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; NBC String Symphony.

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; New Friends of Music Concert.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Entre 'acte" Sammy Kaye's Orchestra.

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Tropical Moods;" Music Graphs.

Second English Hour

10:00 p. m.—News in English; "Organ Reveries;" WBOS "Postman;" Martha Tilton with Charles Dant's Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
12:00	Man on the Farm	News; Music; Stocks	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Man on the Farm	Noonday Revue	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Country Journal	Farmers' Union Program;	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	Jobs for Defense	Music by Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra;	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	guest speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Community Bulletin	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	"Boston's Future"; talk.	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"No Politics"		Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45	"No Politics"		'Leaders in Dance Time'	"I'll Find My Way"	Short Story Editor
2:00	Saturday Revue:	Metropolitan Opera:	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Melodic Moods
2:15	Chas. Hector's Or.	Stella Roman, Giovanni	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Melodic Moods
2:30	'Of Men and Books':	Martinelli, Ezio Pinza in	Gordon Jenkins' Orches-	Everett Hoagland's Or-	The Sheridan Sisters
2:45	speakers	Verdi's "Aida"	tra; vocalist	chestra	Five Star News
3:00	Sen. Brooks, Ill.,	Metropolitan Opera:	"Readin', Writin', and	Arion Choristers	Sports and Music
3:15	on "Maintaining	Stella Roman, Giovanni	Rhythm";	Arion Choristers	Sports and Music
3:30	Our Ideals"	Martinelli, Ezio Pinza in	Guy Hedlund Players;	"New World Diplomacy"	Sports and Music
3:45	Previews; News	Verdi's "Aida"	dramatization	"New World Diplomacy"	Sports and Music
4:00	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Metropolitan Opera:	Opening of Grand Coulee	Prelude to Stardom: chil-	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Stella Roman, Giovanni	Dam: speakers	dren's program	Tea Time Melodies
4:30	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Martinelli, Ezio Pinza in	A Boy, a Girl and a Band	The Carolina Playmakers	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
4:45	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Verdi's "Aida"	A Boy, a Girl and a Band	The Carolina Playmakers	World in Fantasy"
5:00	News of Americas	Metropolitan Opera:	"The World Is Yours":	Sport comment	Melody Mirror
5:15	New England to the	Verdi's "Aida"	dramatization	Sport comment	Melody Mirror
5:30	Colors	"Superman"	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	N. E. Lecture Hall	Entr'acte	Music program	Frank Ryan, Sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	News; Dance Time	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News; Elmer Davis	Vass Family, songs	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	News Review	Swopper"	"Mendel Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	'People's Platform':	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender":	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15	informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30	"Report to the Nation"	"Little Ol Hollywood":	Dramatic sketch	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Songs of the Range
7:45		interviews; music	Musical Rendezvous	Concert Miniatures	Olsander Male Quartet
8:00	"Marriage Club":	'Concert Hall of the Air'	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	Inter-Faith Round Table
8:15	quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'	house": dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards	Discussion
8:30	"Duffy's Tavern":	"The Bishop and the	'Truth or Consequences':	"Hawaii Calls": native	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	variety; News	Gargoyle": drama	quiz program	Hawaiian music	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	Song of Your Life: Harry	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Salter's Orchestra	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	American Legion Ban-	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	'Saturday Night	Orchestra; George Szell,	ty's Orchestra	quet	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"	conductor	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	Hockey play-offs, Series	Five Star News
10:15	Richard G. Casey	NBC Symphony Orches-	edy sketch	A: Bruins vs. Toronto	Dance Digest
10:30	Male quartet	tra; George Szell, con-	Defense for America	Chicagoland Concert:	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	ducter	Series: dramatization	Henry Weber's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music; Weather	News Service	National A. A. U. Bas-	Dance Digest
11:15	V. Monroe's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	ketball tournament	Dance Digest
11:30	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	finals	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Basketball finals	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
8:00	Press News; 'Ma-	War news; Music	War news; Organ Re-	Radio Carollers	
8:15	tinata"; music	Instrumental trio	cital, Dr. C. Courboin	Radio Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; weather	Weather Service	Melody Market	
8:45	Circle	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	Melody Market	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	Sunday Morning Sere-	Good Morning Cheer
9:15	Church Digest	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	nade	Religious Service
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's pro-	Lee Gordon and His	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	gram	Gordonaires	nade	Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Indianapolis Sym-	Southernaires: Negro	"Thrills and Romance";	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
10:45	phony Orchestra	male quartet	Xylophone soloist	Church service	Music of the Masters
11:00	News; "News and	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Music of the Masters
11:15	Rhythm"	Gen. George C. Marshall	St. Paul's Service	Church service	Music of the Masters
11:30	Trinity Church: Dr.	"Old Refrains"	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Music of the Masters
11:45	Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church service	Music of the Masters
12:00	News; weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Speakers and music	Student Radio Club	"Strings and Things"
12:15	Piano soloist	"I'm an American";	Speakers and music	Student Radio Club	novelty string orchestra
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	Speakers and music	Italian string music	Battle of Music: orches-
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Symphony Orch.; Selma	Speakers and music	Italian string music	tras
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	Kaye, soprano; Andor	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Foldes, pianist	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Ossofsky's Orch.; Doris
1:30	Religious program	Weekly News Roundup	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Abbot, soprano; Morris
1:45	Religious program	Tropical Moods	Concert Internationale	Lutheran Hour	Goldberg, baritone
2:00	The Free Company:	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Bert Hirsch Presents
2:15	dramatization	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Bert Hirsch Presents
2:30	The World of Today	Tapestry Musicale	University of Chicago	"A Tribute to Valor":	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	The World of Today	Tapestry Musicale	Round Table	movie stars; orchestra	gram
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays: "Survey of	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	Symphony Orch.;	Drama 1920-1940," orig-	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	John Barbirolli,	inal radio drama	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Young People's Church	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	conductor	Great Plays	"Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"The Americas Speak":	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15	Symphony Orch.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	talks and music	Azaleas
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	News; Music	"The Shadow"; drama	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	Sunday Afternoon Dance
4:45	Orchestra; guest	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"The Shadow"; drama	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	Music by the country's
5:00	"Design for Happi-	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"The Musical Steelmak-	leading orchestras
5:15	ness"; orchestra	Olivio Santora, yodeler	ditions of the Air	ers": variety; orchestra	Irish Minstrels
5:30	Col. Stoopnagle's	Garden Gossip	"Your Dream Has Come	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
5:45	"Quixie Doodle"	Paul Martin's Orchestra	True": dramatizations	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
6:00	Silver Theater:	Religious Program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Double or Nothing"	News Service
6:15	dramatization	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	"Why" and "Weather"
6:30	'Melody Ranch":	"What's Your Idea?";	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Religious Hour; dramati-
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	Ted Fiorito's Orch.	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez Orch.	zation
7:00	Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	Jack Benny's Program:	Russell Bennett's Note-	The Friendly Singer
7:15	Headlines, Bylines	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	book	Gypsy Music
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	News for the Americas	Bandwagon; Bob Crosby's	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	ter: drama	Daylight Saving Talk	Orchestra; guests	Wythe Williams	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	Helen Hayes Thea-	Star Spangled Theater:	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum: "Shall	C. Hageman
8:15	ter: drama	dramatization	Dickson; orchestra	the Invaded Nations Be	Central Baptist Church
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	Fed?"	Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Dorothy Thompson	cal Album
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Hour: Symphony	"The Parker Family";	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	Orch.; Efrem	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:45	Zimbalist, violinist	Sports Newsreel	miliar music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Speakers and music	Guest Night: Charles
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	Speakers and music	Magnanti, accordianist
10:30	News; Jerry Sears	"Good Will Hour"; John	Deadline Dramas	Sunday Night Play-	News Service
10:45	Presents	J. Anthony, director	Deadline Dramas	house"; dramatization	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00	Press News; "Meet	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15	the Music"	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	J. B. Priestley, talk	Dance Digest
11:30	Bobby Day's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Bobby Day's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End": News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Guest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	"Melody Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Harvey and Dell"	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, interviews	Singing Surf Riders
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch.	Highlights, Halftones	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith: talk	News; Music; Stocks	"Of Human Bondage"	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Norsemen Quartet	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	"Woman in White"	Gracie North, interview	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl"	Interviews
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Harry Horlick's Orch.
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Music Salon	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Drama of Food
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Mystery Man"	Frank Rose, vocalist	Frank Rose, vocalist
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Radio Garden Club	Concert Orchestra
2:45	'Home of the Brave'	tra Matinee Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Five Star News
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma. Perkins"; sketch.	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Piano soloist	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Network music	Comic Page Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; drama	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Citizens All"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	News Comment	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	European News	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Castles in the Air; va-
7:45	serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	riety musicale
8:00	"Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False";	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Boake Carter, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	Orchestra	Network sports	Studio program
9:00	Radio Theater:	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Listeners' Theater:	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Robert Taylor and	Waltz Music	program	dramatization	cal Album"
9:30	Ruth Hussey in	Chamber Music Society	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	"Can You Top This?"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Flight Command"	of Lower Basin Street	Bob Trendler's Orch.	"Can You Top This?"	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	War in the Middle East	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	U. S. Army Program	vocalists	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	Frazier Hunt	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	vocal soloists	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	Law Conrad's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Law Diamond's Orch.	Day's End' music
11:45	T. Reynolds' Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Law Diamond's Orch.	Day's End; News

Milstein Symphony Soloist

By L. A. Sloper

For the nineteenth pair of Boston Symphony concerts, the first of which was given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky relinquished the baton to Richard Burgin. The conductor was represented, however, by his transcription for wind orchestra of Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in C major (No. 17). This is the third time Dr. Koussevitzky has appeared before us as a composer. We had previously heard the Overture he wrote for the orchestra's fiftieth anniversary, and his Doublebass Concerto, in which he played the solo part.

Dr. Koussevitzky, of course, would be the last to pretend that as composer he rivals himself as conductor. But his compositions have been undertaken because of a particular interest; and, given his imagination and his knowledge of the orchestra, it is natural that they should be competently made and worth hearing.

The notable feature of this transcription is its chaste restraint. It might have been expected by some listeners that in view of Dr. Koussevitzky's great reputation as a conductor of romantic music, he would let himself go in the manner of certain other Bach transcribers, and shake the walls. Such listeners would have forgotten that his keen sense of style has made him as famous for his interpretation of classical as of romantic composers. It is not surprising, therefore, to find him employing for this score a modest group of woodwind and brass, and using them with a discretion that preserves the line and emphasizes the structure of the original. If a complaint were to be registered, it might be that there was too much restraint.

Mr. Burgin secured an excellent performance, and the distinguished composer bowed from the balcony in response to the warm applause.

Another exceptional item was Stravinsky's Violin Concerto in D, played this time by Nathan Milstein. The work was played at these concerts nine years ago, for the first time in America. Samuel Dushkin was then the soloist.

It was interesting to hear this concerto again. It represents the composer at the height of his technical brilliance. It is a highly characteristic work, reminiscent of nobody but Stravinsky. The rhythmic pattern is that which has now become so familiar as to constitute a signature. The melodic fragments and the instrumental colors recall the early works like "Petrouchka." The most interesting movement musically is the first. The two "Arias" that follow are rather dry. The last movement is the liveliest, the most readily appealing.

The performance was as brilliant as the score. Mr. Milstein played the difficult solo part with easy mastery, and not even the breaking of a string in the last movement could disconcert him. He quickly exchanged violins with the concertmaster, conferred briefly with Mr. Burgin, and resumed. Mr. Burgin, in his turn, obtained a good performance of the orchestral portion, which is far more than an accompaniment. Only in the last movement was there a little rhythmical uncertainty in the wind choirs.

The other numbers on the program were Chausson's Symphony, eloquently played, and "Petrouchka."

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Questions of the Hour." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Dance Music. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"Ancient Hungarian Music"; Talk; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Japanese Music-Koto. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to American Eagle Club, London. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—"Tonight We Present."

Boston's Camp Fire Girls Aiding Comrades in Britain

Greater Boston's 2,000 Camp Fire Girls are doing considerable to aid their British comrades, the British Camp Fire Girls, in a time when the need is indeed great.

Scores of small banks are being enthusiastically filled with coins earned by the girls through a thousand unpretentious efforts. In fact, the girls are so eager to help their English friends that they are using more than youthful ingenuity to increase the weight of coins in the banks.

On April 5, at the organization's first Grand Council Fire in six years, the little boxes will be turned over to the British Camp Fire Girls.

Groups have given parties and served suppers, just like their mothers; girls in one district are giving a play and in another have had a food sale where savory fudge, peanut brittle, cakes and cookies made by Camp Fire methods and recipes brought in rewarding proceeds.

Takes Bank With Her

Most definite are the efforts of individuals. Suzanne B., an energetic 14-year-old, takes her bank with her wherever she goes. At school parties and at friends' houses her winning smile, emphasized by a ringing shake of the bank, generally brings good results. An older Guardian of a group takes her bank to clubs, bridge afternoons and committee meetings.

Betty, equipped with rubber boots and a shovel half her size, shoveled snow for neighbors after the last blizzard and thereby acquired three big shining half-dollars to swell her hoard.

For very many of the girls, however, contributions are represented in terms of pennies. A large proportion of Camp Fire membership comes from families of limited income. The pennies for the bank may be a week's allowance, a movie or treat foregone, and 15 cents is as important as a dollar.

In one group where the girls were concerned over this, it was decided that each should put in a penny for every year of her age at least, and Guardian M. Goldeth Myers set the example.

Girls do not tell anyone how much they have dropped into their banks. In all cases, offers are made in the spirit of Camp Fire, whose whole program and purpose is to glorify daily services. Camp Fire here differs from other organizations, existing not as an escape from but as a way into understanding of ordinary life and routine, a winning of beauty and harmony from it.

On various evenings Joan L. stayed at home and took care of her little brother so that their parents could go out together without hiring a maid.

Washed Mother's Hair

Frances, who has a deft hand and artistic eye, washed and set her mother's hair and gave her a manicure, to the delight of a family audience.

Mary, for example, could not find any way to make money. Her parents could not spare an allowance, and her bank rattled hollowly when she took it up. One day she got her mother to give her the marketing list. On the way back from school Mary took the time and energy to shop around for good buys, and carried the parcels home herself. Her mother gave her the several cents' difference saved, and Mary plans to do the family marketing from now on.

Alice got a fashionable red jacket which she didn't really need. She resold it to another girl at a reduction, and put the money in her Bank for Britain.

According to Miss Doris Foster, Field Executive for the Council for Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls, the impressive number of articles made for British relief is a convincing refutation of the idea that the modern adolescent girl doesn't like to sew.

"Wohelo," Camp Fire motto, embodies its ideals in the words, Work, Health, Love.

That Camp Fire work has sustained morale is attested to by the British executive who points to honor members who have managed to complete rank requirements, and to Camp Fire girls in Holland who have been highly praised for untiring work in refugee homes.

Buy a Cookie and Help Britain

By a Staff Photographer

Camp Fire Girls Aid Friends Across the Sea

Dorothy Hopkins (left) and Barbara Sawyer, Camp Fire Girls from Melrose, do their bit to help their British comrades by baking cookies to sell. A substantial fund is being collected by the Boston area Camp Fire Girls to aid British Camp Fire Girls.

Chief Radio Stations in New Spots on Dial

Moving day is in order for Boston radio stations on Saturday, March 29. Radio listeners—especially those with push-button receivers—are urged to reserve their service man early. For with the changeover available service men for the next week or so may be as rare as taxicabs on a rainy night.

All Boston stations, with the exception of WEEI, will have new locations on the dial by at least two or three places away from their present tuning-in spots. Under the new reallocations the following are the dial positions of Boston stations:

WEEI remains at 590 kilocycles.
WORL moves from 920 to 950kc.
WBZ moves from 990 to 1030kc.
WCOP moves from 1120 to 1260kc.
WNAC moves from 1230 to 1260kc.
WAAB moves from 1410 to 1440kc.
WMEX moves from 1470 to 1510kc.

Effective Early March 29

Under the terms of the North American Regional Broadcasting agreement the reallocations become effective on March 29 at 3 a. m. This means that when local stations come on the air next Saturday morning they will be transmitting on their new frequencies.

Listeners with button receivers who fail to heed the changes may find themselves somewhat in the predicament of those who fail to change their clocks with the approach of daylight saving time. Instead of a barrage of sound when they push a button they will become aware of a great silence in their radio sets. Pushing down your old buttons will not bring in any Boston station that has moved to another spot. For, with the exception of WEEI, no Boston station will occupy a wavelength that has been previously in use by another local station.

Those dialers with an experimental urge to find out where the new dial locations of the moving Boston stations will be may turn in after the stations have concluded their regular transmissions for the day. According to an official of Westinghouse the Hull transmitter of WBZ has been testing in the early hours on the new frequency of 1,030 kilocycles which the station will use beginning March 29. Undoubtedly other Boston stations have also been testing on their new waves.

Listeners with manually tuned receivers and with the typical scale reading, left to right, from 550 to 1,600 kilocycles, will find the moved Boston stations slightly to the right of their former positions. Certain older receivers which tuned down only to 1,500 kilocycles, along the "bottom" of the broadcast band, may find that certain stations both local and distant will have dropped out. Modern receivers, however, which tune the full band, will be able to dial all the stations in the 550-1,600 band.

Why It Was Done

"Why was this change necessary?" it may well be asked by more than 2,000,000 radio families in New England some of whom may grumble slightly at being forced to hire a service man to reset the buttons on their receivers.

The broadcast answer is that the station reallocations will establish a harmony in the North American ether that is bound to result in further harmonies of a political and social character.

Old-Age Assistance Topic of Hearings

Proposed liberalization of old-age assistance laws, for the second successive week, dominates the forthcoming week's legislative hearing schedule. This schedule is packed with major issues, ranging from drastic revision of the State parole system to repeal of compulsory automobile liability insurance.

Thirty-three bills calling for reduction of the eligibility age for old-age assistance from 65 years to 60 are scheduled for a public hearing on Thursday, and on the following Thursday several measures to eliminate the State requirement that children of needy aged parents contribute to their aid according to their financial ability will be heard.

Another major hearing schedule is that on the special Pardon and Parole Commission recommendation that a semi-judicial State Parole Commission composed of members appointed for 15-year terms be established.

The first part of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's program to solve the Boston traffic problem—namely the building of municipal off-the-street parking facilities—will be given a public hearing on Tuesday.

Other major subjects among the 220 bills scheduled for public discussion during the coming week include repeal of the law authorizing Massachusetts municipalities, except Boston, to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation form of government, legislation to allow juries to establish life imprisonment as the penalty for first degree murder, and extension of the juvenile court system.

Hearings on nearly 2,300 of the almost 3,000 measures before the Legislature have already been held. Two committees, those on Power and Light and on Military Affairs and Public Safety, have completed their hearing schedule. Several other committees have only a few bills left for such public discussion.

The more important hearings scheduled during the coming week include:

Monday—Wednesday

Ways and Means (Room 245, 10:30 a. m.): Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $184,000,000 State budget.

Monday

Cities (Room 427, 10:30 a. m.): Repeal of the law authorizing Massachusetts cities to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation form of government.

Election Laws (Room 448, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to prohibit publication of election returns before closing of polls, and to require counting of all ballots, used or unused.

Insurance (Room 407, 10:30 a. m.): Proposed repeal of compulsory automobile liability insurance and a special commission to investigate the system.

State Administration (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Special pardon and parole commission recommendation that a State Parole Commission composed of five members appointed for 15 years be established.

Tuesday

Education (Room 480, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to establish a State university or a State institution for mechanic arts and sciences.

Highways and Motor Vehicles (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's bill for construction of off-the-street parking facilities in Boston.

Judiciary (Room 222, 10:30 a. m.): Proposed establishment of district juvenile court, and recommendations of the special commission on juvenile courts.

Labor and Industries (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Governor Saltonstall's proposal for liberalization of the workmen's compensation insurance law, bills to increase benefits.

Legal Affairs (Room 249, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to abolish the State Alcoholic Beverages Commission.

Mercantile Affairs (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals to revise the billboard regulation law.

Public Health (Room 450, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to prevent further pollution of the Charles River.

Wednesday

Conservation (Room 443, 10:30 a. m.): Bill filed by the Columbia Broadcasting System to lease land on Mt. Wachusett for erection of a frequency modulation station; measures to protect public interest in forest lands and to enlarge present forest subsidy program of the Federal Government.

Constitutional Law (Room 431, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals to bar requiring newspaper and radio men to disclose sources of information, to protect newspaper photographers and reporters from intereference, to penalize defamation of character by radio, to require that newspapers be conducted on a nonpartisan basis.

Judiciary (Room 222, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to abolish capital punishment or to provide life imprisonment as an alternative punishment upon choice of jury; to substitute lethal gas for the electric chair.

Metropolitan Affairs (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's recommendation that the State lease to the British Government the Quabbin Reservoir watershed for artillery testing ground; Governor's proposal to establish a special commission to investigate possible use of Quabbin Reservoir water by additional municipalities, and recommendations of the special commission which studied metropolitan problems.

Municipal Finance (Room 433, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to restrict municipal expenditures.

State Administration (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Proposal that a new board of registration of nurses be established.

Seaway Protest

BILOXI, Miss., March 21 (AP)—The Southeastern Shippers' Advisory Board in a resolution opposing the St. Lawrence waterways project said yesterday "transportation arteries and commerce of the South would suffer from such a change in trade routes."

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Museum Lecture On Archaeology

Dr. Loro Levi, noted Italian archaeologist, will give an illustrated lecture, free to the public, on the mosaics of Antioch, at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, on Wednesday, March 26, at 3 p. m. He has done field work in Greece, Etruria, Mesopotamia, Assyria and Sardinia, and is now occupied in research at Princeton University.

The annual Harvard Glee Club concert, with the Radcliffe Choral Society collaborating, will be given in the rotunda of the Museum on Friday evening, March 28, at 8:15 o'clock. The program will include "Dirge for Two Veterans" by Gustav Holst, with the assistance of brass and drums from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, 16th century polyphonic music, and a specially arranged group of compositions by English musicians of different periods—William Byrd, Francis Ireland, Thomas Tallis, and Dr. Thomas Arne.

All the Museum galleries will be open on that evening from 7 to 11 o'clock.

Tramway to Peak Of Greylock Urged

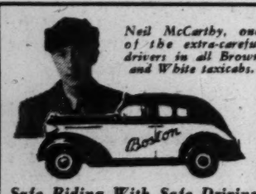
An aerial tramway, similar to those in the Swiss Alps, to the summit of Mount Greylock in Western Massachusetts has been proposed as a tourist attraction.

Senator Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence, who made the proposal in a bill filed with the Legislature, said that it could be financed through a $200,000 bond issue and would prove a profit-making enterprise aiding the State's recreational industry.

Devens Testimony Heard; Jury Subject to Call

After hearing nine witnesses in an investigation of labor conditions at Fort Devens, a Federal Grand Jury in Boston adjourned recently, subject to call.

Those called before the jurors were Joseph L. Carbone, President of Local 39 of the Common Laborers and Hod Carriers Union; John Stropparo, Treasurer; Peter Celona, Recording Secretary, and Wannte Huhtanieami, all of Fitchburg; Vincent DiNunno, East Boston, President of the Eastern District Council of the Union; Albert Petrucci of Wakefield; Jerome Zimmerman, Dorchester, and Leo Rosenbaum, Roxbury.



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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"Cabin in the Sky," starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30 (last day).

Plymouth—
"Your Loving Son," comedy by Abby Merchant. Featuring Jay Fassett, Lily Cahill and Frankie Thomas. 8:30. Matinee at 2:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—
"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—
"East Lynne," by Mrs. Henry Wood, presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
"Elijah," presented by the Handel and Haydn Society. Thompson Stone, conductor. Soloists: Emma Beldan, soprano; Gertrude Berggren, contralto; Donald Dame, tenor; Walter Kidder, bass. 8:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 2:10, 5:25, 9:05. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 4:05, 7:40.

Fenway—
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
Harry Lauder in "Songs of the Road." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "March of Time." 1:05, 3:05, 7:05, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. "Let's Make Music." Bob Crosby, Jean Rogers, Elizabeth Risdon. 9:55 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "March of Time." 11:20, a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 1, 4, 6:40, 9:45. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 2:30, 5:30, 8:20.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conducting. Matinees 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson, Ida Lupino, John Garfield. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 9:05. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris, Mildred Coles. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:20, 8:05.

Modern—
"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia De Havilland. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 9:20. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 10:05 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Paramount—
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. "Tall, Dark, and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 10:30 a. m., 1:37, 4:35, 7:33, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:13, 3:11, 6:09, 9:06.

Scollay—
"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"Second Episode of Mysterious Dr. Satan," "Two Travels—Bar Harbor, Alaska," "Meet the U. S. Fleet," "Women Bowlers," "Birds from Corners of the World" (in natural color), latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:50, 5:15, 8:45.

Telepix—
"Puerto Rico," "The Gossips," "Chilean Cavalry," "Phil Spitalny and Orchestra," "Life in the New Navy," "Hollywood Newsreel," 2 cartoons, and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:36, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 2:03, 5:49, 8:34.

Tremont—
"Private Worlds," Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:48, 5:48, 8:46. "Mad Miss Manton," Barbara Stanwyck. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:25, 7:15, 10:25.

Uptown—
"Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:05, 6:40, 10:15. "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone, Ellen Drew. "The Monster and the Girl." 1:15. Evenings 6:30-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Give Us Wings." 1:45 and 7:45.
Regent: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent. 1:30 and 7:30.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12, 4, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 1:50, 5:15, 8:18. "High Sierra." 3:34, 6:38, 9:42.
Cleveland Circle: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll, and Fred MacMurray. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard and Ellen Drew. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 3:10, 6:25, 9:50. "March of Time." 2:55, 6:10, 9:35. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. Continuous performance.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 1:45, 5:32, 9:24. "Keeping Company." 3:57, 7:48.
Dorchester: "Leather Pushers," "Old Swimmin' Hole." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 1:30, 5:30, 9:25. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 4:25, 8:05.
Strand: "Western Union," Robert Taylor and Virginia Gilmore. 11:50 a. m., 3:17, 6:25, 9:35. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 1:31, 4:58, 8:07.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "The Invisible Woman." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 2, 4:33, 7:01, 9:35. "Give Us Wings." 3:29, 8:59, 8:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Arizona," Jean Arthur. News and short subjects. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Invisible Woman."
Hyde Park: "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "World in Flames."

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin and Mischa Auer. 2:30, 6, 9. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 2:02, 5:10, 8:18. "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. 3:05, 6:13, 9:21.
Mystic: "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. 1:45, 5:33, 9:01. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 3:55, 7:43. "Mysterious Dr. Satan, Serial No. 4." 5:05.
Orpheum: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Three Men from Texas." 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Invisible Woman," John Barrymore and Virginia Bruce. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "You're the One," 12:30, 4:32, 7:47. "Western Union," Robert Young. 2:24, 6, 9:21.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 3:45, 6:45, 9:55. "Blackout," Valerie Hobson. 2:25, 8:20.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Rangers of Fortune." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:30, 9:15. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Victory," Fredric March. "Haunted Honeymoon." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Buck Privates," Abbott & Costello and the Andrews Sisters. "The Mad Doctor," Bela Lugosi.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Jennie," Doris Bowden and George Montgomery. "Phantom of Chinatown," Keye Luke.
Strand: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Case of the Black Parrot."

REVERE—Boulevard "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 2 and 8.
Revere: "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2 and 8.
Capital and Ball Square: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 2 and 6:15.
Davis Square: "Strange Case of Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres. "King of the Lumberjacks." 2 and 8.
Strand: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "So You Won't Talk." 1:30 and 7:30.
Strand: "Victory," Fredric March. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 1:30, 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 2:10, 7:55. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters and Claude Rains.
Princess: "Behind the News," Lloyd Nolan and Doris Davenport. 2:09, 7:54. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 3:32, 9:08.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Western Union," Robert Young and Virginia Gilmore. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:30 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "I Married Adventure," Osa Johnson. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Always a Bride." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 2 and 7:45. Saturday morning Children's Show.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers and Dennis Morgan. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland. 4:02, 9:02. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 2:15, 7:15.

WOLLASTON — Wollaston: "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:55, 6:55, 10:05. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:00, 8:05.

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Olympic Heroes Return to California for Annual Alumni Crew Day Celebration

Cowley and Bauer Question Important in Game Tonight

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Uppermost in the speculation regarding tonight's second play-off game between the Bruins and Toronto is the question regarding Bill Cowley and Bobby Bauer. Both left the Thursday night game in need of repair and every moment since then they have had attention to prepare them for tonight. Bauer and Cowley are ready to play, but whether Manager Ross deems it advisable to spell them a while longer or not rests with his judgment.

Neither incurred what is believed to be too serious a handicap, but in both instances it would be better if there were more moments for rest before calling them into action. Neither could operate at full speed, but both are so valuable that even part speed would be helpful.

The Toronto situation regarding who will play and who will not play is much the same as before the Thursday game. Syl Apps will not be ready, Bingo Kampman might play, but it is doubtful, and Hank Goldup will be stronger and better than he was in the first contest.

Hill May Play

In the event that a late decision should sideline Bauer until later, Mel Hill, who did not see action in the first contest at all, will be brought into the line-up probably with the Kraut line. If Cowley should not dress, Hill would take the third-line right-wing post of Terry Reardon, and either Reardon or Art Jackson would center for Wiseman and Conacher. If both are out, the spacing is open to your guess as well as mine.

Of course, the loss of these two would be irreparable, but the Bruins would still have a good hockey team and with the Leafs also below par in manpower, the game should remain a toss-up.

What is more important to this operative is the tactics the Leafs will use. Bruins will continue to maintain their method of putting pressure on the other fellow with sustained attacks. Toronto probably will adopt caution (unless the two Bruins are out) and await the breaks. If the Leafs should score first you can look for wide-open hockey on the part of the Bruins. If Boston should tally first, the Leafs must decide whether to continue to await the breaks or open up and chance more Bruins goals to secure an equalizer.

Kampman Needed

It was noticeable that the Toronto scheme of things on Thursday night gave Bucko MacDonald and Reg Hamilton most of the defensive work. Jack Church and Wally Stanowski were hustling effectively, but the latter looks better when paired with big Bingo. Bingo commands respect because he gives no quarter and asks no quarter and attackers must divide a little of their attention in protection to themselves. Church leaves few openings for attackers but he does not wear them down so effectively as Kampman.

After tonight's decision, the two teams entrain for Toronto on Sunday night where they open the third game of the series Tuesday night. That night should mark the return of Apps and the Bruins may be stronger with Cowley and Bauer more ready. They play the fourth game in Toronto on Thursday and if a fifth is necessary it will be played back here in Boston a week from tonight.

Colonel Dupuy Transferred To War Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 22—Orders transferring Lieut. Col. R. Ernest Dupuy, F. A., from this post to the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, Washington, D. C., have been announced by Military Academy authorities.

Colonel Dupuy, who has been Public Relations Officer here for the past two and a half years, will leave within a few days.

Entering the Federal service from the New York National Guard in 1917, Colonel Dupuy during the World War served overseas with the 57th artillery, C. A. C., in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns. He transferred to Field Artillery in 1924. A newspaper man for nine years on the old New York Herald prior to his entry into the Army, he has since had several tours of staff duty in public relations.

He was in charge of the Army Information Service in New York City from 1927 to 1931, and from 1933 until 1938 was on General Staff duty at Governors Island. He is a graduate of the Field Artillery and Command and General Staff Schools. He is the author of several books, including "Where They Have Trod," which pictures West Point's impact on the nation since its founding.

Connecticut Teachers Announce Two Schedules

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. (AP)—Coach Jim Kaiser has announced Connecticut Teachers College of New Britain would play six football games next fall, with the possibility of another contest if negotiations with Slippery Rock for a Sept. 27 date are successful.

A baseball schedule calling for six contests also was released. The schedules:

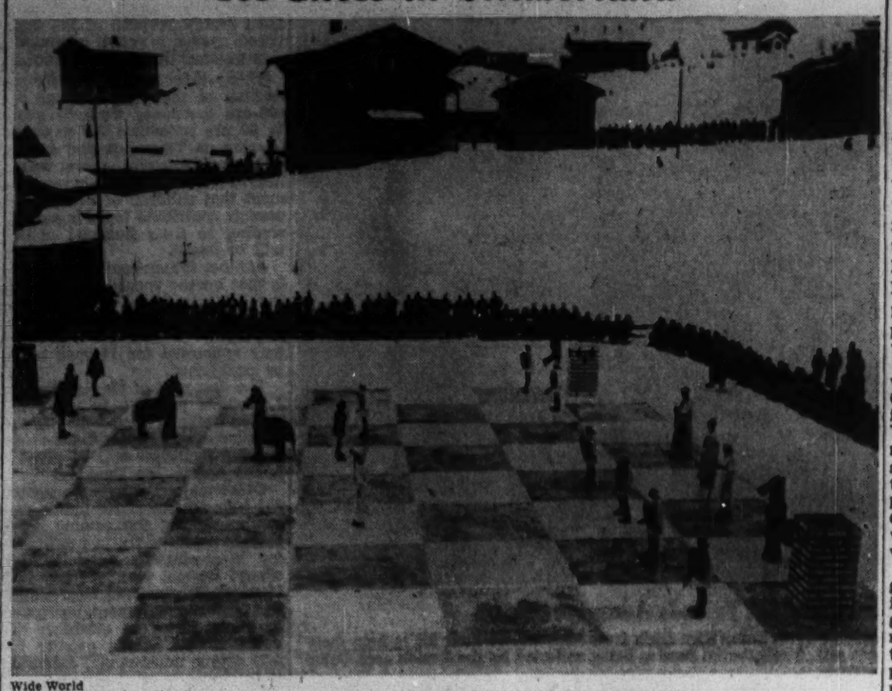
Football

Sept. 27, Slippery Rock, tentative. Oct. 3, Hyannis, night; 11, Trenton, away; 18, open; 25, Wagner, away.
Nov. 1, Lowell Textile (may be switched to Oct. 31); 8, Montclair, away; 15, Arnold.

Baseball

April 30, Arnold, away.
May 2, Salem, away; 10, Keene, away; 17, Hyannis; 24, Fitchburg, away; 30, Keene.

Ice-Chess in Switzerland



Wide World

AROSA, Switzerland — A chess game in progress on the Arosa ice rink before a crowd of natives and visitors. The participants were dressed in appropriate costumes with Gros, Swiss champion, playing against a Mr. Krueger. The players directed the movement of the various "pieces," and the match was radiocast.

Sports Around The Hub

The Skating Club of Boston will wind up its latest ice carnival with three performances this week end at the rink in Brighton. The first was a matinee this afternoon, the second an evening show tonight, and the third another matinee tomorrow afternoon at 4 p. m.

* * *

The 1941 City of Boston basketball championships will open this evening at the new South End Boys' Club gym. Teams that will compete in Class A include Lincoln House, Dudley Owls, St. Stephen's C. Y. O., Burroughs Newsboys, Boston Boys' Club, Hyde Park "Y" Stooges, North End Union, and the Y. M. H. A. Jewels. In Class B, for boys under 18, are the Mayor Tobin Club, Hecht House Harris Club, South End Boys' Club, Hyde Park "Y" Wildcats, Norfolk House Nymas, Boston Boys' Club Printers, St. Thomas Int. C. Y. O., and the Y. M. H. A. Jewelettes. This will be the 13th annual tournament conducted by the Boston Amateur Basketball Commission.

* * *

The Boston Olympics, following their 5 to 1 defeat at Atlantic City last night, moved on to River Vale tonight for the next to the last game of the regular league season. The final comes tomorrow afternoon in Baltimore. Two more games will then remain on Boston ice for the O's—March 28 and 30—in the United States Amateur Hockey Association championships. This struggle, which will see each of the Eastern League clubs meeting the others once, is for the purpose of picking the American team which will face the winners of the Allan Cup.

Will Drop Football For the 'Duration'

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Long Island University, which resumed football only two years ago after a lapse of several years, announced today it was withdrawing from gridiron competition until world conditions are stabilized.

Dean Tristram Walker Metcalfe said the decision had been reached because there is every indication the number of persons called in the draft will be increased next fall and also because defense industries are recruiting more and more football playing material. L. I. U. won five games and lost one last fall.

Calder Trophy

TORONTO, March 22 (AP)—Johnny Quilty, who scored 18 goals and 16 assists for the Montreal Canadiens during the 1940-41 National Hockey League season, is the winner of the Calder Trophy, awarded annually to the league's outstanding rookie.

In a poll of hockey writers, conducted by the Canadian Press, Quilty received the first-place votes of just half the 30 voters and all but one of the others named him second to Detroit's Johnny Mowers. The Detroit goalie, who placed second in the scoring for the Vezina net-minding trophy, received 11 votes for second place and three for third. On a 3-2-1 basis, the point score was Quilty 73, Mowers 67.

Elmer Lach, another of the Canadiens' remarkable rookie crop placed third with 18 points. His teammates, Joe Benoit, Ken Reardon and Tony Demers also were mentioned along with Sam Lo Presti, Chicago Black Hawks' goalie, Max Bentley and Johnny Mariucci of the same club and Pete Slobodian and Pat Egan of the New York Americans.

Quilty is the youngest player ever to receive the rookie award. He was 20 years old last January. His career has been remarkable in that he never played minor league or top-flight amateur hockey, coming to the Canadiens from Ottawa high school ranks. He is the son of Silver Quilty, famed old-time Canadian football player.

Eastern Open Basketball

By the Associated Press

(At Saratoga Springs, N. Y.)

Glens Falls Lions 38, Jamaica King Kullens 26.
Saratoga Indians 33, Buffalo Woolers 25.
Worcester (Mass.) Steelmen 66, Syracuse Seniors 58.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From the Associated Press Reports

DENVER—In one of the tensest battles in A. A. U. tournament history, the Phillips 66 Oilers, defending national cage champions, were beaten by Hollywood Twentieth Century, 27 to 24, in last night's semi-finals before 6,000 spectators.

The veteran Hollywoodian's victory insured an all-California championship game Saturday night. San Francisco Olympic Club, captained by Angelo (Hank) Luisetti, defeated Oakland, Calif., Athens 42 to 36 in the opening game.

* * *

This means a national cage champion from California for the first time since Los Angeles Athletic Club won the title in 1919.

Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin's Big Ten champions and Pittsburgh, a team that handed the Badgers one of three defeats marring their season record, will meet tonight in the finals of the N. C. A. A. regional basketball tournament.

Wisconsin defeated Dartmouth, 51 to 50, and Pittsburgh trounced North Carolina, 26 to 20, in first round of eastern play-offs last night.

Dartmouth will face North Carolina in the consolation game.

Pittsburgh defeated Wisconsin, 36 to 34, in Madison three months ago, before the Badgers began their drive to the Big Ten title.

Kansas City—Washington State, champions of the Pacific Coast Conference, and Arkansas, kings of the southwest loop, play tonight for the Western N. C. A. A. basketball title. The winner meets the eastern champion here March 29 for the national crown.

The Cougars from the far west defeated Creighton, best in the Missouri Valley area, 48 to 39, in a game last night that lacked the thrills and finesse of Arkansas' 52-to-40 verdict over Wyoming.

Philadelphia—Mercersburg, Pa., Academy retained its national prep school swimming championship last night by compiling a total of 54 points in the annual competition at the Penn A. C.

Assanutten Military Academy, of Virginia, although winning three of eight events, finished second with 27 points. Seton Hall Prep was third with 16 with Lawrenceville fourth with 15.

South Orange, N. J.—Seton Hall fencers won two classes of the epee division finals and a second place in the other class to pace the Eastern Intercollegiate Fencing Conference championships in their own gymnasium yesterday.

Bethlehem, Pa.—Six Oklahoma A. and M. grapplers advanced to the semifinals of the National collegiate wrestling championship tournament last night to give the Aggies the lead at the half-way mark of the 14th annual competition.

Close behind was a powerful Michigan State team that sent four men into the round of four. The Spartans, in addition, already had six points toward the team championship as a result of as many fall victories.

Oklahoma was tied with Dubuque, Lafayette, Minnesota, Ohio State, Appalachian, Kansas State, Kent State, and Iowa State for second place with two fall points each.

Buffalo, N. Y.—With three titles to be decided, the National A. A. U. senior women's swimming and diving meet already has produced four candidates for the mythical title of America's best mermaid.

Leading the parade are Dorothy Leonard, Worcester, Mass., high point scorer in last year's national, and Helene Rains, New York, with eight points each; Patricia McWhorter, Newark, N. J., seven points, and Brenda Helser, Portland, Ore., six points.

The four-day meet, which ends tonight, also has established the New York Women's Swimming Association as No. 1 contender for team honors with 30 points. The Multnomah Club of Portland, Ore., is second with 21.

Greensboro, N. C.—Johnny Bulla of Greensboro and Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., tied for the first-round lead in the $5,000 Greensboro open golf meet yesterday with three-under part 67s over the Sedgefield Country Club course.

St. Paul—The H. G. Packee Insurance team of Milwaukee, toppled 2,879 pins last night to take over the five-man lead at the American Bowling Congress. The Packees had games of 980, 994, and 905.

Miami, Fla.—After being shut out of individual championships for three days with .22 and .38 caliber pistols, members of the crack Detroit police team got hold of their favorite weapons yesterday—the .45's—and captured four matches in convincing style.

Harry Reeves scored 184 to win the .45 caliber slow fire match and Al Hemming won the timed fire event with 197.

Sergeant Thurman Barrier of the United States Marine team from the Pensacola Naval Air Station established a new world record of 292-300 for the .45 caliber revolver over the national match course. The old record was held by Hemming. Reeves also broke Hemming's record, finishing just behind Barrier with 291. Besides his second in this event and his victory at slow fire, Reeves won two other matches.

The Detroiter tallied 866x900 for the .45 caliber all-around championship and annexed the slow-fire revolver or pistol title with 561x600.

Augusta, Ga.—Both the defending champion and the medalist will be missing in finals plays for the Forest Hills Women's invitation golf championship here.

Helen Sigel of Philadelphia, the defending champion, lost to medalist Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., on Thursday and Miss Hicks in turn bowed, 3 and 2, to Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta in the semifinals yesterday.

The other semifinals winner was professional Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C., who rallied after being three down at the 12th hole to edge out the veteran Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., 1 up.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

At Lakeland, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) vs Detroit (A).
At Clearwater, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) vs. Boston (A).
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—St. Louis (N) vs. New York (A).
At Hollywood, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Philadelphia (A).
At Los Angeles, Calif.—Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A).
At Miami, Fla.—New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At San Antonio, Texas—Boston (N) vs. St. Louis (A).
At Miami Beach, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Jersey City (IL).
At Lake Wales, Fla.—Washington (A) vs. Kansas City (AA).

Results March 21

At Tampa, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) 9, Birmingham (SA) 4.
At Clearwater, Fla.—New York (A) 7, Brooklyn (N) 6.
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—Boston (A) 4, St. Louis (N) 3.
At Los Angeles, Calif.—Chicago (N) 7, Pittsburgh (N) 4.
At San Benito, Texas—Boston (N) vs. San Antonio (IL) cancelled, wet grounds.
At Orlando, Fla.—Washington (A) 7, Detroit (A) 5.
At Daytona Beach, Fla.—Washington (A) B team 8, Chattanooga (SA) 4.
At Hollywood, Calif.—Chicago (A) 6, Philadelphia (A) 4.
At San Antonio, Texas—St. Louis (A) 5, Minneapolis (AA) 0.
At San Antonio, Texas—St. Louis (A) B team 8, Randolph Field Ramblers 4.
At Ft. Myers, Fla.—Cleveland (A) 5, Louisville (AA) 4.
At Plant City, Fla.—Buffalo (IL) 7, Detroit (A) B team 5.

Skiers Elect Sutton

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Paul Sutton, of Burlington, has been elected captain of the University of Vermont skiing team for 1942.

Eastern Amateur League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	40	14	6	86
Baltimore	36	21	6	78
Atlantic City	29	27	5	63
River Vale	27	33	3	56
Boston	22	35	6	50
New York	19	43	1	39

Walker Cup Series

Washington	12	3	2	26
Baltimore	9	8	1	19
River Vale	9	7	1	19
Atlantic City	8	7	1	17
New York	6	11	1	13
Boston	4	12	2	10

Results March 21

Washington 6, New York 6 (overtime tie).
Atlantic City 5, Boston 1.

By-Plays

Spring Training

As we read about the training of the major-league baseball clubs in the southern part of the country, we cannot but recall how different things were in the old days. Before the players began to make their annual training treks to Florida, Texas, California, Cuba, Mexico and other localities where practice can be held and games played outdoors, spring training was done at home.

How well we can remember when the Boston National League Club players used to get into playing conditions in the old Boston Y. M. C. A. gymnasium at the corner of Berkeley and Boylston streets. In those days batting practice was out of the question. So was pitching and fielding. The work consisted of running, dumb bell work and other exercises such as would get the player conditioned.

Not until the old Walpole Street grounds were in condition for playing did the candidates for the team get any real baseball practice. This naturally meant a much later start than is the case today. When this practice did start, however, the players were in the pink of condition and soon reached top form.

That the present system is far superior to the old cannot be questioned. Both the players and clubs benefit by the new way. The cost of the modern method is, of course, far greater than that connected with the old system; but the returns taken in at the exhibition games which are played during these training periods go a long way toward defraying expenses.

There is another great advantage in the present system. It gives new players a chance to show whether or not they are good enough to win places on the various teams. In the old days young players did not get the chance to show their ability that they get today. As there were only eight major-league teams then and fewer players were carried on each team this poorer chance of trying out a lot of new candidates was not a serious one.

And how much better the present system is from the fan's point of view! From the very first day a player dons his mitt or picks up a bat until the opening of the regular season, the baseball public follows the practice sessions and exhibition games with almost as much interest as it follows the championships themselves.

Baseball has made tremendous advances in the past half century and in no department of the game has this advance been more pronounced than in the system of spring training. It is hard to see how the present methods can be improved upon. Oldtime fans may insist that such pitchers as Al Spalding, "Old Horse" Radburne, and Amos Rusie would be the equal of Cristy Mathewson, Walter Johnson, or Rube Waddell were they playing under conditions as they have prevailed during the past 15 or 20 years; but they will never argue in favor of the old system of spring training as compared with the present one.

Chess — by F. R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 22, 1941
Problem No. 2333
By Charles A. Gilberg

Black — 9 Pieces

White — 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.

(Composed before 1890. A weakness of this problem is that the key is necessary to meet a black threat, but the variations are good.)

Problem No. 2334
By Charles A. Gilberg

Black — 5 Pieces

White — 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Composed before 1890.)

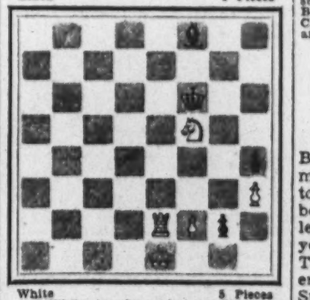
Solutions to Problems

No. 2331.	K-K4		
No. 2332.	1. B-K16	PxB	
	2. B-R4		
	1. ———	K-B3	
	2. KtxPch		
	1. ———	BxR	
	2. Kt-B7ch		
	1. ———	Kt-Kt6	
	2. Q-B5ch		
	1. ———	Kt-K7	
	2. Q-Q6ch		
	1. ———	Kt-B6	
	2. Q-Q4ch		

End-Game No. 554. White wins: 1 RxKt, PxR; 2 BxPch, K-K2; 3 Q-R7ch, K-K; 4 QxKtch, K-Q2; 5 Q-R7ch, Q-K3; 6 B-B8, Resigns.

End Game No. 555
By F. Schwers

Black — 4 Pieces



White — 5 Pieces

White to play, what result?

Chess Charts

A new approach to the openings has been developed largely through the efforts of Olaf I. Ulvestad, New York expert. The name given "Chess Charts" indicates what the basic idea is: to show the strongest lines in the various openings.

The first issue consists of sixteen large pages each with analytical notes and actual opening analysis of five openings, the Hungarian Defense, the Giuoco Piano, Max Lange, Evans Gambit, and Two Knights' Defense.

Four quarterly issues are available at $1.75, through Chess Charts, 51 West 11th St., New York, N. Y.

New Jersey Match

The biggest annual chess event in New Jersey takes place every Washington's Birthday, when teams representing North Jersey and the Suburban League compete. This year there were 63 boards and North Jersey won 35-28. As usual, the Newark Evening News provided its auditorium for play.

St. Louis Tourney Planned

The annual summer tournament of the United States Chess Federation is planned for St. Louis, this coming August. Erich W. Marchand, one of Harvard's strongest players some years ago, and now teaching at the Taylor School, Clayton, Missouri, is the moving spirit behind the venture.

Reshevsky Game

This is Reshevsky's only loss in the Lasker Memorial simultaneous exhibition. At his 32nd move, the United States champion indulged in a combination which his opponent, one of North Jersey's strongest players, solved altogether too well.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Reshevsky	Parmelee	Reshevsky	Parmelee
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 KtxP	KtxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 BxKt	QR-K
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	23 R-B4	Q-K3
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	24 R-Q	P-B3
5 PxP	PxP	25 K-R2	K-R
6 P-K3	P-B3	26 P-Q5	PxP
7 Kt-B3	B-Q3	27 BxP	R-K8
8 B-Q3	Castles	28 R-KB	KR-K7
9 Castles	P-K4	29 R-Q2	B-Kt4
10 Q-B2	P-KR3	30 RxR	RxR
11 B-R4	Q-B2	31 Q-B8ch	R-K
12 B-Kt3	BxB	32 R-B(a)	B-B3
13 RPxB	Kt-B	33 QxRch	BxQ
14 Kt-K5	B-K2	34 R-B8	Q-K4
15 P-B4	QR-Q	35 B-B7	QxBP
16 P-B5	B-B	36 RxBch	K-R2
17 QR-B	QKt-Q2	37 R-K2	P-KKt3
18 KtxKt	BxKt	38 R-KT	Q-R4ch
19 R-B1	R-K2	39 K-Kt	Q-B4ch
20 P-K4	PxP	Resigns	

(a) White overlooked Black's winning reply. Better 32 QxKtP, when the extra pawn would give White the edge.

Spielmann Game

Rudolf Spielmann, veteran master, formerly of Vienna but now in Sweden, played a match with one of the Swedish experts last year, winning 5½-½. The game below shows how he carried through once he switched a French Defense into a favorable line.

French Defense

Spielmann	Lundholm	Spielmann	Lundholm
1 P-K4	P-K3	13 Kt-B4	Kt-R4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 B-Q3	Kt-Kt6
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	15 R-QKt	Q-R4ch
4 P-K5	Kt-Q2	16 B-Q2	Q-Kt3
5 QKt-K2	P-QB4	17 B-Kt1	Kt-B
6 P-QB3	Kt-QB3	18 Castles	B-Q2
7 P-KB4	Q-Kt3	19 Kt-Kt5	P-KR3
8 Kt-B3	P-QR4	20 Kt-B7	R-KKt
9 P-QR3	B-K2	21 Q-B3	R-Kt2
10 P-R5(a)	PxQP	22 Kt-K3	B-QKt4
11 PxQP	P-R5	23 BxB	QxB
12 PxP	PxP	24 B-R6	Resigns

(a) The beginning of a K side demonstration that succeded because of Black's retarded development.

Horowitz Exhibition

I. Horowitz, drawing to the close of his annual transcontinental tour, was the guest of the chess group of the Boston Harvard Club on March 14. After a dinner, he met 26 simultaneously, winning 23, losing to Fred Keller, who also defeated him in 1939, and drawing with W. M. P. Mitchell and Welsh. His opponents represented the following clubs: Boston City, Boylston, Cambridge Y. M. C. A., Harvard Club, Harvard University, Lynn, Roxbury and Wellesley.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Boston Bees

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The Boston Bees' three-day tour of minor league camps wasn't quite a total loss. They didn't play a game because of the weather but a lengthy workout in San Benito yesterday provided some exercise. They hope to get more this week-end when the regulars tackle the St. Louis Browns twice and the second stringers play Minneapolis at New Braunfels Sunday.

Red Sox

SARASOTA, Fla.—Mike Ryba, the one-man ball club who came to the Boston Red Sox from Rochester, may be Boston's No. 1 "fireman" this season. Manager Joe Cronin has decided to use him in relief roles.

Sophomores Outdistance Rivals in Feature Race

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Stroking smoothly and with a complete disregard for their "elders" Ky Ebright's sophomore eight easily annexed the honors at the annual California Alumni Crew Day celebration. Without even removing their sweat shirts they coasted to a two-length victory over the 2,000-meter course with the senior eight second, the freshmen third and the junior varsity last. To complete their triumph the "sophs" took great pleasure in throwing coxswain Woodbury into the salt waters of the Oakland Estuary. The victory brought many compliments to freshman coach Russ Nagler and caused Ebright to remark that future prospects were very bright, especially for 1942. There is little doubt but that if the present sophomore crew can row together for the next three years California will have an eight that will give any crew in the Nation a real battle.

Ebright and Nagler were immensely pleased that so many old crewmen returned to the Boathouse for the Alumni Crew Day. The oldest was Guy Gale who was coxswain for California in 1916-17 at the time Ebright was performing the same important function at the University of Washington. Among others present were Brooks Walker '22-'24 . . . Carol Dressler and Bill Thompson of the 1928 Olympic champions . . . Winslow Hall, D. C. Dunlap, Bertrand Jastram, Harold Tower and Charley Chandler of the wonderful eight that captured the 1932 Olympic title . . . and Kirk Smith who stroked the '39 crew to the present record of 18:12 3-5 for the four-mile Intercollegiate championship over the Poughkeepsie-on-the-Hudson course.

Salesman

Ebright is not only one of the greatest coaches in the history of rowing but is also a splendid salesman for the sport. "Rowing," he said, "is not much perhaps, as a spectator sport, but it is good for the participant. He gets a lot of physical development and learns lessons whether he makes a varsity crew or wins a race. At an educational institution these things are fundamentally more important than the amount of money taken in at the gate."

* * *

So far this is undoubtedly Stanford's year in Pacific Coast athletics the latest proof being the double victory achieved by the Indians when they captured the Pacific Coast Collegiate and Northern California Rugby Union championships by defeating the University of California 13 to 3. Clark Shaughnessy made the opening kickoff and derived great pleasure from seeing ten of his 1940 champions help make the count of "Big Games" (from 1934 through 1941) five to four in favor of Stanford. Frank Albert kicked seven of the 13 points and Stanford made its aggregate points for the season 120 to its opponents' 74. At the conclusion of the game Stanford was given first custody of the Angell Cup—a perpetual trophy that California is determined to capture in 1942. Shaughnessy found Rugby "a splendid game, chock full of action." As long as such enthusiastic coaches as Harry Maloney (Stanford) and Miles Hudson (California) can entice players of the caliber of Albert, Kmetovic, Standlee, Cole, Folmer, Lindeburg, Bradford and the brothers Cox the old English game of Rugby will continue to be a feature of the California collegiate athletic year.

Professional Tennis

The Alice Marble-Mary Hardwick-Bill Tilden-Donald Budge troupe of tennis professionals were greeted by a crowd of 4,085 fans when they appeared in this city recently. While the younger players won the matches it was the veteran Tilden who captured the plaudits of the crowd and each piece of brilliant play on his part was the signal for a prolonged round of applause. It is to be hoped that all young aspiring tennis players who have the opportunity will not fail to see the "Old Master" in action. There will be other great players in the future but not another just like Bill Tilden. Including the San Francisco appearance the aggregate tour-attendence was 108,085 and the gross receipts $144,638. New York led with 12,371 and $25,371 and Chicago was next with 7,200 and $12,700. Los Angeles has always been noted for its fondness for tennis but the attendance there did not come near that of Austin, Texas, which has only a population of 32,000—almost one-sixth of whom attended the professional matches. Gross receipts in Los Angeles were $3,800 and in San Francisco $5,126.

* * *

The appointment of Jeff Cravath (the former U. S. C. star) as head football coach at the University of San Francisco was the most popular event of its kind that has taken place in the Bay region for a number of years. Cravath made it clear at his first meeting with the sports writers that he plans no power football for his team as he thinks that the day for that type of play is past. "Shaughnessy," he said, "proved that at Stanford with his Rugby tactics." If hard work will bring success, Cravath is certain that U. S. F. will have it.

H. A. R.

Sun Valley

SUN VALLEY, Idaho, March 22 (AP)—Siegried Engel, Austrian-born Sun Valley ski instructor, won the downhill event of the national four-way combined ski championship yesterday.

His unofficial time for the 1.8-mile course was 2m. 14s.

Friedl Pfeifer, also a Sun Valley instructor, was second with an unofficial time of 2:15.2.

Trailing in order were Chris Schwarzenbach, Stanford University; Fred Iselin, Sun Valley; Alf Engen, Sun Valley, and Charles McLane, Dartmouth, College, Hanover, N. H.

Mrs. Gretchen Fraser, of Denver, won the women's downhill on a course somewhat shorter than that used by the men in 1:57.2.

Nancy Reynolds, of Montclair, N. J., was second; Shirley McDonald, Seattle, third; Marilyn Shaw, Stowe, Vt., fourth; Rebecca Fraser, Woodstock, Vt., fifth, and Virginia Guernsey, Salt Lake City, sixth.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis freed all players from Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Monett, Mo., clubs of St. Louis Cardinals' chain.

Five Years Ago

Detroit Red Wings and Montreal Maroons finished on top in United States and international divisions of National Hockey League.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The National Academy

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

More than one art organization is active here at the present time. The National Academy is at their head. Stalwart and unflinching, it continues on its own way in spite of more than a reasonable share of critical rebuffs and amiable condescensions. It is a pretty good exhibition, too, set up with all the Academy's accustomed dignity; unthrilling perhaps but substantial and creditable in many ways.

With the traditions of 114 annuals behind it, the Academy does not change radically from year to year. Dedicated to good workmanship, honest observation, and a traditional point of view in painting, sculpture, and print making, it fulfills those standards as its major criteria, leaving to other groups the abstractions, the personal exploits in expressionism, and similar manifestations which constitute perhaps more novel and spectacular programs.

This year's exhibition at the Fine Arts Building contains (through April 9) a surprisingly large list of exhibits by outsiders, there being 316 non-member artists represented in relation to 183 academicians and associate academicians. Although all the exhibits are visaed by a jury, and have measured up to exacting requirements, the Academy's receptiveness to aspiring artists is clearly apparent.

* * *

Two British artists are represented also—Augustus John, by his substantial and well-painted portrait of a Canadian soldier of the last war, and the neo-primitive Stanley Spencer, whose "Human Efforts" is a complex symbolical composition. Another invited foreigner is André Dunoyer de Ségonzac, with his vigorous landscape, "Le Golfe de Tropez," probably the first Post-Impressionist to appear in an Academy exhibition.

Aside from this small feature, which it would have been interesting to see elaborated a little more fully, all the work on display is American and of recent production. There are several good figure pieces included, some of them painted with qualities of imagination, such as, for example, Jon Corbino's "Victory, 1939." This is definitely a stand-out performance, a romantic tableau of the historic type, if you will, but exceptionally well composed and painted. Also with imagination is Henrik Mayer's "Hallowe'en Carnival," a spirited picture of merry-makers milling about with great abandon, which is skillful as well as energetic.

* * *

On the more objective tack is "Model Sleeping," a cleverly painted nude by Randall Davey, full of opulent curves and shimmering color. In the center of the main wall, Charles Hopkinson's "Mother and Children" makes an emphatically good impression among the portraits. Not only is it a good example of portraiture, but it is notable for its color composition and design.

Generally speaking, there are fewer showpieces reminiscent of the salon pictures of olden days than on previous occasions. The Academy, however conservative in many ways, has learned to discourage over-ambitious performances of the types which are turned out simply for special exhibition purposes. The only pictures which have a conspicuous suggestion of this ambition are the large figure compositions by Robert Philipp and Robert Brackmann. The latter's "Arrangement in Morning Light," winner of the Saltus Medal, is very ably done, however, and though trite in composition shows much skill in formal design and personal color. Of the landscapes we liked especially Giovanni Martino's "Hilly Street," with its cool mood and color and handsome breadth in the handling of architecture.

While the Academy usually attracts considerable interest through the award of various prizes and medals amounting to several thousand dollars, the success with which these awards were made this year seemed to us a little less than perfect. The Carnegie Prize, awarded to Albert Sterner, was well given, his still-life being one of the most adroit and charming in the show. Mr. Martino took the Truman Prize with good justification for his landscape, and so did Mr. Davey the Altman figure prize for his nude.

Other winners of awards which seemed to us well made were Albert Wasserman, a former student of the Academy, whose figure of a musician received the Obrig prize; Mr. Mayer, who received the second Hallgarten prize for his "Carnival," and Paul Dougherty, who won the Palmer Memorial prize with his "Fisherman at Midday," a soundly painted coastal marine with figures.

Another show which carries the strong atmosphere of New York in the early 1900's is the exhibition, "This Is Our City," which the Whitney Museum opened recently for the benefit of the Greater New York Fund. No admission is charged, but the idea of an exhibition, which reveals many aspects of New York life from about 1900 to the present, appears in harmony with the drive for city-wide relief.

While the galleries are dominated to a considerable extent by the realists, Henri, Glackens, Bellows, Coleman, Du Bois, Lawson, and Sloan, the younger generation of painters is by no means neglected. Thus those who years ago broke with academic idealism and began to paint the life of the city as they saw it meet here on a common ground with many who have now broken with realism to exercise their theories of design in abstraction and other personal expression. It is all devoted to New York, however, and makes an extremely interesting event.

New York Concerts and Opera

By Oscar Thompson

New York

With the final curtain about to fall on the Metropolitan's 16 weeks of opera—though at least three post-season performances, two of "Parsifal" and one of "Tristan" are to be given in April, when the company returns from its annual tour—the symphony orchestras again hold the place in the spotlight that was theirs almost exclusively in the no-opera weeks of October and November. In the sennight just passed, they have overshadowed in interest the concluding repetitions at the opera house, partly because of the stimulations attendant on visits of the Boston Symphony and The Philadelphia Orchestra, each of which will return but once more this season, and partly because of new works and soloists.

Dr. Koussevitzky made another of his substantial contributions to the sum total of orchestral novelties for the year in setting before the Boston Symphony's Carnegie Hall audiences the expertly written Third Symphony of Nicolai Berezowsky, which was first performed in Boston as far back as 1937. In sober retrospection, the performance stands out as more brilliant and convincing than the work, which left an impression of more plan than impulse, of calculated effect rather than communicable feeling. The Thursday and Saturday concerts of the Bostonians were both distinguished by the highest order of ensemble virtuosity, with the self-pity and the frustrations of Mahler's Ninth Symphony glorified on the first occasion, the programmatic excitement of Berlioz's "Fantastic" intensified to white heat on the other.

* * *

The Philadelphians, with Eugene Ormandy leading, also brought a novelty in the form of a new suite, "From Childhood," for harp and orchestra, by Harl McDonald, the composer who is also the manager of the orchestra. The solo part was written for, and performed by, Edna Phillips, first harpist of the ensemble. When it is said that the work is based on nursery tunes, there need be little further explanation of why this is not one of Mr. McDonald's more important composiitons. The audience undoubtedly found more to remember in a stirring performance of Brahms' C minor Symphony, which seems never to fail of effect in these times, and the noble and vital singing of Helen Traubel, whose delivery of the great air from Gluck's "Alceste"—"Divinités du Styx"—was such as to leave one regretting that she had not been cast for the title role in this season's performance of the historic work at the Metropolitan. She was heard also in Beethoven's "Gottes Macht un Vorsehung" and Brünnhilde's Immolation from Wagner's "Götterdämmerung," both notably well sung, though she drove a steely vibrato into the tone in some climactic phrases of the Immolation.

Meanwhile, the resident Philharmonic-Symphony has not been behind its out-of-town rivals in the presentation either of new works or soloists. On March 1, John Barbirolli led his musicians in the first performance in America of a recently completed work of Heitor Villa-Lobos that would seem to invite repetitions in New York and further performances elsewhere. This was the first of the three suites that go to make up a "symphonic series" which bears the collective title, "Discobrimento do Brasil." The suite is in two connected parts, "Introducao" (Introduction) and "Alergia na Horta" ("Happiness in the Orchard"). This segment of the "Discovery of Brazil" has a European, rather than a South American aura, which would appear to conform to the composer's succession of "soul states." These have their beginning in the historic voyage of the galleon commanded by Pedro Alvares Cobral, and only in the subsequent suites (it is to be presumed) does the music "go native" in the Brazilian scene.

* * *

There are dance-like episodes of a more orthodox nature than are commonly encountered in the Brazilian pieces of Villa-Lobos. Indeed, although the music has vitality and a certain ruggedness, neither in its melodic cast, its harmonic facture, nor its instrumentation does it depart widely from the run of tone poems of the era. On first hearing, it came to the ears as a pleasurable, if in no sense a remarkable work The word "remarkable" did apply, however, to the stunning performance which Artur Rubinstein and the orchestra gave at this concert of the Brahms First Piano Concerto. In memory of Pitts Sanborn, program annotator for the orchestra, Mr. Barbirolli led his players in the Prelude Religioso from Rossini's "Messe Solonelle." Mr. Sanborn's personal fondness for the music of Rossini was well known. He held the "Messe Solonelle" in particular affection.

The broadcast concerts of the NBC Symphony have afforded invited audiences a welcome opportunity to consider the gifts and experience the personality of George Szell, the Hungarian-born conductor who has come to be regarded as particularly an exponent of Czech music. One of his three programs to date was devoted solely to the music of the Bohemian composers Smetana and Dvořák, and included his own orchestration of the elder composer's quartet, "From My Life." Expertly done, this expansion of a work of chamber music to one of symphonic proportions proved highly effective in performance, though it raised a question as to whether there was not more lost than gained in the substitution of a kind of realism for poetic suggestion, through the use of the actual wind instruments that the quartet so hauntingly suggests. Mr. Szell's leadership has been of an exciting order, clear and sharply defined, with a tendency toward extremes in tempi and dynamics.

A novelty and a soloist were the chief attractions also of a concert of the National Orchestral Association last Monday night. Leon Barzin, conductor of the training ensemble, set forth, to the bewilderment of his listeners, the acerbic Symponie Concertante of Johan Franco, a transplanted Hollander of the most "modern" harmonic conceptions. The work required a pianist and William Masselos did what he could to make the music palatable. The real soloist of the evening, however, was Mack Harrell, whose clear diction was an asset in the delivery of Daniel Gregory Mason's cycle, "Russians," but whose most rewarding singing was that of Bach's "Ich will den Kreutzstab gerne tragen."

Thoughts on a Free Theater

By John Beaufort

New York

It is appropriate that, of 24 current Broadway plays, Elmer Rice's "Flight to the West" should go into business on a dollar-top basis. That necessity may have been the mother of these popular prices does not matter. The important fact is that Mr. Rice's drama, due to terminate its local engagement when it closed at the Guild Theater on March 1, has been reopened at the Royale Theater through the co-operation of the Playwrights' Company, its original producer; Louis Schaffer of Labor Stage, and Lee Shubert. As a result of their efforts and the willingness of the cast to accept salary cuts, one of the season's few plays which dramatizes a phase of democracy's problem continues available.

For all that "Flight to the West" is occasionally overmelodramatic, that its Nazi diplomat is treated by the author like the subject of a sensational editorial, and that much of the play's argument is not new, this is nevertheless a serious and provocative theater work. It deserves the support of a city whose seven and one-half million people "live in peace and enjoy the benefits of a democracy," to quote the muncipal radio station. More important, it proves that Mr. Rice and the Playwrights' Company care about the plight of democracy.

* * *

In the current theater, this is not an intensely nor a widely felt concern. During a cataclysmic winter when the battle of the world was waged on the front pages of the Nation's newspapers, the drama sections were left to twiddle their thumbs over a series of minor—or, at best, major—frivolities. Certainly, the frivolities are needed. The theater always has and will no doubt continue to provide frivolity as well as those works in which essentially personal problems are considered. (Such, for instance, as Rose Franken's admirable "Claudia.") But the service of the theater does not end there.

The services of the theater extend to an area of thought in which playwrights strive to probe humanity's broader social, economic, political dilemmas, and to write plays in which a way of life is observed, analyzed, dissected, defined. A number of playwrights have proved or at least indicated that they are capable of bringing vital and exciting viewpoints to this phase of dramatic writing; playwrights like Robert E. Sherwood, Clifford Odets, Maxwell Anderson, John Wexley, Mr. Rice, William Saroyan, S. N. Behrman, Paul Green, Robert Ardrey, and Irwin Shaw. One naturally imagines that these and other playwrights care about the problems of mankind and the possible means for their solution under our system of government.

Some of these writers are silent. Others have migrated to Hollywood, which is showing a greater concern than heretofore over democracy and, specificially over the spectacular manifestations of its defense effort. Perhaps some playwrights lack a deep, positive assertion on which to apply their techniques. Others may have become so preoccupied with economic materialistic solutions for the betterment of mankind that they are out of touch with the presently arising mental, philosophical, and spiritual concepts of democracy.

* * *

Noting that "the absence of passionate directness in our social drama represents a loss of dramatic force," John Gassner wrote recently in the Atlantic Monthly: "Compensation must be provided by the depth and roundness of artistry, and a steady flame of humanitarianism will have to be substituted for revolutionary ardor if we are to avoid tepidity and insignificance." Here is a warning against the listlessness of not caring.

Even a commercial theater that is generally indifferent to these serious concerns has produced a few works which testify to the presence and activity of playwrights who care. One should list for the record: "The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams; "Flight to the West," by Elmer Rice; "The Talley Method," by S. N. Behrman; "Meet the People," a collaborative topical revue; "Journey to Jerusalem," by Maxwell Anderson; "Retreat to Pleasure," by Irwin Shaw; "The Cream in the Well," by Lynn Riggs, and "Liberty Jones," by Philip Barry. Broadly speaking, all these plays attempted to make some comment on the state of the world and the preservation in it of certain freedoms and values which we have come to associate inseparably with democracy.

* * *

Many of these expressions were weak and confusing. Several of the plays mentioned suggested that their authors in a sincere and conscientious effort to say "something" about democracy, nevertheless failed to say anything effective, cogent, and dramatic. In "Liberty Jones," Philip Barry's allegory about the transformation of Liberty from an invalid glamour girl to a robust democrat was ineffectualized as much by the pretentiness of the settings as by its own confusion. Lynn Riggs buried the assertion of his "Cream in the Well"—that "even the memory of evil is death"—in a theme of incest. Maxwell Anderson's "Journey to Jerusalem" was overpowered with scenery and blank verse.

The best of the democratically-conscious theater works of the season have been "The Corn Is Green," "Flight to the West," "Meet the People," "The Talley Method," and "No for an Answer," by Marc Blitzstein—not an impressive numerical record considering that more than 60 productions have been offered so far this season. In passing, it may be noted that in a season in which thought has appeared devitalized, mechanical and technical expression was receiving more than its ordinary share of attention. Outstanding from this viewpoint were the "musical plays"—"Cabin in the Sky," "Liberty Jones," and "Lady in the Dark."

The last mentioned, by Moss Hart, is a brilliant spectacle over which Gertrude Lawrence sheds a gorgeous stellar light. The extravagance of "Lady in the Dark" serves to surround a pulp story romance dealing with characters whose significance in a world of trouble is not more vital than the shade of a penny postage stamp. Mr. Hart, a satirist as well as a romanticist, probably didn't mean them to be important. It is not a reflection on him that nobody else in the playwriting field has provided the offsetting complement to "Lady in the Dark."

* * *

The underlying enemy of today's theater—and perhaps its most accurate reflection of the times—seems to be a listlessness over responsibility. Let the theater be alive with laughter and zest and joy and music and all the very best mummery. But let it also inspire and encourage those who care for the vital institutions, the underlying truths, the rich, free air of freedom in which a free theater can maintain itself. Abroad, the theater has wherever possible been sucked up by the Nazi vacuum. But a vacuum has no power when foundations are firm and properly anchored.

The overwhelming spport of Robert E. Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night" gives evidence that even in a state of low current, a spark may be struck. But we need more than a spark. We need more than caring, too. We need the generation of vital thought in our theater. We need power and conviction. We need incandescence and inspiration, too, the light that shall be seen from the hill. And the light must not fail.

Lucas & Monroe Studio
Gertrude Lawrence
In "Lady in the Dark"

Ethel Barrymore
In "The Corn Is Green"

Swiss Musical Activity

By Willi Reich

Basel, Switz.

The fact that the city of Lucerne has announced the holding of an international music festival in the summer of 1941 is evidence of the strong desire for cultural activities which is manifest in Switzerland even in wartime. But the normal musical life too of this country, girt on all sides by warring nations, shows distinctly the effort to foster, above all political and business cares, the humanitarian and artistic pursuits of peace and to make steady advancement in culture.

The temperament of the Swiss, being somewhat introspective, is not generally very fertile soil for creative accomplishments in dramatic art. Opera particularly has had till now no universally recognized exponent among Swiss composers, except in Othmar Schoeck. Therefore a work by the young Swiss, Heinrich Sutermeister, was the more joyously received, an adaptation of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," for which he wrote libretto and score. This opera met with great success last year on the German stage, and when it was performed this season in Zurich, Basel, and Bern, it met with even greater acclaim.

In his libretto Sutermeister gives only the kernel of the story: the tragic drama of the lovers, which he paints in poignant music, in its lyric passages often calling to mind Puccini. Although this music still betrays some weaknesses of the theatrical tyro, it distinctly shows, nevertheless, a great musico-dramatic gift, above all in the powerful shaping of the climax of the action, in the melody, which has immediate audience appeal, and in the adroit instrumentation, with subtly devised sound effects. The impression made by the composer in his maiden effort in music drama warrants us in looking forward eagerly to further operas by him.

Of the rich concert life of Switzerland we may say that the regular cycle of eight to 12 orchestral concerts in all the larger cities of Switzerland is being given, for the most part with purely classical programs. In spite of difficulties due to the war the same high level of accomplishment has been maintained, under the conductors Ernest Ansermet, Volkmar Andreae, Hermann Scherchen, Hans Münch, Fritz Brun, Othmar Schoeck, and many illustrious guests.

Beside this series of performances numerous separately organized affairs stand out, among them in the first rank the concerts of the chamber orchestra conducted by Paul Sacher in Basel. In these concerts older, but always interesting, works are given, which are otherwise seldom performed. In the first concert this year Paul Sacher brought forward among other works the magnificent "Te Deum" by Henry Purcell, and Gluck's "De profundis," and in addition unfamiliar works by Haydn, Ph. E. Bach, and Telemann, and a mass written in youth by Schubert.

In Zurich, performances of recent works by Paul Hindemith are of particular interest. Two sonatas, for piano and bass viol and piano and harp, as well as a quartet for piano, clarinet, violin, and violoncello, were given successful premières, with Walter Frey, at the piano. R. F. Denzler with the Tonhalle Orchestra and Willem de Boer as soloist gave a first local performance of Hindemith's Violin Concerto a brilliant, though not over-profound work.

At the musical festival in Biel 12 short chamber works were presented. The most worthy of notice seemed to be a string quartet by Richard Sturzenegger, and a trio for violin, flute, and piano by the Genevan Fernande Peyrot, both technically proficient, mature works, the thematic contents of which, however, move along rather traditional lines. Through its interesting romantic mode of expression the violin and piano sonata by Walter Geiser, a Busoni student, made a strong impression. Interesting, but rather problematical, was chamber music for wind instruments by Ernst Hess and Jean Apothéloz.

A musical event of quite another sort was the opening of the new home of Schola Cantorum Basiliensis in a splendid old house. The opening was marked with a small intimate celebration, works by Bach, Handel, and Telemann being performed on old instruments in authentic style by the teachers of the institute.

The Thief of Bagdad

By Harold Hobson

London

Alexander Korda's "Thief of Bagdad" has taken a long time to make. Sometime during the summer of 1938 I remember seeing, at Denham, a painted backcloth of towers and minarets, wi Mr. Conrad Veidt sitting in front of it, apparently wrapped in contemplation. Actually he was only waiting for an opportunity to begin acting.

Somewhere in a corner of the studio men in shirt sleeves were gingerly moving a large camera on to a platform suspended from the roof by ropes. Slowly the platform ascended, swaying precariously from side to side. Then a man climbed up a ladder, pointed the camera first at the backcloth, then at Mr. Veidt, and then at nothing in particular. He shook his head, came down to the floor, and went off to the canteen. Slowly the huge camera began to descend, swaying from side to side precariously, and a group of workmen started to take the platform to pieces, untying the ropes, and doing whatever else was necessary to render the whole episode as though it had never been. Mr. Veidt continued sitting in his chair, waiting for an opportunity to act.

Since then, of course, we have had the war, and Mr. Veidt and Mr. Korda have been to Hollywood. They took such parts of the "Thief" as had been completed with them, and finished the film in California. Now it can be seen at the Odeon theaters, a gorgeous colored pantomime, reproducing some of the splendors of the senior Douglas Fairbanks, though not, alas his physical agility.

One may as well say at the outset that, after I left Denham, the chances that Mr. Veidt was waiting for actually came, either in England or in America, and that he took them anyone can see who looks at the film. For, as the sinister magician who is in love with the Sultan's lovely daughter, and strikes into blindness the amorous and handsome beggar, Mr Veidt is genuinely alarming, but with a degree of skill quite outside the range of the vast genie who emerges as a cloud of smoke from a bottle on the seashore, and solidifies into a figure that overtops mountains, and can stand astride the Canyon of Colorado. This, of course, is merely a matter of photography and miniature sets; the other is a triumph of acting.

Primarily, "The Thief of Bagdad" is intended as a sort of Christmas entertainment for children, comparable with the traditional stage pantomime. In this connection a reflection occurs which is invariably produced by any film or play designed to amuse the very young. I see scores of plays and films every year. The huge majority of them would naturally be unintelligible to children, and many of them contain scenes and lines which, if they were capable of being comprehended by them, would convey a totally unsuitable impression of life and morality. But 99 per cent of these entertainments, quite inappropriate as they might be on other grounds, contain absolutely nothing that would frighten a child. There is not in them any of the stuff of bad dreams.

Yet pictures and plays intended for children invariably indulge in horror. Pantomimes have their demons with painted faces and green lights. The Disney full-length cartoons have their snarling wolves and unearthly noises. And "The Thief of Bagdad" has its swollen and cruel genie. Why is it that if one wants to be frightened in a cinema or theater the safest thing to do is to pick out an entertainment for children?

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	471,660
1941 volume to date	29,368,539
1940 volume to date	40,495,300

Stock Market Is Slightly Lower Today

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Slightly lower tendencies were exhibited by leading stocks in today's market although selling pressure was negligible throughout and, here and there, favorites managed to tack on modest plus signs.

The list got off to a slow and irregular start and, near the final hour, fractional declines were the rule. Numerous issues were unchanged.

Inclined to give ground were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Chrysler, Western Union, Pennsylvania, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, Texas Corp., du Pont, American Can, Johns-Manville, Newport News Shipbuilding, Paramount, N. Y. Shipbuilding and General Electric. Recently buoyant senior utilities did virtually nothing.

Resistant were allied Chemical, Montgomery Ward, General Motors and Standard Oil of N. J.

Fears of war upsets over the week-end, brokers said, restricted bidding and caused the lightening of accounts in some cases. Corporate earnings prospects, however, still were sufficiently bright enough to prevent urgent offerings.

Bonds Are Lower

Corporate bonds took a minor turn toward lower prices today as traders sold cautiously on the possibility of week-end developments in Europe.

Market circles for some time have been waiting uneasily for a Balkan "blow-off" and events in the accelerated Nazi air and sea attacks against England.

Rails, mostly inclined higher at the start, back d down with the main list in quiet dealings. U. S. Treasury issues likewise slipped, with tax-exempt loans down a little.

Off fractions to more than a point were Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped; American Telephone 3¼s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 6s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Great Northern 4s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Erie 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s and Western Maryland 4s.

Pacific Gas 4s jumped more than a point to above 112. The company announced it had abandoned plans to sell $110,000,000 in 3 per cent bonds to refund the outstanding 4s and instead would sell only $20,000,000 of 3s, due 1971, to raise additional capital.

Italy 7s were down nearly a point and Japan 6½s o ffa bit in the foreign bond division.

Jewelry Trade Minimum Wage Is Recommended

WASHINGTON (AP)—Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the Labor Department's wage and hour division, took under advisement an industry committee's recommendations for minimum wages in the Jewelry trades after hearing arguments by representatives of manufacturers and labor.

Hugh S. Greenberg, of the Watch Case Manufacturers Board of Trade, Inc., New York, protested against the committee's recommendation of a 35 cent minimum for lower priced jewelry and 40 cents for workers in the higher priced classes, contending it would give competitive manufacturers an unfair advantage.

"We do not oppose a 40 cent minimum," he said, "but we feel it should apply to the whole industry." He said that many watch case manufacturers also made items which would come under the 35 cent minimum and said that the committee's recommendation for two minimums in the industry would create an "impossible situation with some of our competitors being favored with lower rates."

Endorsement of the committee recommendations by labor representatives drew from Mr. Greenberg the remark that "I can't understand, in the light of conditions existing today, why labor representatives are here advocating a 35 cent minimum."

Leon Williams, President of the International Jewelry Workers Union, New York (AFL) retorted that "labor is not fighting for a 35 cent minimum but it was the best we could get. Rather than see the committee report turned back we are recommending its adoption."

Cotton Trade Net Income 6½ P. C. on Capital in '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission reported that 34 of the largest cotton textile manufacturers had combined net income before interest and taxes of $22,532,075 for 1939, representing a return of 6.5 per cent on capital.

After deductions of expenses and other items there was a net profit from manufacturing and trading of 4.9 cents from every dollar of sales. Total inventories of the companies amounted to $119,610,148 at the end of the year.

Plans New Manganese Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Otter River Mining Company, Inc., will erect a plant at Altavista for the refining of manganese ore. The company has manganese holdings throughout Campbell County. G. C. Menzing, President of the company, said arrangements for erection of such a structure had been completed and that only a few weeks would be required to get things going. He said it would be possible to mine at least 700,000 tons of manganese ore from the present holdings of the company.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.80a)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	M'r 21
51½	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	48	48	48	M'r 21
7⅝	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
22⅝	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
15⅞	13½	Addressog (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 21
43½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Air-Way E Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 18
5	4⅝	Alaska Jun (1½)	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Alleghany Corp	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 19
9½	8⅞	Alleg pf xw	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	3	17⅛	17	17⅛	M'r 10
25⅜	19⅜	Alleg Lud (1½g)	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Allen Ind (1¼e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 21
165	144⅛	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	154	154	154	+ ½
11⅛	10⅛	Allied Kid (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	M'r 17
14	11⅜	Allied Mills (1e)	1	13⅞	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	1	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
80	72	Allied Str pf (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	M'r 21
37	28⅝	Allis-Ch (1¼e)	7	30	28⅝	29	
17¾	14⅛	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
1¼	1	Amal Leather	8	1	1	1	M'r 21
15⅛	11⅜	Amal Leath pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	M'r 21
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	48½	48	48½	M'r 21
17⅝	14⅛	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	15	15	15	M'r 19
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅝
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 21
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	6	6	6	
36	31⅝	Am Br S (1.60)	8	32	32	32	— ⅝
1⅜	1	Am Cable & R	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
96¼	82	Am Can (4)	1	85⅝	85¼	85¼	— ⅝
185	177½	Am Can pf (7)	2	178	178	178	M'r 21
31⅝	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	5	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	3	60⅛	60½	60½	— ⅜
23⅛	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 21
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110	110	110	+ ⅜
8¾	7¾	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 17
6½	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14½	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	9	13⅜	13¼	13¼	M'r 21
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
4¾	3⅜	Am European	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 21
1½	1⅛	Am & For Pow	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	12	15	15	15	M'r 21
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	8	17½	17⅛	17½	M'r 21
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	7	3	3	3	M'r 21
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	4	36	35¼	35¼	— ¼
4¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'r 21
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 14
51	46½	Am Home (2.40)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Am Ice	9	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 21
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	7	21¼	21	21¼	M'r 21
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	5	4	4	4	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12⅛	12¼	12½	M'r 21
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 4
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
94⅜	81	Am Loco pf (3k)	4	84⅛	84	84	M'r 21
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
4¾	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	4	2⅜	2	2	— ⅛
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	14	42	41¾	42	M'r 21
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	14	35⅜	34¾	34¾	M'r 21
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	8	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
7	5⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	M'r 21
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8	8	8	— ¼
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	7	39⅜	39½	39½	— ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	142	142	142	M'r 21
54	48	Am Snuff (3a)	3	48	48	48	M'r 21
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
11¾	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'r 21
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 18
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	7	17½	17½	17⅜	— ⅛
91	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	91	89	91	M'r 20
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	Feb 26
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	11	161⅜	160½	160½	— ¾
73⅝	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	4	68	67⅞	67⅞	M'r 21
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	68¾	68½	68½	
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148¾	148¾	148¾	M'r 19
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	1	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb 27
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	2	7	7	7	— ⅜
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	5	57¼	56½	56½	M'r 21
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51	51	51	— ¾
27¾	22½	Anaconda (½g)	33	24½	24	24	— ⅜
14¼	12⅜	Anchor H (½g)	1	13	13	13	M'r 19
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 17
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 18
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110⅜	110¼	110⅜	M'r 20
5½	4½	Armour Ill	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	4	54¾	54½	54½	M'r 21
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb 13
34⅜	28½	Arm Cork (¼g)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
8¾	7¼	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	M'r 17
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	M'r 19
7⅝	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	7	6¾	6½	6½	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	80	80	80	M'r 21
99	67	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	92	92	92	M'r 19
35⅛	32¼	Associates (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'r 17
24⅞	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	23	23¾	23⅜	23½	
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	1	65½	65½	65½	— ½
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	6	16⅝	16⅜	16½	
21⅝	13½	Atl G&W Indes	1	19	19	19	
25¾	16½	Atl G&W In pf	4	24¼	23½	23½	M'r 21
24½	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
110½	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 14
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6⅞	6¾	6¾	M'r 21
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ¼
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	65	65	65	M'r 12
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'r 21
2⅛	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	M'r 10
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	15	3½	3½	3½	
		B					
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	12	15	14⅝	15	— ¼
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'r 21
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 17
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	1	8	8	8	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¼g	13	23⅛	22¾	23	— ⅛
31¼	27½	Bayuk (1½)	1	31	31	31	
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22	22	22	M'r 21
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	M'r 11
8¾	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	2	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
20⅞	19½	Benef I L (.45g)	2	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
56⅞	55¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'r 20
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28	28	28	M'r 21
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	7	77½	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	125¼	125	125	M'r 21
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	27⅜	27¼	27¼	M'r 21
21¾	17	Black & D (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 20
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	16	16	16	M'r 21
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	8	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
35	27	Bohn A&S (½g)	4	30½	30⅜	30½	M'r 18
22⅜	19½	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ¼
20½	18⅜	Borden Co (.30g)	5	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 19
39⅜	30⅜	Bower Roll B(3)	1	34	34	34	M'r 18
4½	3⅜	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	2	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
41	37⅛	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅜
44½	38½	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	M'r 21
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 14
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	25	6	6	6	M'r 21
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	M'r 21
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb 27
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	3	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
12⅜	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	8	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	4	4	4	
7¾	5⅜	Budd Wh (.20g)	5	6⅝	6½	6½	
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	M'r 20
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31	31	31	— ¼
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	M'r 20
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	
8¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.15g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 20
5¼	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	7	4¾	4⅝	4¾	M'r 18
21⅜	20	But Bro pf (1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
4⅞	3¼	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3½	3¼	3¼	M'r 21
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¾
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
		C					
21	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	M'r 11
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (½g)	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.25g)	2	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
13⅜	11⅜	Canada Dry(.60)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon M (½g)	2	38	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
3¼	2⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 21
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 20
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 19
50¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	48	48	48	
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	43½	43½	43½	— ½
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	4	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	1	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
22	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	22	22	22	
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 20
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	6¼	6	6¼	M'r 21
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2¾	2¾	Feb 2
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(g)	4	31⅜	31	31	— ⅛
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	4	4	4	M'r 20
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 7
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 20
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	M'r 20
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	2	38½	38½	38½	
102½	98½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98⅜	98½	98½	M'r 20
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 21
1	⅝	Chi & E Ill	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	21	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 21
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	3	⅞	⅛	⅛	M'r 20
4½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
15½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	1	13	13	13	— ½
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	M'r 21
53½	40¼	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	M'r 19
⅞	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 20
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 13
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'r 20
13⅝	10¾	Chicksaha (1¼e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
2⅛	1¾	Childs Co	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 19
72⅛	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	14	63¾	63½	63⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	9¼	City I & F (.30g)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'r 21
3	2½	City Stores	3	2½	2½	2½	M'r 20
37⅝	31¼	Clark Equip ⅝g	1	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	M'r 21
33⅜	27⅜	Clev Gr B (.40g)	2	28⅛	28	28⅛	M'r 19
34⅛	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	7	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
34	28½	Cluett P (1½g)	6	30⅛	30¼	30¼	— ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (⅝g)	6	99	97⅝	97⅝	—2⅛
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (¼a)	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
102⅛	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	6	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	M'r 17
30⅛	24¼	Collins & A 2¼g	6	24¼	24¼	24¼	M'r 21
20	15	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	2	19	19	19	M'r 21
21	18½	Colum Br B .45g	7	18	18	18	— ⅝
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	12	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	7	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅜
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 21
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 13
80⅛	74⅛	Col Carb (1g)	2	74¾	74½	74½	M'r 21
31	28⅛	Comi Credit (3)	3	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
104	100¼	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	M'r 18
37⅞	34⅜	Comi Inv Tr (4)	4	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
110	105	ComTcv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'r 18
11⅜	8⅜	Comi Solv (¼e)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	Com'th & South	75	⅜	½	⅜	+ ⅛
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	59¼	59	59	—1¼
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	5	28¾	28⅝	28¾	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 14
18½	16½	Congoleum (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	
29⅜	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	18	28⅛	27¾	28	
15⅞	11⅜	Cons Cig (1¾e)	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	M'r 21
7½	5⅞	Cons Cop (¼g)	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	6	21	21	21	
107⅜	104⅞	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	105¼	105¼	105¼	
¼	⅛	Cons Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8	7½	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 21
3¼	2½	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 20
6	5⅜	Cons Oil (½)	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
1	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 12
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	3½	3½	3½	M'r 18
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	M'r 20
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	M'r 15
15⅞	12⅛	Container (¼g)	6	13⅜	13¾	13¾	M'r 21
10⅝	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	9	¾	¾	¾	M'r 21
90¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	87½	87½	87½	M'r 18
40½	36	Cont Can (½g)	2	37	36½	37	+ ½
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 21
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	38¼	38¼	38¼	
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (⅛g)	12	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
23½	17⅝	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	3	15	15	15	M'r 21
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53	53	53	M'r 20
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	5	46⅝	46½	46½	+ ¼
41⅜	37⅛	Coty Inc (1e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'r 21
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 20
19⅞	15	Crane Co (.80e)	2	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'r 21
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 21
27⅝	22⅝	Crown C&S(½e)

Commerce and Finance

OPM Sees Big Output Jump If More Orders Are Farmed Out

Business and Industry

Skilled Labor Shortage Now Patently Acute

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Evidence of how serious Washington now considers the impending shortage of skilled labor is beginning to appear apace in the business and trade journals. It was at a recent OPM meeting of employers and union men to consider the training-within-industry program that Mr. Knudsen put on the heat about a need for 60 per cent more men for the peak of the defense program. Ford Hinrichs, Bureau of Labor Statistics head, estimated that the present program in machine tools, electrical, brass, copper, aircraft and shipbuilding industries will require an added 500,000 workers this year. That means 150,000 more in the shipyards, 250,000 more in aircraft, and 105,000 more in the machine-tool, electrical and brass, and copper industries.

It was said that the present apprenticeship program should apply to 1,500,000 people instead of the present 25,000. Officials of the U. S. Employment Office report a shortage of men in 20 occupations, with the demand for men being met in 40 others only with difficulty. The office is now making a survey of all skilled workmen who will register with it, to include registration of the men's second-best skills.

Several Surveys Undertaken

The railroads are now making a survey, at Defense Commission prompting, of their skilled men who might be available for transfer to defense industries. Isadore Lubin estimates that defense and collateral tasks will require 4,000,000 more workers by the end of 1941. There is off-the-record talk of an ultimate need of priorities on skilled labor, and of programs for the training of women for industrial jobs, just as Britain is preparing to register the available womanpower in that country for defense industry.

Though no shortage is expected of residential building labor, one is expected in the skilled building trades which put up commercial and industrial buildings. The American Society of Tool Engineers concluded shortly ago that expansion programs in the metal-working industry will call for about 1,250,000 additional skilled laborers, and it also reported that only 30 per cent of a sample of metal working plants had some type of apprentice training programs and only another 11 per cent had any arrangement for training men for their particular plant requirements.

A recent survey by the National Association of Manufacturers revealed that of 100 primary defense industries 45 per cent already had a shortage of skilled labor and 20 per cent of unskilled. In the face of such needs the Army and Navy are expected to draw 750,000 additional men into the services this year. Within the next six months the aircraft industry is expected to have to find another 225,000 workers, and the shipyards must find another 260,000 by November, 1942. The Department of Labor's apprenticeship unit has had to expand its field staff from 35 to over 100 in the last six months, and since 26 to 33 per cent of all defense workers must be highly skilled the present gain of 3 per cent per month in the number of apprentices will have to be stepped up sharply.

Shortage of Apprentices

Before the World War this country received a steady stream of skilled workmen immigrating from Europe but this has been largely cut off, and apprenticeship programs were largely forgotten during the 1930's. Piracy of workmen by one employer or industry from another is now being reported from many parts of the country, and a large number of the defense industries are lengthening their hours considerably to offset the shortage of skilled men.

Machine tool building builders, for instance, after having recently informed the OPM that their industry will turn out $750,000,000 of tools this year in place of the originally promised $650,000,000 (and on top of only $425,000,000 in 1940) have in some cases expanded their operations to two shifts of eleven hours a day each, so that some workers are now putting in 65 hours a week. This appears to be about the absolute limit in efficient working time for a man without a deterioration in the quality of his work. A recent study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that of 394 plants in vital defense industries, 116 were working six days a week and 68 seven days.

However, if these figures are inverted, the situation does not look so desperate, as large possibilities of further expansion—if the men can be found—appear. Of the 394 plants more than half were working less than six days a week—142 were operating only five days and 68 were operating 5½ days a week. The average overtime was over 11 hours in shipbuilding and machine-tools, ten to eleven hours in machine-tool accessories and engines; and less in the other industries.

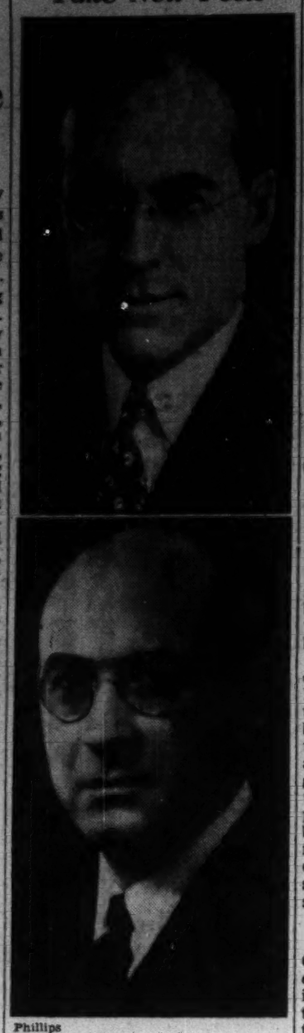
Must Work Longer

The President recently stated that "we must work longer hours." Secretary Knox recently advocated longer hours. The government has suspended the 8-hour day at the new Caribbean naval bases. General Fleming, the wage-hour administrator, has come out against double-pay for Saturdays and Sundays merely because they are Saturday and Sunday. The building trades have long required such pay, and it is also a requirement of the C. I. O.-U. A. W. in the automobile industry and has been carried into the organized air plants.

To meet these difficulties the Labor Division of the OPM, under Mr. Hillman, is spurring three kinds of programs. Under one, nearly 60,000 persons have been enrolled in short cramming courses in engineering, not designed to take the place of the regular courses but to prepare them for specified defense jobs. Under another, the U. S. Department of Education, with a large grant from Congress, is helping to put 1,000,000 men through vocational schools this year for refresher and other types of course to prepare them to step into industrial jobs.

The Training-Within-Industry program is putting the heat on manfacturers to install training courses within their own plants, and to speed the process of breaking down skilled operations into small units for which a man can be quickly trained—also to develop systems of upgrading by which the thoroughly skilled mechanics can be graduated upward as their former jobs are broken into easily learned parts and given to lesser-trained men.

Take New Posts



Phillips Nationwide

Bankers Trust Co. elected two new senior officers of the bank. (Above) Francis J. Rue elected a Vice-President, and (below) J. H. Riddle elected economic adviser, a newly created post. Mr. Rue formerly was a Vice-President of the Philadelphia National Bank. Mr. Riddle has previously been an economist for the Bankers Trust Co., coming to the bank in 1934 after serving with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and with the United States Treasury.

Department Store Sales Rise 7 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended March 15 were 7 per cent above the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended March 8, sales had been even with last year, and in the four weeks ended March 15 sales averaged 5 per cent above a year ago.

Sales gains for the week ended March 15 over a year ago, by Federal Reserve Districts were:

Boston 1, New York 1, Philadelphia 17, Cleveland 8, Richmond 8, Atlanta 6, Chicago 13, St. Louis 2, Dallas 1, and San Francisco 7 per cent.

In the Kansas City district sales were even with a year ago. No figure was available for the Minneapolis area.

Home Building Rise Is Seen Continuing

NEW YORK (AP) — Lewis H. Brown, President of Johns-Manville Corporation, a leading building material firm, predicted a continuation of the uptrend in home building during the first half of 1941 and perhaps longer.

At a regional stockholders' meeting, Mr. Brown said that while undoubtedly there would be some price rises in building materials due to increased costs of production, he did not believe there would be a return of skyrocketing prices that curtailed building in the first World War.

"Responsible leaders in the building industry," he said, "will do their share in attempting to resist every tendency to enter an inflationary cycle such as we saw in the last war."

OPM Takes Measures to Speed Farming Out Defense Contracts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—The Office of Production Management acted today to insure a greatly increased farming out of defense contracts in order that the United States may "meet in the next few crucial months its obligations to the democracies of the world."

It warned all prime contractors—the large corporations which thus far have the main volume of contracts—that they are "playing defense orders 'too close to the vest.'"

More Sub-Contracting Asked

It made it authoritatively clear that it wants these principal companies to sub-contract an increasing proportion of their contracts, that the sub-contract should often take up 60 per cent of the original order.

It took new steps to mobilize the men and machines of the medium and small shops—even the smallest garage and repair shops on back streets and alleys.

It declared that a 100 per cent increase in defense production can be brought about when the facilities of these smaller plants are brought into harness.

The OPM is, of course, aware of the repeated criticism, frequently raised within its own ranks, that the defense contracts are in bulk going to so few corporations that they are tending to bring about an even more difficult geographical and corporate concentration. Its guiding objective is to place the contracts where they can be most rapidly and competently filled and through increased subcontracting hopes to achieve the spread which it recognizes as desirable.

Integrated Blueprint Sought

William S. Knudsen, Director General of the OPM, said that the defense contract service division is maintaining 36 regional offices to advise manufacturers on contracting and financial problems, and announced that technical staffs are being set up to advise them on engineering problems. These offices are located in the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and their 24 branch banks.

One of the major new tasks of these regional offices will be to expand, correlate and analyze the various plant facility surveys which have been undertaken in recent months by numerous private organizations. The OPM is particularly desirous state organizations, public and private, make contact with these offices and assist in uncovering available machine and tool shops.

When this work is complete the OPM will have available an integrated blueprint for prime contractors in search of potential subcontractors as well as the requisite information for potential subcontractors as well as the requitheir facilities to prime contractors.

In a statement released by Peter R. Nehemkis, Jr., chief of the special assignments section of the Defense Contract Service, the OPM emphasized that it intends to hold the prime contractor singly responsible for the execution of all sub-contracts.

12 Billions Spent to Date

"Any prime contractor who thinks he has got his production schedule licked by simply doubling a set of blueprints and specifications on his sub-contractors is simply courting disaster," Mr. Nehemkis explained. "The prime contractor must go into the job of sub-contracting and stay there until he has obtained the desired quantity and quality of output."

He announced that a capital investment of $2,138,054,806 has been made in 784 new plants since June, 1940, and that this represents the greatest expansion of industrial plant capacity in the nation's history.

Mentioning that defense contracts placed from June, 1940, through March 8, 1941, aggregated more than $12,000,000,000, Mr. Nehemkis said that this is "only the first down payment on the bill of freedom."

He said it has been estimated that Germany's present military establishment cost ninety billion marks; that Nazi Germany is spending probably 60 per cent of her present national income for her war effort; and that Great Britain is currently spending about 50 per cent. To date, he concluded, United States defense expenditures represent less than 10 per cent of this country's current national income.

Expert Against U. S. Holding Wheat, Cotton Prices Above World Levels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—Considerable revision of the Federal agricultural adjustment program is needed if the Nation's farmers are to be able to meet wartime changes in the agricultural economy, according to Prof. John D. Black of Harvard University. Reporting on a study of European agricultural conditions for the National Industrial Conference Board today, he finds that the situation calls for new trade agreements which would cover a more limited list of commodities largely peculiar to the trade between the countries concerned and perhaps have much in common with barter arrangements. Professor Black is not of the opinion, however, that present agreements need be dropped, stating that "the worst that can be said of the program is that it came too late."

National farm policy should be changed to make United States farm products more freely available for export, the report urges, citing the holding of cotton and wheat prices above world export levels as an export hindrance which necessitates the resumption of subsidies. A better device to bridge the gaps between domestic and world prices, it holds, is "some form of government-managed surplus pool from which sales can be made at whatever price needed to make a deal."

The report also recommends some kind of import-export trade agency, more drastic measures for shifting the South out of its dependence on cotton, readjustment of benefit payments to allow for effects of loss of markets on some groups and of improving demand on others, revision of the method of measuring price parity and more rapid progress by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration toward goals and conservation payments better suited to varying conditions on different farms.

Defense Financing To Get Full Banking Aid, Says A.B.A. Head

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—The nation's 15,000 banks will support fully the Government's plans for national defense financing, P. D. Houston, President of the American Bankers' Association, said in an address before an A. B. A. regional conference.

Mr. Houston said the banks were placing their services at the disposal of the Treasury Department by offering aid in mobilizing the nation's financial strength and in distributing the Treasury's new defense saving securities.

"In financing a stupendous program like this (national defense), the Government must do more than find dollars," he continued. "It must find them in such a way as to safeguard this country against inflation. It must draw upon the accumulated savings of the people and spread the financing. It must find the dollars in such a way that millions of American citizens will have a sense of participating in the defense of our country."

Mr. Houston, Nashville, Tenn., banker, said he had telegraphed Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, assuring him the "banks of America are ready and eager to do their part."

Public Offerings At 10-Week High

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities during the week ended March 20 totaled $96,863,621, the largest volume in 10 weeks, Standard and Poor's Corp. reported.

Big offerings of Arkansas and New York City bonds accounted for more than half of the total, however. There was only one corporate issue of any size, a $30,000,000 refunding by Wheeling Steel Corp.

Comparison of the week's issues follows:

	Latest wk.	Prev. wk.	Year ago
Municipal	$63,513,621	$37,354,200	$17,756,944
Pub. utility	850,000	1,978,128	..
Industrial	30,000,000	..	..
Miscell'ous	1,000,000	..	335,000
Stock	1,500,000	12,417,000	13,233,585
Total	$96,863,621	$51,649,328	31,325,529

American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. reported 1940 consolidated net profit of $3,431,169 after depreciation and Federal income taxes (and including gain of $1,462,984 from sale of ships), equal to $7.87 a capital share. This compared with $992,524, or $2.27 a share, in 1939.

1940 Business Profits Placed At Five Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commerce Secretary Jesse Jones estimated that profits of American business corporations reached $5,000,000,000 in 1940, making the year the most profitable since 1929.

The 1940 estimate was about 25 per cent larger than for 1939 or 1937, the two best previous years since 1929.

Mr. Jones said manufacturing and mining industries accounted for the major part of the 1940 gains. Profits of trade and utility corporations "moved ahead at a less rapid pace." Railroad earnings increased sharply.

Among manufacturing corporations, the best increases were iron and steel, machinery, aircraft, electrical equipment, railway equipment, nonferrous metals, automobiles, household furnishings, agricultural implements and lumber.

In another report on business conditions the Federal Reserve Board said that sharply increased production at shipyards and at factories producing machinery, aircraft and railroad equipment had advanced the board's index of industrial production in February to a new record high of 141 per cent of the 1935-39 average.

In the first half of March, the board added, "industrial activity increased further."

The 141 index figure for February was 25 points higher than in the similar month last year.

Other production gains in February, the board said, were in output of automobiles, cotton and woolen textiles, rubber and chemical industries. Orders piled up in the steel and lumber industries.

Coal production rose less than the usual seasonal amount, however. Petroleum output was near the average of the last three months.

New construction contracts declined somewhat, partly due to seasonal factors.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.4 P. C. In March 15 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.4 per cent during the week ended March 15, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The upward movement, continues the report, began last November and has been broadening. Further sharp gains in prices for fats and oils, grains and imported commodities, including rubber, burlap, cocoa, coffee, pepper and sugar largely accounted for the advance. The general index of nearly 900 price series rose to the highest level since January, 1938, 80.9 per cent of the 1926 average.

The group increases were led by an advance of 1.2 per cent for foods. Textile products rose 0.8 per cent; farm products and chemicals and allied products, 0.6 per cent; and hides and leather products and miscellaneous commodities, 0.3 per cent. Metals and metal products and building materials, on the other hand, declined 0.1 per cent and fuel and lighting materials and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

Commodity Groups	Mar. 15 1941	Mar. 8 1941	Mar. 1 1941	Mar. 16 1940
All Commodities	80.9	80.6	+0.4	+3.5
Farm products	70.9	70.5	+0.6	+4.3
Foods	74.3	73.4	+1.3	+5.5
Hides & leath prod	102.8	102.5	+0.3	+0.3
Textile products	77.2	76.4	+0.8	+5.8
Fuel & lit mat'ls	72.6	72.6	0	0
Metals & met prod	97.8	97.9	—0.1	+2.4
Building materials	99.4	99.5	—0.1	+6.7
Chemicals & al prod	78.2	78.7	+0.6	+3.9
H'furnish goods	90.3	90.8	..	+1.1
Miscel commodities	77.0	76.8	+0.3	—0.1
Raw materials	74.5	74.1	+0.5	+3.6
Semimfg articles	82.7	82.2	+0.6	+3.9
Mfg commodities	84.0	83.8	+0.2	+3.2
All com'dities other farm products	83.1	82.8	+0.4	+3.2
All com'dities other farm prod & foods	84.9	84.8	+0.1	+2.3

Excess Reserves Decrease Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said lendable excess reserves of banks dropped sharply last week, as millions of businesses and individuals withdrew money from the banks to pay income taxes.

Excess reserves decreased $370,000,000 to $6,110,000,000.

The Board also disclosed that the 12 Federal Reserve Banks in the week ended March 19 increased their investments in Government bonds by $50,000,000, but reduced their investments in Treasury notes by the same amount.

Auto Production Holds High Level

DETROIT (AP) — Automotive News in a survey of automobile plant activity estimated this week's output of passenger cars and trucks at 126,267 compared with 126,861 last week and 106,781 this week a year ago.

The trade paper sees a total March production of "well above 500,000" units. The record output for March was 626,076 cars and trucks in 1929.

Production in the five divisions of General Motors this week is placed at 54,810 units against 53,775 last week; Chrysler output at 28,854 compared with 29,864 last week and Ford assemblies at 26,560 compared with last week's 26,430.

Crude Oil Output Higher in Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 40,865 barrels to 3,676,705 for the week ended March 15, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

California production increased 16,100 to 626,250; Texas, 10,760 to 1,360,160; East Texas, 125 to 374,575; Eastern fields, 2,145 to 115,820; Kansas, 14,900 to 206,450, and Louisiana 1,990 to 298,070.

Illinois declined 240 to 325,180; Michigan, 50 to 39,725; Oklahoma, 4,175 to 398,675 and the Rocky Mountain states, 3,480 to 102,300.

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Oil Burner Institute Re-elects

Quaker Photo Service

(Left) Ray G. Whipple, of Harvey-Whipple, Inc., Springfield, Mass., re-elected President of the Oil Burner Institute at the annual meeting in Philadelphia. (Right) E. P. Bailey, National Airoil Burner Co., Philadelphia, re-elected First Vice-President of the organization.

Corporate Tax Seen Source of Public Revenue and 'Technique of Governance'

WASHINGTON (AP)—A report to the Monopoly Committee just made public described the tax system as both "a source of public revenue and a technique of governance" which should "affirmatively contribute to achieving whatever objectives the community has set before it."

The report, entitled "Taxation of Corporate Enterprise," was written by Clifford J. Hynning of the Department of Commerce.

"The taxing power," he said, "can easily be demonstrated to have many advantages over 'ordering and forbidding devices' that are conventionally employed by the police state. Its sanctions strike at the very sinews of economic power—the payment of money."

He listed as "paramount among the nonfiscal desiderata of a good tax system" these aims:

Discouragement of idleness, whether of men, machines or money.

Preservation of opportunities, that is, by encouraging small business.

The curbing of monopoly.

Support of persons in need by relieving the tax burden on persons in the lowest income tax brackets.

Brokers' Loans Decrease $18,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $336,000,000.

The week ended March 19 and the total represented a decrease of $18,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $485,000,000.

U.S.-Sponsored Inflation Now Seen by Editor

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—John H. Van Deventer, President and editor of "Iron Age," predicted a Government-sponsored policy of wage and price inflation in an address at the annual meeting of the Hartford County Employers' Association.

"Right at this moment," Mr. Van Deventer said, "there is a concepted and comprehensive move to force by strike or threat of strike, a wage increase varying from 10 to 25 per cent. If this is successful, it will mean that the $7,000,000,000 that American taxpayers have put up willingly for aid to England will shrink in buying power to about $5,500,000,000, and that we will have to provide some $5,000,000,000 more to secure the anticipated results from our own $30,000,000,000 defense outlay."

This move to force higher wages, Mr. Van Deventer said, is preliminary to the conviction that the Administration, "in spite of assertions to the contrary," will shortly sponsor "general or selective price rises in goods and commodities under a controlled inflationary plan."

"This assumption is based on the belief," he said, "that before we get through spending, our national debt will be between $80,000,000,000 and $100,000,000,000."

Saying that this huge debt eventually would have to be liquidated, Mr. Van Dementer added "the politically easy way" to do it would be through inflation rather than the "politically unpopular" way through taxation and retrenchment.

Canadian Taxpayers Listed

OTTAWA (CP) — According to income tax returns filed in 1940 there are 483 persons in Canada with incomes of $50,000 or more, said a reply given in the House of Commons after a query by F. D. Shaw, New Democracy, Alberta. Persons receiving from $10,000 to $25,000 totalled 9,901 while 1,433 persons received between $25,000 and $50,000.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on April 15, 1941 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 28, 1941.

GEORGE MIXTER,
March 19, 1941. Treasurer.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

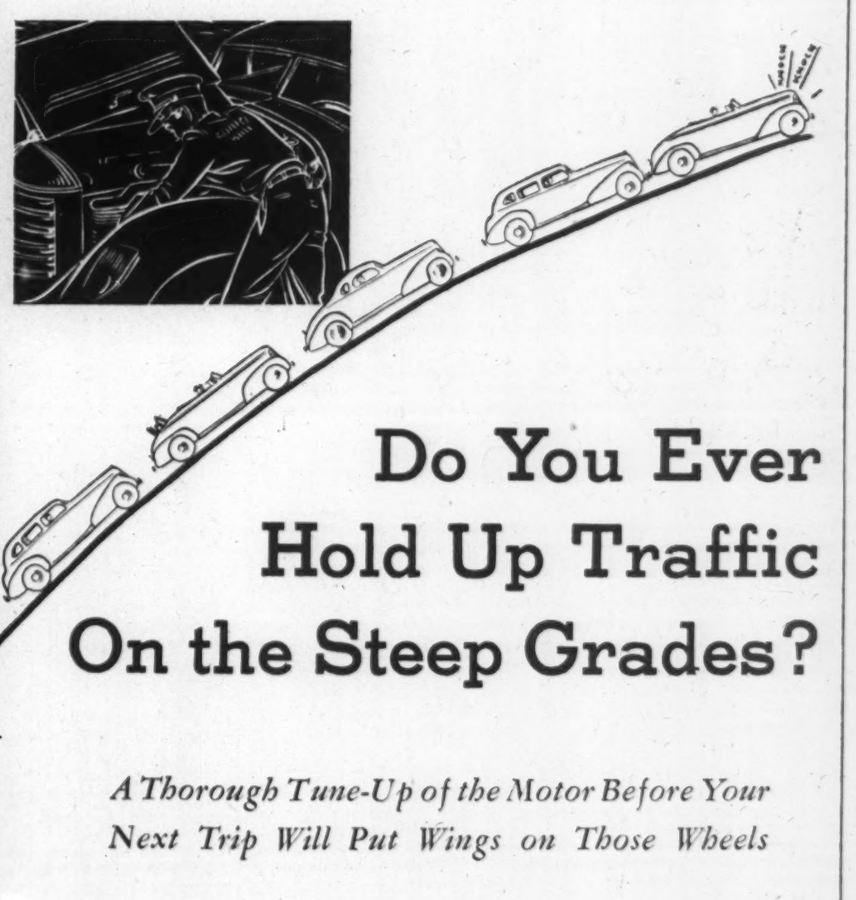
BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 21



Do You Ever Hold Up Traffic On the Steep Grades?

A Thorough Tune-Up of the Motor Before Your Next Trip Will Put Wings on Those Wheels

The slipping clutch, the missing spark plugs, the delayed acceleration of a motor may not be too troublesome in city driving, but they become glaringly conspicuous when hilly distances are to be covered. In every issue of The Christian Science Monitor are to be found the advertisements of garages and service stations whose mechanics are alert to see a motor's flaws. They can tune up a motor so that it fairly sings over the long grades. Why not stop at your nearest Monitor-advertised repair shop, and let the experts make your car ready for enjoyable driving months ahead?

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Air Firm's Growth Proof Of U. S. Speed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Doubters, discouraged by what they believe to be the lethargy of American industry in swinging into the national defense program, would do well to study the amazing two-year record of Northrop Aircraft, Inc., which was only a factory on paper two years ago, but which is today turning out the N-3PB, one of the fastest and heaviest armed seaplanes in the world, at the rate of one a day, with production speed only just getting started.

The Northrop Company had no employees in March, 1939, no backlog, no production, for it was in that month that the company was incorporated, and it still had to be financed.

Purchase of Site

By June of 1939, negotiations for the purchase of a tract of 72½ acres were completed with the city of Hawthorne, Calif., and in August, while plans were being drawn for the plant, the company moved into temporary quarters, and here the first six employees started work on the new Northrop design.

Not until Sept. 30 was ground broken for the first unit of the plant, and by Dec. 31, 1939, the company had 73 employees.

The story of each fast-moving step thereafter is a graphic story of how individual American enterprise and ingenuity can meet the challenge of the dictators. On Feb. 20, 1940, the main plant building was ready for occupancy. In April the company received its first contract for the manufacture of complete airplanes, an order from the Royal Norwegian Government for 24 seaplane patrol bombers, and just seven months later the first ship to be built under the contract was ready for its pontoons.

By August, 1940, just one year after the first six employees had started work in temporary rented quarters, a total of 1,000 employees were at work in the Northrop plant, production was in full swing and deliveries were being made on schedule.

$17,000,000 Order

New expansions resulted when the company received an order for $17,000,000 of high performance planes from the British Government, and contracts were awarded for the addition of 500,000 square feet of floor space.

During last November and December, additional orders amounting to approximately $5,000,000 increased the company's backlog to more than $25,000,000.

Within two years of its incorporation, and considerably less than that time since it actually had factory floor space, Northrop Aircraft today has the twelfth largest backlog of aircraft orders in the country and is ranked eleventh in plant area. From a group of six employees on the pay roll Aug. 1, 1939, the personnel has grown to 2,318, and the floor space from 9,000 feet in the first rented quarters to 555,000 square feet, with plans drawn for further plant additions, on a backlog of orders totaling $26,798,349.

While a number of other older aircraft factories doing far greater volume of business point to startling records achieved in their efforts to provide planes for the democracies, in the Northrop Aircraft plant may be found a simplified answer to the question: "How long will it take American enterprise to go from plans to planes?"

Call Holds Steady For South American And Australian Wool

Fine wools from South America and Australia are in steady call in the Boston wool market, and at firm prices. Receipts of apparel wools from overseas are heavy, partly against orders for consumption previously placed and partly for spot sale.

Domestic wools are receiving a better call, but spot lots are scarce. Fine wools in the territory wool states are selling around 95 cents to $1.02 a pound, scoured basis. Texas 12-month wools are being contracted for at a rate said to be 40 cents a pound in the grease.

South American fine wools are selling at 95 cents to $1 a pound, scoured basis, including duty and Australian fine wools, of 64 s., 70 s. grade, mostly in the range $1.02 to $1.06.

Woolen wools are moving fairly well, and at firm prices. Choice double A pulled wools are selling in the vicinity of $1.18 to $1.20.

Mohair is steady. Fall mohair is selling in Texas at 50 cents for adult and 65 cents for kid mohair.

Business Personals

Directors of the Bath Iron Works Corporation elected to their board John R. Newell, son of President William S. Newell of the defense shipbuilding firm. The younger Newell, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, recently was named assistant superintendent of the corporation's new fabrication plant at nearby East Brunswick, Maine.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Reliance Co-operative Bank of Cambridge, Seth T. Gano was elected president to fill the vacancy caused by the recent passing of R. Currie Grovestein who had held the office for several years. A new director, Owen D. McLellan, was named to the board and Harry R. Andrews, treasurer, continues as the executive officer of the bank.

Canada's War Expenditures Fiscal Year $1,300,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—During the fiscal period 1941-42 Canada's war requirements are expected to exceed $1,300,000,000 and to absorb more than one quarter of the Dominion's total national income, according to a survey by the Royal Bank of Canada.

Under these circumstances, continues the bank, the energetic campaign launched in February for widespread and regular purchases of War Savings Certificates and the success which attended these efforts is particularly noteworthy. Canadians in all conditions of life, in every part of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, made generous and enthusiastic response.

In this connection, the President of this bank at the annual meeting of shareholders on Jan. 9 last on the subject of "Savings and Government Loans," declared: "No matter what drastic schemes of taxation are proposed, it is clear that the Government can only finance its requirements with the aid of substantial borrowing, but such borrowings must be supplied from savings if inflation is to be avoided.

Savings Declared Feasible

"This is quite feasible if we are sufficiently in earnest about it, but the danger is that the necessity will not be fully understood, and that indiivduals, rating their possible contribution as of minor importance, will be inclined to leave the responsibility to others. For this reason, I have noted with great interest the efforts now being made to expand sales of War Savings Certificates. In my opinion, this is by far the most important feature of Government finance. This is not because of the sums involved.

"The great bulk of our war financing must as usual be by way of bond issues. These will tap the savings of the individuals in the larger income groups, as they are accumulated in banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions, and of industrial corporations through depreciation reserves and surplus earnings. But I feel that it has not been sufficiently emphasized nor understood that savings by individuals in the lower income brackets are essential for another reason of the greatest national importance.

"Once definite shortages of labor, materials or capital equipment appear, personal savings become imperative. At that stage, only by curtailment in the production of consumers' goods can the production of war materials be increased. But surprising as it may appear, those in the lower income brackets are responsible for a great deal more than half the total purchases of consumers' goods. As far as I am aware, there are in Canada no reliable statistics available on this point, but Mr. J. M. Keynes in his recent pamphlet, 'How to Pay for the War,' quotes statistics from various sources indicating that those receiving incomes below £250 per annum consume 64 per cent of the total consumers' goods sold in Great Britain.

"If in Canada we should substitute an annual income of $2,000 as the rough equivalent of an income of £250 in Great Britain, it would probably not be far wrong to say that two-thirds of our demand for consumers' goods will come from those within this limit. It will at once be apparent that there is no use saying that the working man, now that he has full employment at good wages, should be given a 'break.'

"Full use of increased purchasing power would mean that instead of the demand for ordinary goods being reduced, it would be greatly increased, and to that extent would stultify our war effort. But war demands are inexorable, and if those who use the bulk of non-military production will not reduce their demands, the only way the situation can be adjusted is by a rise in the price level proceeding faster than increase in wages.

Way of Inflation

"Mr. Keynes has pointed out that, with effective full employment, whatever the public as a whole save from their income during this period will be net savings; in other words, if buyers persist in bidding for goods which are not available, they will not succeed in increasing the supply but only in running up the prices. They will obtain the same amount of goods and services but at a higher cost.

"Income saved and safely invested is deferred purchasing power, but the amazing thing is that under the circumstances mentioned, which correspond very closely to our present situation, this deferred purchasing power can be acquired without sacrifice of present satisfactions. This seems to me to be a compelling argument for a compulsory saving plan if the people as a whole do not respond to the present appeal of the War Savings Committee; otherwise those who are too weak or too selfish to face the issue will have wasted a part of the benefits which would have accrued to the thrifty as well as to themselves.

"The surplus income of the higher income groups automatically finds its way into the financial stream, and becomes available to the Government in the form of greatly increased taxes or in subscriptions to War Loans, either directly or through our financial institutions, no new investment being available except those of a strictly essential character.

"War Savings Certificates give a higher proportionate yield than War Loan Bonds, and have better safeguards as to availability of capital in the event that it becomes necessary to realize. The small investor is thus offered a prime investment, coupled with a real opportunity to serve the national interest and at the same time to protect himself agianst future contingencies.

"If these circumstances were fully and properly explained, the response should be all that could be desired. Employers who do not exert their influence to have all their employees adopt a definite plan of saving will not only have failed in their duty to the nation but in their duty to their employees as well."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Corroon & Reynols pf	$2.50	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 24
Group Cp 6% pf	75c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 24
Gt West Saddle 2d pf	$3	.. Apr.	4	Mar. 21
Intl Paper & Power pf	$2.50	.. Mar.	29	Mar. 21
Intl Paper Co pf	$1.25	.. Mar.	29	Mar. 21
Natl Supply 5½% pf	$1.37½	.. Mar.	31	Mar. 26
Natl Supply 6% pf	$1.50	.. Mar.	31	Mar. 26
Wood, Alex & James 1st pf	$1.75	Q May	1	Apr. 15

Extra

Chain Store Inv Trust (Boston)	10c	.. Apr.	15	Mar. 15
Clearfield Tr Co	25c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Magor Car	50c	.. Mar.	31	Mar. 21
Merch Bk (NY)	50c	.. Mar.	31	Mar. 20

Irregular

Bath Iron Wks	25c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 22
Broad St Invest	25c	Apr.	1	Mar. 21
Equit Invest Corp	20c	.. Mar.	27	Mar. 20
Exolon Co	30c	.. Mar.	25	Mar. 15
Globe St Tubes	25c	.. Mar.	31	Mar. 20
Inland Inv Inc	20c	.. Mar.	31	Mar. 20
Jefferson Elec	50c	.. Mar.	31	Mar. 15
Lava Cap G M	2c	.. Mar.	31	Mar. 20
Magnet Cons M	7½c	.. Apr.	10	Mar. 28
Martin Rockwell	$1	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Naybob G Mines	1c	.. Apr.	15	Apr. 1
Pond Ck Pocahontas	37½c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Repub Inv Fd Inc	6c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 18
Tombill G Mines	5c	.. Apr.	10	Mar. 28
Wagner Baking	20c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 21
Vichek Tool	10c	Mar.	31	Mar. 24
Yellow Truck & C	25c	.. Apr.	17	Apr. 1
Do cl B	25c	.. Apr.	17	Apr. 1

Initial

Megus Mines Ltd	5c	Apr.	10	Mar. 31
Murphy Paint	20c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Do pf	$1.37½	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20

Increased

Clearing M C ($1)	25c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Pierce Governor	30c	.. Apr.	25	Apr. 12

Regular

Astna Ins Co	40c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 12
Am Airlines pf	$1.06¼	Q Apr.	15	Apr. 8
Amer Dist Telegraph Co (NJ)	$1.25	Q Mar.	22	Mar. 15
Amer Dist Telegraph Co (NJ) 5% pf	$1.25	Q Apr.	15	Mar. 15
Am Smelt & Ref pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	30	Apr. 4
B/G Foods pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
B G Foods pr pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co	75c	Q Apr.	10	Mar. 31
Do 6% pfc pf	75c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 11
Bruce Co (E L) 7% pf	$1.75	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 24
Do 3½% pf	87½c	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 24
Ca Life Assur	$5	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 31
Calif W&Tel pf	37½c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Capital Admis pf	75c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 21
Celanese Corp 1 st pf	$3.50	S June	30	June 17
Cent Aguirre Assoc	37½c	Q Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Chain Store Investors Trust (Boston)	20c	Q Apr.	15	Mar. 15
Chesterville Larder Lake Gold Mining Co., Ltd	5c	.. Apr.	15	Mar. 28
Chillicothe Pap pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
City Ice & Fuel	30c	Mar.	31	Mar. 21
Clearfield Trust Co	$2	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Cr Util Bankg B	25c	Q Apr.	10	Mar. 25
De Pinna A	7½c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 24
Do pf	15c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 24
Diam Shoe pf	$1.25	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Domin Fdry&St	25c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Eastern Ca Sav & Ln	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Eastern Trust & Bk (Bangor)	$4.25	S Apr.	1	Mar. 25
Emerson Elec Mfg	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Fidelity Title & Tr Co (Stmfrd,Conn.)	$1.50	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 31
First Nat Bk (Chi)	$2.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 25
Do	$2.50	Q July	1	June 25
1st Natl Bk (NY)	$25	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Florence Stove	50c	.. Mar.	31	Mar. 24
Houston Oil P Mat pf	37½c	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 20
Inland Ck Coal	50c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Inland Creek Coal Co. $6 pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Gen G & E pr pf	$1.25	Q Mar.	15	Mar. 14
Kerr-Addison GM	5c	.. Apr.	28	Apr. 10
Keystone Cust Fd. B1	$56	S Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Keystone Cust Fd. S3	20c	S Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Laclede Steel	15c	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 18
La Salle Ext U pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 25
Liberty N Bk (Chic)	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 25
Magor Car	25c	Mar.	31	Mar. 21
Magor Car pf	$1.75	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 21
Merchants Bk N Y	$1.50	Q Apr.	31	Mar. 20
Missouri G & L	$1	Apr.	15	Mar. 28
Murphy (GC) pf	$1.25	Q Apr.	2	Mar. 21
Nat City Bk Clev	60c	S Apr.	1	Mar. 18
Natl Shirt Shops of Del Inc $6 prpf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 24
Newberry Realty pf "A"	$1.62½	Q May	1	Apr. 16
Newberry Realty pf "B"	$1.50	Q May	1	Apr. 16
Ohio PS 5% pf	41¾c	M Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Ohio PS 6% pf	50c	M Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Ohio US 7% pf	58⅓	M Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Old Colony Tr Asso	25c	Q Apr.	15	Apr. 1
Ottawa El Ry	30c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 18
Pa Co for Ins on Lives and Grant Annu	40c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 14
Peoples Pitts Tr	40c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Phila Nat Ins	30c	Apr.	15	Mar. 21
PittsB&L E RRpf	$1.50	S June	1	May 15
Plainfld Un W	$1.25	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 25
Potash Co Am	25c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Providence Gas	15c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Railrd Emp. Cl A	20c	Apr.	19	Mar. 31
Railrd Emp 80c pf	20c	Q Apr.	18	Mar. 31
Rath Pack Co	37½c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Reliable F Ins (Dayton)	90c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 26
Rochstr Tr&S Dep	$1	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 15
Safety Car H & L	$1	Apr.	1	Mar. 21
Select Ind pr stk	$1.37½	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 18
Stix Baer&Ful pf	43¾c	Q Apr.	3	Mar. 24
Superior F Cem A	$2½	Q Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Tamblin (G)	20c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Tamblin (G) pf	62½c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Tri-Cont Corp pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 21
Tubize Chat 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Twin Sta G&E pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Un Sav Bk Pitts	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 31
Un Trust (Providence, R I)	$1.80	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 24
United Fruit Co	$1	Q Apr.	15	Mar. 20
United Stkyds pf	17½c	Q Apr.	15	Apr. 1
Universal L Tob	$1	Q May	1	Apr. 17
Do pf	$2	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 25
Virginian Ry	62½c	Q Mar.	27	Mar. 21
Wagner Bak 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 31
Wagner Bak 2d pf	75c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 31
Western Elec	75c	.. Mar.	31	Mar. 26
West Mass Cos	50c	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 17
West Koolenay P & L pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 19
West Pipe & St	25c	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 20
Wheeling & L E RR	$1	Apr.	1	Mar. 25
Woodley Pet	10c	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 19

Decca Records Earns $1.15

NEW YORK (AP)—Decca Records, Inc., reported for the year ended ended Dec. 31 net income of $433,712, equal to $1.15 a share on the capital stock. Due to a change in its fiscal year no comparison with a year ago was available.

Columbia Pictures Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Pictures Corp. reported for six months ended Dec. 28 net profit of $307,006, equal to 56 cents a common share, compared with $215,582, equal to 31 cents a share in the 26 weeks ended Dec. 30, 1939, after reduction of $100,000 extraordinary reserves.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	122.00	27.80	19.69
Net change	—.47	—.11	—.12
Previous close	122.47	27.91	19.81
1941 high	133.59	29.73	20.65
1941 low	117.60	26.54	18.81

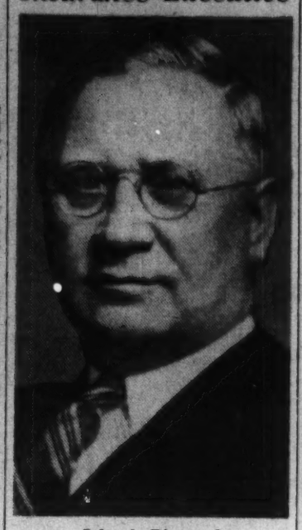
*Preliminary.

Commodity Futures

11 Commodities 1924-26=100

Today's close		Prev. close	61.77
Month ago	56.89	Year ago	59.55
1941 high	62.45	1941 low	55.45

Insurance Executive



John A. Diemand

Vice-President of the Insurance Co. of North America, elevated to the presidency of the company succeeding John O. Platt, who was elected to the newly created post of Vice-Chairman of the board. Benjaman Rush was re-elected Chairman. Mr. Diemand is a director of the Central Penn National Bank and a member of the Philadelphia Board of City Trusts.

Brazil to Purchase U. S. Machinery For New Newsprint Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the completion of arrangements to establish a pulp and paper mill in Parana, Brazil's pine-tree state, the second big step in Brazil's long-cherished plan of industrial independence has been taken, according to an article in Business Week.

The new mill, says the report, will have a daily capacity of 120 tons of newsprint—nearly enough to make Brazil independent of foreign sources, the magazine states. Klabin Industries, one of Brazil's richest and most powerful industrial enterprises, will build the mill on the company's 100,000-acre timber holdings in Parana. In addition, Klabin will build a 100-ton ground wood mill, and a 100-ton chemical pulp mill for the manufacture of bleached and unbleached sulphite pulp.

Of particular importance to Brazilians is the fact that the project is being wholly financed by Brazilian capital. Machinery and mill buildings for the new enterprise will cost an estimated $4,500,000, of which $3,000,000 will be loaned by the Bank of Brazil, the remainder being put up by the Klabin interests. Klabin timber holdings in Parana, valued at over $5,000,000, furnish collateral for the government loan on a basis similar to Reconstruction Finance Corporation credit operations in the United States.

Machinery for the new plant will be bought in the United States and Canada, and Klabin has set up a New York office to handle equipment purchases, according to the article. An order has already been placed with Bagley & Sewall Co., of Watertown, New York, for a new 192-inch Fourdrinier newsprint machine, designed to operate at 1,400 feet per minute.

Other orders, for four grinders and a complete bleaching plant, have been placed with the Sandy Hill Iron and Brass Works, of Hudson Falls, N. Y. Dominion Bridge Co., of Montreal, will supply three digesters for the sulphite pulp mill, and arrangements are being made with Westinghouse and General Motors for construction of an 18,000-horsepower hydroelectric plant to be erected near the site of the new mill.

Prior to the outbreak of war, Brazil's newsprint came from Sweden and Finland, Business Week points out.

Klabin now produces about 30 per cent of all paper being turned out in Brazil, with the exception of newsprint, the article states. The new plant will provide approximately 70 per cent of the country's newsprint requirements, and will be a big factor in releasing exchange for purchases of primary equipment, badly needed to develop other Brazilian industries.

Defunct Harriman Bank Assets Sell for $1,105

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The final assets of the defunct Harriman National Bank & Trust Company—once carried on the bank's books at $7,817,953.23—were bid in today at public auction for $1,105.

If the United States Comptroller of the Currency approves the bid, made by a Long Branch, N. J., finance company, the books will be closed on the one-time powerful institution which failed in 1933 in a scandal which sent Joseph W. Harriman, its head, to the penitentiary for three years.

About 20 persons participated in the auction of final assets. Individually, they bid a total of $897 for separate items.

Some offerings, they ignored completely. Nobody wanted, for instance, a note for $345,795.49 signed by Harriman, himself, in 1931, although it included, as partial collateral, a note signed by the late "Wizard of Wall Street," Jesse L. Livermore, for $142,525.68.

The best anyone would bid for 7,000 shares of common stock of that former railroad empire, Van Sweringen Corporation, was $1.

Argentina Sets Up Unit to Aid Foreign Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—United States trade with Argentina is expected to benefit substantially from the formation of a local committee for inter-American development—the Comision Argentina de Fomento Inter-Americano. The object is to associate North and Latin America, financially and technically, in the promotion of commercial lines for which new or larger markets can be created on this continent.

Dr. Paul Prebitsch has been appointed President and Dr. Paul G. Migone Secretary of this Committee, which has a Pan American background. Like those formed in Washington and Rio de Janeiro, the body has its origin in the resolutions of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Consultative Committee, which resulted from the Panama Conference in 1939.

Must Use Dollars

Practically speaking, Argentine trade with the United States is on a compensation basis, dollars being released for buying as these become available from sales in the northern market and after debts and investments have been serviced. This accounts for the ebb and flow restrictions on American imports. The Argentine tendency is to tie up imports with certain lines of exports which it feels can or should be sold in the United States.

A short time ago an attempt was made to match automobiles with meat. That was when the local assembly plants were complaining of reduced quotas. Now the Central Bank has decreed that hithertobanned imports will be admitted if paid with exchange bills proceeding from the sale of potatoes, casein and the sub-products of the livestock industry. These are described as concessions.

American purchases of Argentine produce have expanded due to the war. How great the expansion is can be read in the fact that Great Britain is now second purchaser. But the United States, buying either in its good neighborliness or for its arms program, cannot compensate for Argentine losses in Europe.

Argentine Change of Heart

Argentines are cognizant of and grateful for the American contributions to their war-time alleviation—big loans and large purchases of produce. It may be this temporary dependence which accounts for the disappearance of the old criticism of American policy, though experienced observers believe there is a definite change of heart springing from the conviction that the United States is sincere in its Pan American expressions. In any case, Argentina is as much concerned about the outcome of the war as any South American nation and realizes the necessity of keeping in military step with the United States for continental security.

War production in the United States has accounted for extra supplies of Argentine raw materials. There are hopes in Buenos Aires that, in the same way, the bigger army and navy will lead to more orders of Argentine preserved meats.

Retail Sales Are Still Well Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade expansion was checked this week by March winds and unseasonal cold in many areas, Dun & Bradstreet reported in its weekly trade review.

The adverse weather was most hurtful to business in ready-to-wear and other seasonal merchandise, but the survey noted that "it failed to congeal consumers' evident desire to spend at an increasing rate."

"The corresponding week last year," said the review, "was the climax of the Easter shopping season. Nevertheless, trade comparisons with 1940 revealed a slight increase for the country as a whole this week, estimated at 2 to 5 per cent.

"A number of cities, mainly in the eastern and northern areas where weather was particularly unfavorable, reported trade below a year ago but only three broad regions showed a decrease.

"Orders continued to pour into wholesale markets for all classes of merchandise. Prices were still edging higher, particularly in metal and dry goods items, but as a rule the buyers' interest seemed to be more in delivery than in price."

Bank of England Reports Note Circulation Steady

LONDON (AP)—Circulation figures in the Bank of England statement for the period ended March 19 were unchanged. This condition contrasted with a previous three-week period of expansion.

The reserve ratio to liabilities rose while reserves were reduced by £28,000 to £23,056,000.

Holdings of government securities dropped £16,450,000 to £129,833,000. Other securities were replenished by £919,000 and now aggregate £27,190,000.

Public deposits were boosted £1,331,000 to £14,742,000 compared with a cut of £16,869,000 in private deposits, now totaling £129,833,000.

Budd Wheel Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP) — The Budd Wheel Co. reported 1940 net profit of $1,005,077 after federal income and excess profits taxes, equal to $1.01 a share of common stock against $662,834 or 66 cents a share, in 1939. Principal plant is at Detroit.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
37 3s '55-51	111.16	111.16	111.16
5 2¾s '58-60	109.13	109.13	109.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3¼s '44-44	107.2	107.2	107.2

New York City Bonds

22 3s '80	101¾	101½	101½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 Adams Exp 4s'48	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Adams Exp 4s'47	103⅝	103½	103½
50 Alleghany cv 5s'44	94¼	94	94
3 Alleghany cv 5s'49	82½	82½	82½
2 Alleghany 5s'50 st	610	610	610
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	56½	56½	56½
3 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108⅛	108	108
2 Ark&MRyB&T 5s 64	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	91	91	91
3 AT&SF 4½s 48	104⅜	104¼	104¼
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	13½	13½	13½
3 A C Line 1st 4s 52	77	76½	76½
3 A C Line 4½s 64	63¾	63	63
7 A C Line 3s 45	84	83¾	84
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31½	31½	31½
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	104½	104½	104½
2 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	69¾	69¾	69¾
21 B&O 95 st A	44¼	44	44
2 B&O 95 st C	49¾	49¾	49¾
11 B&O 2000 st D	44	43¾	44
13 B&O 96 st F	44⅛	43½	43½
11 B&O cv 6s 60 st	23	22	22
2 B&O S W 50 st	45½	45½	45½
5 Beth St1 3s 60	101½	101½	101½
26 Boston&Me 4½s 70	24⅝	24½	24½
4 Bos&Me 4s 60	70	70	70
1 Bkln Un Gas 5s 45	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Buf R&P 57 st	46½	46½	46½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	42½	42½	42½
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	98	98	98
5 Can Pac 4s perp	58¼	58¼	58¼
5 Can of Ga 5s '59 C	2½	2½	2½
19 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10½	10½	10½
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	50	49½	49½
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	14	14	14
3 Cen RR N J 4s '87	14½	14½	14½
2 Ch G W 5s '53	103½	103½	103½
12 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	104	103¾	103¾
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	83¼	83	83
15 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85⅜	84¾	84¾
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98	98	98
28 Chic Gt West 4s '88	68¼	68	68
2 Chi I & L 6s '66	9	9	9
3 Chi I & L 6s '47	28	26½	26½
4 Chi I & L 5s '47	24	24	24
39 CM&P & Pac 5s '75	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
10 CM&P&P aj 5s 2000	1½	1½	1½
3 Chi&NW 6½s '36	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	14¼	14¼	14¼
17 Chi & N W cv 4¾s 49	2	1¾	1¾
15 CRI & P 4½s 52A	10	10	10
44 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	1½	1⅜	1½
7 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 CTH ⅝ SE inc 5s 60	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
10 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	99½	99½	99½
5 Cl & W Ind 4½s 62	94¼	94	94
5 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109	109	109
5 CCC & St L 4½s 77	57½	57½	57½
2 CCC & St L gen 4s 83	76½	74½	74½
1 Clev Elec Ill 5s '70	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 Clev Un Term 5s 73	76¾	76¾	76¾
3 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	70¼	70¼	70¼
7 Col & So 4½s 80	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛
2 Colum 5s 52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
37 Comi Mack inc 69 ww	37	36½	37
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	106	106	106
10 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105	105	105
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105	105	105
6 Crucible 3½ '55	96	96	96
1 Cuba R R 5s '46	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	18	18	18
1 Curtis Pub 3s '55	97¼	97¼	97¼
13 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	48¼	48	47
66 D & R G 4s '36	10¼	10	10⅛
3 D & R G West 5s '55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
32 D & R G West 5s '78	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Det Ed 3s '70	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	100	100	100
8 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	20	20	20
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Elmira Cable&E 3½s '70	104¾	104¾	104¾
31 Erie rfg 5s '67	20½	20¼	20¼
15 Erie rfg 5s '75	20¼	20¼	20¼
15 Erie 1st 4s '96	86	86	86
6 Erie gen lien 4s '96	48	48	48
4 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102½	102½	102½
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	102	102	102
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	90	90	90
6 Gt Nor 5s '73	100	99⅞	100
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	91¾	91¾	91¾
34 Ft Nor 4s '46 G	102¼	102	102
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
11 Gulf M&Oh inc2015	42	42	42
6 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48	47¾	47¾
9 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	44	44	44
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43½	43½	43½
39 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42	41⅝	41⅝
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40	39½	39½
14 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	18	17	17
10 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Interlawe Iron cv 4s 57	98¾	98½	98¾
4 Int

The People Speak at Public Forums

Getting Down to the Grass Roots

Movie stars discuss current problems with townsfolk in the public affairs forums sponsored by the San Fernando branch of the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A. Left to right: John L. Wheeler, attorney and son of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana; Conrad Nagel, star of radio, stage, and screen; Constance Bennett, motion picture star; and Dr. Edwin P. Ryland, peace movement leader.

Southern California Has Its Say at Forums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VAN NUYS, Calif.—Varied and plentiful are public affairs forums that thrive in Southern California, but right now forum fans are having a new thrill—the privilege of sharing their views in open forum with nationally known authorities on questions of the day—even with movie stars—in a series of "grass roots" public affairs forums sponsored by the San Fernando Valley branch of the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A.

Watched with interest by "Y" officials, the forum experiment may provide a pattern for greatly enlarged activities of this nature to give participants an opportunity to enjoy to the fullest their rights of free speech.

Because San Fernando Valley has become the dude ranch home center for motion picture celebrities, many of whom enter enthusiastically into community and civic life, the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A., through its branch here, has been sponsoring a series of public affairs forums in the Van Nuys High School auditorium, to get film stars into open public discussion with other Valley residents on problems of public interest.

Motion picture celebrities, like most Southlanders, appeared just as anxious to discuss their views on public questions as any of the others invited to participate, and they appear to speak with authority on such questions as "What Should Be America's Role in the Present European Crisis?" "Does the Closed Shop Lead to Economic Democracy?" "Must We Fight Japan?" and "Should We Feed Europe?"

When Constance Bennett, film star, representing the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, chose to give personal answers to members of the audience, forum enthusiasts who filled the auditorium had new evidence of the universality of free speech and public forum discussion in America.

Conrad Nagel, radio, stage and screen celebrity; Irving Stone, biographer; Lucille Webster Gleason, a director of the Screen Actors' Guild and other celebrities in the film and literary world, are mingling their views with outspoken authorities on leading questions of the day, such as Dr. E. P. Ryland, peace leader; John L. Wheeler, attorney and son of United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler, and Randolph Van Nostrand, public relations counsel for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and many others.

Held on Tuesdays, the public affairs forums are under the direction of a committee, including True Boardman, radio and film writer, Chairman; Thomas Freebairn-Smith, Count Danneskiold, Carl Hendrickson, and Y. M. C. A. Secretary T. A. Rowe. Ten communities in San Fernando Valley are represented on a committee of sponsors for the forums.

"The Y. M. C. A. takes no position on any of the questions under discussion," declared Mr. Boardman. "This organization, however, reaffirms its faith in the necessity of public discussions of vital questions confronting our country."

Little Items in the News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

The days bring their grist of news items, some too inconsequential to get into print, but often humorous and reassuring in a "naughty world."

When a Japanese freighter came in recently bringing thousands of cases of oyster seed for growers here it was commercial, to be sure, but kindly and essential. For the prosperous oyster industry here depends upon Japan for its seed oysters. The Japanese oyster grows lustily here but will not spawn in local waters.

Each winter Alaskans come "outside" in numbers and among them is usually a man from some remote place who has not been in the States for years. His censure of the modern way of living cannot be equaled for a certain sort of logic. Before it skyscrapers shrink and neon lights, "nowhere near as bright as the aurora borealis," seem dim. His latest was that "women in the States are painted up like a lotta totem poles."

British Hospitality

Hotels and auto camps in Vancouver, British Columbia, were filled to capacity with Yankees on Washington's Birthday. It is the same on the Fourth of July. With no sense of unfitness, Americans celebrate their ancient bout with Britain by enjoying British hospitality. Visitors there saw soldiers marching to bagpipe music and admired their warm, comfortable-looking uniforms, "all wool and a yard wide," and with trousers gathered in above the shoe tops.

Nearly every day during the recent session of the Washington Legislature school pupils visited the State Capitol at Olympia. They were shown grand chambers, counted steps, received descriptive pamphlets, and admired the chandeliers in the reception room which are made of real crystal, cut by Tiffany, and cost $5,000 apiece. But their big moment was when they stood in the gallery while they were introduced "from my district" and legislators applauded.

Food for Ducks

Feeding of Lake Washington ducks is one of the pleasant philanthropies that Seattle enjoys each winter, although how to raise the funds to buy the tons of grain necessary to feed many thousands of hungry and extremely vocal Donalds is a perennial problem. This year it is being solved by radio station KIRO which matches each donation of money and conducts a duck period weekly in which pennies are acknowledged as graciously as dollars.

Because of defense work the region is filled with strangers and their reactions. One young mechanic sees nothing different from Chicago except that in the West they call interurban busses "stages." One woman, mother of a large family, who had lived in the Bad Lands area, never had seen a cherry tree in bloom until this spring. One resident woman advertised an ironing board and was swamped with inquiries from families setting up housekeeping. Another typical instance is of a couple who moved into basement rooms and are renting all the rooms upstairs.

Kate Archibald.

Monterey Moves to Transform Waterfront Into Recreation Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Calif.—After a decade of planning, surveying and adoption of a master plan and zoning ordinance, the Monterey City Council took the first major step recently to clear the inner Monterey harbor of industrial plants and pave the way for further moves toward making this community's waterfront one of the State's outstanding recreation areas.

By a vote of four to one the Council confirmed an earlier decision (made in accordance with city's master plan) to terminate the lease of the F. E. Booth Cannery Company's lease on city property inside the harbor breakwater and instructed the Mayor, City Manager and City Attorney to take necessary steps to repossess the site for the municipality.

The Council at the same time decided to act promptly to obtain Federal funds for cleaning up and beautifying the waterfront as a recreation area for Army personnel from Fort Ord as well as citizens of the community. It is hoped such funds may be obtained from the Federal Social Security Agency, which has a large allocation to be used to assist small communities near major military cantonments to meet extraordinary demands for schools, highways, recreation and other services.

The Booth Company, which established this city's first sardine cannery 36 years ago, will be given every inducement to remain in Monterey and the City Council has promised fullest co-operation in locating a new site. It was pointed out the company already has its reduction plant in New Monterey and has been engaged only in canning activities at the plant within the breakwater.

Although it is argued by some that the Monterey harbor will never be clean or adapted for recreation so long as the fishing fleet and Fisherman's Wharf remain, it is generally believed elimination of the Booth plant will be a major step towards establishment of conditions necessary for a recreational waterfront.

Funds Made Available For Map Restorations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A fund has been presented to the Virginia Historical Society by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities for the purchase of available Virginia manuscripts, and the Society of Colonial Wars gave the Historical Society funds for the restoration of the "Henry Map of 1771," the "Madison Map of 1807," and three Gilmer Confederate maps, it was announced by the acquisition committee of the historical Society at a recent meeting. Restoration of these maps is to be done as a memorial to the late Robert A. Lancaster, Jr., and the late W. Brydon Tennant, prominent Richmonders.

Other recent acquisitions of the Historical Society include a collection of hinges collected by the Rev. Arthur P. Gray and Mrs. Gray, in whose memory they are given; the Diary of James H. Buffington, of Guyandotte, W. Va., and four valuable manuscripts through the courtesy of Dr. John Stewart Bryan, President of the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.

Lockheed on 'War Footing'; Union Pledges Full Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif., March 22—Production activities of 20,000 employers in one of America's largest aircraft factories today were placed on a "war footing."

In a statement handed to each employee of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Robert E. Gross, President, referred to the passage of the Lend-Lease Act and President Roosevelt's recent message to the people, and said:

"It is both my duty and desire to inform every employee that, in my opinion, these two acts have placed Lockheed on a war footing. From this time on the actions of every one of you, the work you put out, the conduct of yourselves in this factory, and your attitude toward your work must be in deadly earnest. Loitering, slackness, and fooling have no place in this business, and the slightest evidence of any of them will be cause for immediate and positive dismissal."

The airplane maker characterized the President's speech as "one of the most significant utterances ever heard by the American people," and stated "from here on out we had better recognize that we are fighting for production and still more production and, against a background of total defense, our very jobs and perhaps even our lives are at stake. This company is out to give its all for national defense and play the game for keeps."

Responding immediately to Mr. Gross's message to the employees, Dale Reed, President of Burbank Lodge 727 of the International Association of Machinists, an American Federation of Labor Affiliate which is the sole bargaining agency for employees at Lockheed, stated: "Mr. Gross has asked for no more than hard work and seriousness of purpose. Our rights and privileges as a union remain the same. Our Union is 100 per cent behind Mr. Gross in his appeal."

Mr. Reed pointed out that "not only is the future of our country at stake, but with it everything that union labor has fought for and achieved.

"The American worker and his unrivalled ability to produce are on trial. The time has come for us to realize that when our country has promised to be the 'arsenal of democracy' we workers are in the front-line trenches. The fight that we put up now for production may save the lives of our fellow countrymen later on.

"Our Union fully understands the seriousness of our responsibilities. We shall start today and show the Nation by the spirit with which we pitch into our jobs that we can and will meet the challenge.'

High Fees Assailed

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—Senator George Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, today asked the Presidents of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. to prevent local labor unions from collecting what Senator Norris called "perfectly outrageous" dues from defense workers.

The Nebraskan declared that if such practices persisted, public opinion might force Congress "to pass legislation in regard to this which may be injurious to labor's cause."

Senator Norris, sponsor and supporter of much Federal labor legislation, made his appeal by letters to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Senator said he was continually receiving complaints that some unions were forcing defense workers to "pay admission fees running as high as $250" and that the "general public is getting the idea that laboring men have to pay exorbitant fees to join a union, and that these fees are taken out of their salary, as they work."

New Ford Charge

DETROIT, March 22 (AP)—For a second time in the Detroit area, the National Labor Relations Board has issued a complaint charging the Ford Motor Company with unfair labor practices as attested to by the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Auto Workers.

The Board's regional office here, ordering a hearing for April 14, served the company with a complaint alleging the use of spies, propaganda, and "organized gangs of strong-arm men" in efforts to defeat union organization attempts.

The company was given until April 1 to file an answer. A trial examiner, yet to be named, will conduct the hearing. It was the ninth complaint against Ford for alleged illegal labor practices in various plants in the country.

Last Feb. 10 the Supreme Court refused to review a verdict of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals which had found the company guilty of unfair labor practices as charged in a Labor Board "cease and desist" order.

Issuance of the complaint followed shortly upon optimistic word from James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, regarding Ford-union troubles which the U. A. W.-C. I. O. had climaxed with a threat of strike at the same three plants. Mr. Dewey indicated that the major problems had been worked out satisfactorily.

Strike Called Off

DAYTON, Ohio, March 22 (AP)—On the War Department's appeal that further interruption of work on a $5,900,000 expansion program at Wright Field would "seriously cripple the defense program," an American Federation of Labor leader halted a 17-day strike of 400 building trade unionists.

The men will return to work on construction of a wind tunnel, torque stand, administration building addition, and radio and laboratories at this gigantic testing center for new planes and aircraft equipment being developed for the Army Air Corps.

They will go back despite the presence of four Congress of Industrial Organizations electricians, whose return to work March 4 prompted John Breidenbach, President of the Dayton Central Labor Union, to call a second strike. The first, late in January, lasted two days and ended when the C. I. O. men were taken off the job. The War Department ordered them to resume electrical installations.

Harvill Parley

LOS ANGELES, March 22 (AP)—Hope for early termination of the Harvill Aircraft Diecasting Corporation strike was expressed by Harry C. Malcom, Federal Conciliation Commissioner, as company and union representatives were called back into conference today with Government representatives.

"I will keep these men together continuslu as long as I can possibly do so, in order to remove the strike stopper that has blocked so vital a flow of defense materials," he said.

Lend-Lease Developments

Continued from Page 1

will be taken from coastwise service and from ocean lanes of little importance. Most of the ships available for transfer are of World War vintage and have only recently been reconditioned. While outmoded, they are believed adequate for the slow British convoy system.

Word of the transfer follows the report that the Maritime Commission has recommended to the White House that the United States start immediately upon a gigantic shipbuilding program to help offset Germany's accelerated U-boat and bomber campaign.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, has already intimated that a number of the Navy's torpedo boats, submarine-chasers and mosquito boats will be released to the British for antiinvasion duty.

The $4,000,000,000-odd measure passed the House with a vote of 370-0 includes appropriations and contract authorizations for bombers, naval vessels, munitions, cannon, guns, and equipment for an ultimate land and air force of 4,000,000 men. Under the measure, the Army receives $1,684,940,000 in cash and $2,093,453,254 in contract authorizations, while the Navy gets $295,416,820 in cash.

5,000 Army Planes

Among principal items which the Army will buy with its share are 3,600 bombing planes, 1,425 additional planes, and immense expansion in the facilities for the manufacture of ordnance, and items of chemical warfare. The Navy will use its money for antiaircraft defenses aboard merchant vessels and for munitions stocks on land.

The $4,000,000,000-odd appropriation brings to $25,182,674,015 the appropriations, contract authorizations, and budget estimates for the Army and the Navy for this and the next fiscal year, according to Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, Acting Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. This sum is exclusive of the $7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation measure now on its rapid way through the Senate.

According to Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, all opposition to the appropriation has crumbled and approval is expected momentarily with only a scattering of oppositional votes.

Storm Theory Over Ozone Ring To Get Long-Range Weather Test

CHICAGO (AP)—A theory that storms may be caused by changes in a 60,000-foot ring of ozone around the earth will be tested soon at the University of Chicago's newly established Institute of Meteorology.

Dr. H. R. Byers, Acting Director, said the research into cosmic influences on weather will be aided by an agreement with the Agriculture Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, which added $11,000 to the Institute's funds for work in determining the scientific basis for long-range weather forecasts.

Research workers will seek to learn whether the ring of ozone, a form of oxygen three and one-half times as dense as the ordinary gas, is an important absorbing medium of the variable ultraviolet output of the sun.

"A close correlation between the amount of ozone and the weather has been observed," Dr. Byers said. "Just ahead of a storm there is an apparent ozone minimum and just afterwards an ozone maximum.

"So far no time lag has been evident and we now plan to look for long correlations."

Dr. Byers added that "contrary to some lay opinion," accurate weather forecasting beyond five days has not yet been achieved. The Institute's objective, he said, is to expand this scope to 30 days.

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DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
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and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SARASOTA

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HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 96-262, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
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LADIES' APPAREL

McIntyre
400 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

Hoyt's STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

DIAMONDS
Watches Gifts Silverware
"Best Values in St. Petersburg"
OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY CO.
273 Central Ave., Opp. Montgomery Ward
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second St., North

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

ANNE JOHNSON
Corset Shop
Featuring Lily of France Corsets
Also Infants' and Children's Wear
Ages 1 to 10
532 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

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Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-389
Clearwater 5-4201

TAMPA

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SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

DARLING
DEPARTMENT STORE
Ladies' Dresses, Coats, Suits, Furs, Millinery, Sportswear, Beachwear, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's and Infants' Wear. Draperies, Curtains, Beauty Salon.
505-509 Franklin St., Phone M-6787

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 3304

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT CO.
Packers and Shippers of Indian River Fruit in Gift Boxes
Featuring Temple and King Oranges, very finest quality Every box Certified by Florida State Fruit Inspectors.
2702 South Dixie at Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, Florida

HULL'S FRUIT CO.
1194 NORTH POINSETTIA
Shippers of Tree Ripened Indian River Fruits
Tropical Marmalades and Jellies made daily at our plant.
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving the Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . . are most popular
KERMANS
527 Clematis & West Palm Beach
Palm Beach & Clearwater Road and Sarasota Avenue

WINTER HAVEN

THE JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Dodge Plymouth
Complete Service
WINTER HAVEN—AUBURNDALE

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
Hemlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broad

PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS
FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

Call us for
Paint and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
455 2nd St. Phone 6367

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.
Printing—Engraving
Office Supplies
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry Street

KARSTEN-DENSON CO.
Ask Us About
Grass and Flower Seeds, Fertilizer, Spray Material

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Reids
RAIN OR SHINE
Visit Reid's Daily or 2-2181

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANED
We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Switzerland

AARAU

WATCHES
for
SPORTS—BUSINESS—DRESS
E. SCHÖNI, Aarau
7 VORDERE VORSTADT

BASEL

Droguerie-Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(GROCERIES)

A. LIPPOLD
Radioapparate aller führenden Marken
Reparaturservice
SCHANZENSTRASSE 16 TEL. 4.12.42
Wireless Sets

NAFZGER-RÜEGG
Konditorei—Tea Room
Spez: Pralinés und Konfect
Aeschenvorstadt 75, Tel. 4.48.98

BERNE

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UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte
Bestecke-Optik
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

We are specialists for
Ladies', Men's and Children's Raincoats and Capes
Au Bon Marché
BERNE SPITALGASSE 3-7

Bücher
BERN • MARKTGASSE 13
The Shoe for Everybody

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Wollenhof
Jubiläumsplatz 50 Marktgasse BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69 Kramgasse 69
vis-à-vis Cinéma Capitol
Advice given on Cooking, Recipes, etc.

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-448, 9:30 a. m.-12.30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chocolates of All Swiss Makes
HOFFMANN & KOEBELI
3, Rue du Marché et 22, rue du Mont-Blanc
Tel. 4.25.91 Tel. 2.37.92
Mail Orders Filled for Small Quantities

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R. Passy
Telephone 4.30.94 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 30

Coutellerie de l'Ile
L. FONTAINE
12, Quai des Moulins, 12
CHRISTOFLE JEWELLERY

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
5 RUE RIVE
(face Capitole)
Articles de ménage

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY—SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

MAISON GRIVAT
TRICOSA
11 Place du Molard
Underwear for men, women and children
Specialty for Baby Garments
Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Knitting Wool

LAUSANNE

BISCUITS EPICERIE des PAMIERS CHOCOLATS
SPECIALITES CONSERVES
Noviden: Van Gufen ....32 Petit Chêne

ST. GALL

EUG. KOLLER-MAURER
GROCERIES
Alle Lebensmittel
Lämmlisbrunnstr. 48. Tel. 2.23.87

ZURICH

TEA ROOM RESTAURANT
Ermitage
Traiteur
Service à domicile Tel. 4 37 65
Hegibachplatz
J. u. G. Bertholet

Wiessner
Bahnhofstrasse 35 Phone 5.12.65
GLOVES and HOSIERY
Style—Quality—Service

ROB. FAHRER
Klosbachstr. 87 Tel. 2.29.67
ELEKTRISCHE LICHT—KRAFT—SONNERIE e und EIDG. TELEPHONE ANLAGEN

Albrecht Schlapfer
Lintheschesplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

NELLY ZOLLINGER
Dipl. Coiffeuse DAMEN-SALON
Moderne, individuelle Frisuren
Weinbergstrasse 87 Tel. 8.22.39
(HAIRDRESSER)

Union S. Africa

— CAPE TOWN

AUTUMN SHOW
There is a galaxy of attractions in the display we are now making of the very latest fashions for Autumn which should be inspected by every lady desirous of keeping in touch with the spirit of the mode—
Costumes—Day Gowns
Coats, Furs, Millinery
You will be astonished to find how fully your wishes can be satisfied economically.
South Africa's Premier Fashion Stores
Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth

Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Miss Grace Hill
Southern Life Buildings
St. George's Street Tel. 3-0843

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ for year, or months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
C-3
MC-3
Coupon

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Phone 5-1846 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179-181 West St. through to 164 Smith St. Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service 36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

The Departmental Store With An Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always

DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
LIMITED
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
233 PINE STREET PHONE 20321

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
See
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557 West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

FOR GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
L. GODWIN
285 Church St. Phone 4110

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
Estimates Willingly Given
Phone 36852 256 Stamford Hill Road

For All Printing—Remember Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

ADAMS & CO. Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books
341 West St. Telephone 21981

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
78 ALICE STREET PHONE 21361

WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE LTD.
Family Grocers
DURBAN'S LOWEST PRICES
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472 West Street

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE • GLOVES • WOOL FABRICS • UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE • VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

JOHANNESBURG

PHONE 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club Johannesburg

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3RD FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE 'A'.....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Risalk Street JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

PIETERMARITZBURG

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres PYROH
109, Commercial Road Phone 4170

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street
Pretoria and
V. Wyk St., Roodeport
Phones 5173-4-5
6232
P. O. Box 1072
Where Quality Goods Cost Less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41 387

WELLINGTON

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MAWSON'S
"the only address"
38 WILLIS STREET
Hosiery, Lingerie and Foundation Garments Specialists
'phone 43-516

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building Wellington, N. Z.

ELECTRICAL REPAIR SERVICE
Motors—Generators
and All Household Appliances
Our Service is Prompt and Efficient and our Charges Moderate
SMITH & WAITE
Phone 42-952
115 Lambton Quay Wellington

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington
make this famous store your headquarters
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

JAMES SMITH LIMITED.
for Service
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store, including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It also offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay, Opp. Midland

AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artists, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
We specialise in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON
Branches at 11, Riddiford St., Newtown
Broadway, Rongotai, Oxford St., Levin

Boudoir
Blouses, Lingerie and Hosiery
66 Manners St., near Princess Theatre
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

The Great Dictator (United Artists)—Chaplin's film returning to the screen. The actor has a double role, as a little Jewish barber and as Hynkel, the dictator. The two resemble each other so closely that they finally change places, the dictator to be dragged off by guards and the barber to mount the podium and denounce oppression and conquest. The film is in the mood of satirical humor, filled with abundant comicalities, until the oration which brings conclusion. Paulette Goddard, Jack Oakie, Reginald Gardiner, Henry Daniell, Billy Gilbert.—Adults and young people.

The Lady Eve (Paramount)—Sophisticated farce comedy with expert cinema touches provided by Preston Sturges. The story is about a zoologist and the professional woman gambler with whom he falls in love. Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda, Charles Coburn, Eugene Pallette, William Demarest, Eric Blore.—Adults.

Fantasia (Disney)—Elaborate experiment in combining sight and sound, with Walt Disney and his artists providing illustrations to music conducted by Leopold Stokowski and played by the Philadelphia Orchestra. The whole has been gathered into a two-hour movie concert with comments by Deems Taylor on the eight numbers in the program. At its best it is good entertainment, but there are minor lapses in taste, and exceptions have been noted on artistic grounds. Technicolor photography.—Adults and mature young people.

Las Vegas Nights (Paramount)—Music by Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra scattered through a story about a quartet of vaudevillians who inherit valuable property for which "big interests" are scheming. Bert Wheeler tries to liven up the proceedings with gags. There is considerable emphasis on gambling. Constance Moore, Phil Regan, Betty Brewer, Lillian Cornell, Virginia Dale. — Adults and mature young people.

Rage in Heaven (MGM)—Clinical case history of a man who suffers from what the medical profession terms paranoia. Christopher Isherwood, the English poet, and Robert Thoeren have prepared a sensitive and economical script from James Hilton's novel, but the film requires the spectator to supply most of the compassion and pity. Though the theme is treated seriously, the effect is essentially sensational. Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman, George Sanders, Lucile Watson, Oscar Homolka, Philip Merivale.—Adults.

The Sea Wolf (Warner)—Melodramatic story from Jack London's novel, about the events in the ship Ghost under the command of the brutal Captain "Wolf" Larsen. There are some handsome shots of a vessel at sea and skillful acting, but a considerable part of the emphasis is on cruelties and violence. Edward G. Robinson, Ida Lupino, John Garfield, Alexander Knox, Gene Lockhart, Barry Fitzgerald, Stanley Ridges.—Adults.

Tall, Dark, and Handsome (20th-Fox)—Story of a gangster, with elements of legitimate burlesque of such melodramas. Humorous possibilities, however, have been given an obvious treatment and the story is told with little taste. Cesar Romero, Virginia Gilmore, Charlotte Greenwood, Milton Berle.—Adults and mature young people.

Above Average Films

Family—"Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River."

Adults and Young People—"Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe," "So Ends Our Night," "Arizona," "Hudson's Bay," "Gone With the Wind," "Night Train," "Thief of Bagdad," "Blackout," "Escape," "The Great Dictator."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath."

Vocations

Childrens' Pictures

A young woman, an art student, has earned well from the sale of pictures which she paints for children's rooms. Using tin cake pans, about six inches square, she enamels the inside in some bright color. The rim is painted in a contrasting or harmonizing color to simulate a frame and when thoroughly dry, she adds amusing and gaily colored nursery rhyme figures on the inside of the tin. These effective bits of decoration for a child's room have instant appeal and sell for 50 cents each.

D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

As a hint toward solving this problem, observe any letter showing on two blocks, and note the four other letters which are adjacent to it. The one which does not come next to a letter must be the letter on the other side. For example: Observing blocks 1 and 2, next to the T are the E and the E, the A and the O. Therefore, opposite the T must be R.

Observing blocks 2 and 3, we see next to the O the A and T, and R and S. Therefore, opposite the O must be E.

Observing blocks 1 and 3, we see next to the S and E and T, and O and R. Therefore, opposite the S must be A.

In this way, we find that O is opposite to E, S is oposite to A, and T opposite to R.

More Quizzes

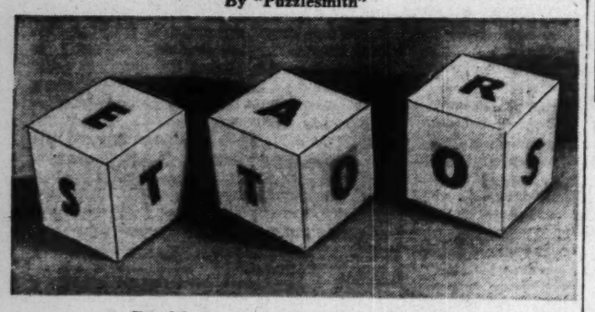
143 positions. There would be 144 but for the fact that at 12 o'clock the hands occupy the same place.

Ermine, monkey, beaver, zebra, ostrich,

219, 438, 657.

Photographic Quiz

By "Puzzlesmith"



Problem of the Lettered Blocks

Picking up some of the youngster's blocks it was noticed that three were marked identically on all sides. In the picture the 3 blocks are shown in different positions—or, if you prefer, three positions of a single block. If you will compare two at a time, you will be able to answer the questions below about the sides of the blocks that are hidden from view:

1. **What letter is opposite the T?** .....
2. **What letter is opposite the O?** .....
3. **What letter is opposite the S?** .....
4. **What letter is opposite the E?** .....
5. **What letter is opposite the A?** .....
6. **What letter is opposite the R?** .....

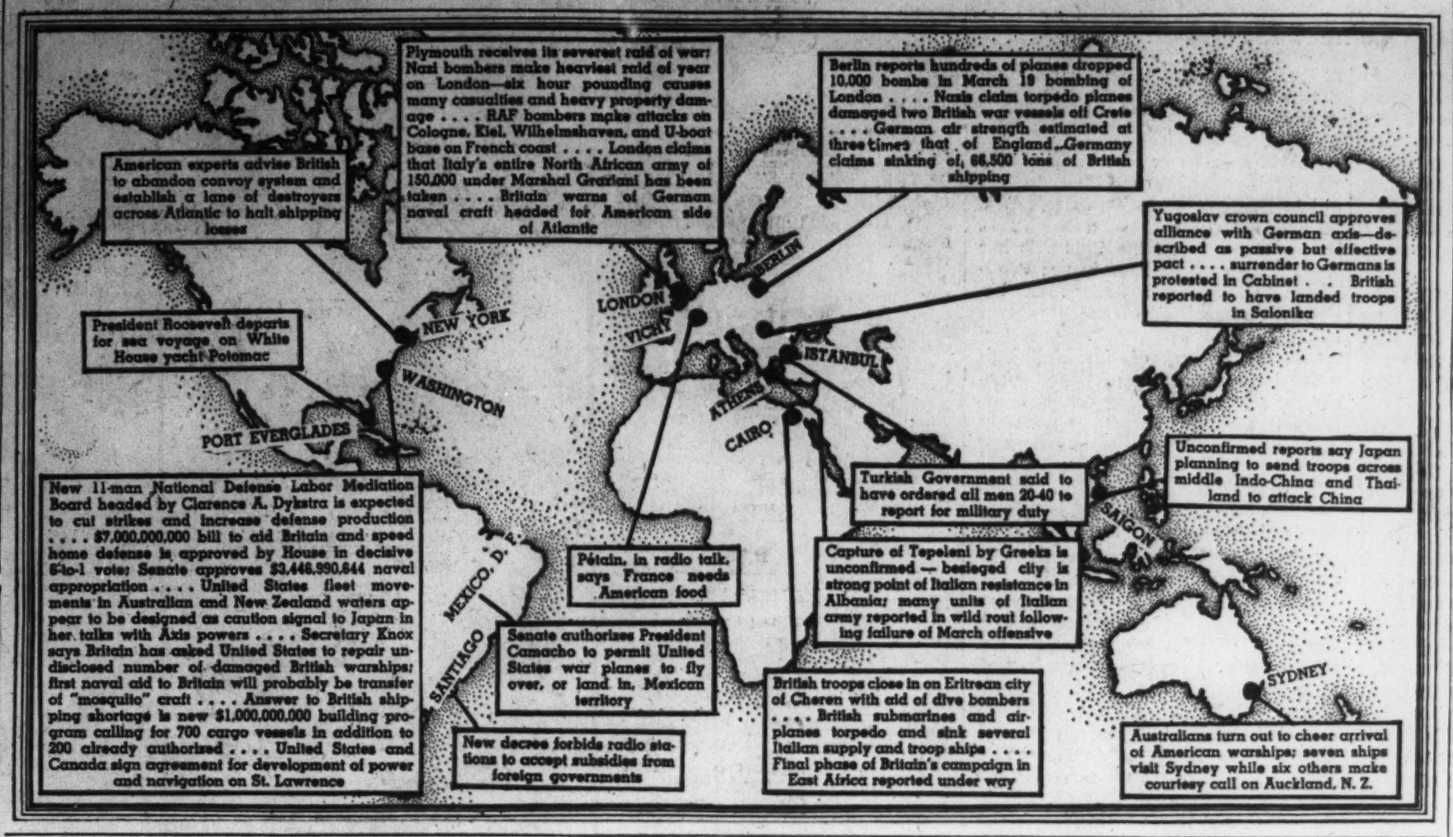
More Quizzes

How many positions are there on the face of a watch in which the places of the hour and minute hands can be interchanged so as still to indicate a possible time, figured in even hours and minutes?

The names of five members of the animal kingdom are hidden in the following sentence. Can you discover them? "Come hither, mine friend," said the monk, eyeing him kindly, "be a very good boy, step through the furze bravely, and seek the lost riches."

Can you arrange the nine digits, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, in such an order that the first three will be one-third of the last three, and the central three the result of subtracting the first three from the last?

World News of the Week at a Glance


Plymouth receives its severest raid of war; Nazi bombers make heaviest raid of year on London—six hour pounding causes many casualties and heavy property damage . . . . RAF bombers make attacks on Cologne, Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, and U-boat base on French coast . . . . London claims that Italy's entire North African army of 150,000 under Marshal Graziani has been taken . . . . Britain warns of German naval craft headed for American side of Atlantic
American experts advise British to abandon convoy system and establish a lane of destroyers across Atlantic to halt shipping losses
Berlin reports hundreds of planes dropped 10,000 bombs in March 19 bombing of London . . . . Nazis claim torpedo planes damaged two British war vessels off Crete . . . . German air strength estimated at three times that of England. Germany claims sinking of, 68,500 tons of British shipping
Yugoslav crown council approves alliance with German axis—described as passive but effective pact . . . . surrender to Germans is protested in Cabinet . . . British reported to have landed troops in Salonika
President Roosevelt departs for sea voyage on White House yacht Potomac
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
PORT EVERGLADES
LONDON
VICHY
BERLIN
ISTANBUL
ATHENS
CAIRO
New 11-man National Defense Labor Mediation Board headed by Clarence A. Dykstra is expected to cut strikes and increase defense production . . . . $7,000,000,000 bill to aid Britain and speed home defense is approved by House in decisive 6-to-1 vote; Senate approves $3,448,990,644 naval appropriation . . . . United States fleet movements in Australian and New Zealand waters appear to be designed as caution signal to Japan in her talks with Axis powers . . . . Secretary Knox says Britain has asked United States to repair undisclosed number of damaged British warships; first naval aid to Britain will probably be transfer of "mosquito" craft . . . . Answer to British shipping shortage is new $1,000,000,000 building program calling for 700 cargo vessels in addition to 200 already authorized . . . . United States and Canada sign agreement for development of power and navigation on St. Lawrence
Pétain, in radio talk, says France needs American food
Senate authorizes President Camacho to permit United States war planes to fly over, or land in, Mexican territory
MEXICO, D. F.
SANTIAGO
New decree forbids radio stations to accept subsidies from foreign governments
Turkish Government said to have ordered all men 20-40 to report for military duty
Capture of Tepeleni by Greeks is unconfirmed — besieged city is strong point of Italian resistance in Albania; many units of Italian army reported in wild rout following failure of March offensive
British troops close in on Eritrean city of Cheren with aid of dive bombers . . . . British submarines and airplanes torpedo and sink several Italian supply and troop ships . . . . Final phase of Britain's campaign in East Africa reported under way
Unconfirmed reports say Japan planning to send troops across middle Indo-China and Thailand to attack China
SAIGON
SYDNEY
Australians turn out to cheer arrival of American warships; seven ships visit Sydney while six others make courtesy call on Auckland, N. Z.

Nature Notes

John N. Meissner

KUDU

The Kudu is a rare African antelope. Once common throughout "The Dark Continent," this beautiful, striped, spiral-horned, deer-like creature is now rarely seen by white men. Female kudus have no horns at all, but can run faster than the male. Kudus are vegetarians; eat grasses, leaves, shoots.

A Verse for Today . . .

Wait on the LORD: *be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thine heart: wait, I say, on the* LORD.—PSALMS 27:14.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: A bird's nest found in Kansas City was built of clips and stretches of barbed wire. It sounds like an editor's inner sanctum.

St. Louis Star.-Times: The old gag about the mother bragging that her son in the army had been promoted to kitchen police is out again and going strong.

In Lighter Vein

Relieved

"That teacup you broke yesterday can't be matched anywhere, Mary!"

"Oh, aren't I lucky, mum? I thought I should have to buy a new one!"—Grit.

A Good Buy

Customer: "And are you quite certain that this is a genuine antique?"

New Assistant: "Quite certain, madam. And, more than that, it's quite the latest thing in antiques."

It's a Habit

Radio station WOR recently celebrated its 19th birthday anniversary. Among the congratulatory messages was one from a lady in Flushing, Long Island, who evidently had been well trained by many years of listening to commercial announcements.

With her note of congratulations, she enclosed—three soap wrappers. —Wall Street Journal.

Watch Out!

"What's happened, George?"

"Puncture."

"You should have looked out for it. The guide-book says that there is a fork in the road just about here."—Answers.

Handed Down

"Mummie, do you remember that vase that has been handed down from generation to generation?"

"Yes, dear, why?"

"Well, this generation has dropped it."—A. E. C., Southall Gazette.

Smart

Hawker: "Any laces, studs, buckles, ribbons, pins?"

Housewife: "Go away, or I'll call the police."

Hawker: "Here you are. Police whistles sixpence each."—Montreal Star.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

"Just as I was learning to talk 'millions,' Congress starts talking 'billions'!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Love Thy Neighbor"

Seattle, Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. R. had occasion, recently, to rejoice in the practical application of the beautiful admonition, "Love thy neighbor."

Floods had wiped out their home entirely. When the home was rebuilt and refurnished, it was again totally destroyed, this time by fire. It seemed disheartening to face the task of building and refurnishing a third home. Friends and neighbors of the R's realized this, and the couple soon discovered the spirit of helpfulness among their neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. R. were invited to a surprise shower which provided many gifts to help refurnish a new house.

Daily Anecdote

A Distinction

Despite the fierceness of his pen, the famous Dean Swift was not without amiable qualities. He was particularly kind to his servants, and even when he had to rebuke them, he did it in such an amusing fashion that it took away the sting, while making it more certain to be remembered.

One evening a joint came to the table decidedly overdone. Swift sent for the cook.

"Cook," he said, "take this mutton to the kitchen, and do it less."

"But, sir," she replied in utter amazement, "that is impossible."

"Then for the future," said the Dean, "if you must commit faults, commit faults that can be mended."

Daily Quotation

HE HAS a right to criticize who has a heart to help. — LINCOLN.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Cuba*

By LE PELLEY

HERE WE ARE, BOYS— THE HARBOR OF HAVANA...
MAY WE GO ASHORE
YES— BUT DON'T GO FAR AND BE BACK BY SUN-DOWN
ALL RIGHT, MR. DUBBS
SAY.. WE'RE GETTING OUT OF OUR LESSONS TODAY —
WELL... MAYBE..! BUT MR. ORCHID SAYS THIS IS OUR GEOGRAPHY LESSON !
IMAGINE THAT... I NEVER KNEW I LIKED GEOGRAPHY SO MUCH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now I Know It's Spring!*

By RODGERS

"Well, welcome to our city!" I wagged today as I saw my first robin!
Then I dashed off to tell the Boss that his ol' calendar was right after all—
Guess maybe he had had some doubts, too—
At least he seemed much happier over seeing the robin than he had over that ol' number on his calendar yesterday!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Duckling Digest*

By THE HAGERS

HOW GOOD IT SEEMED TO SETTLE DOWN AT HOME IN MY OLD DRESSING-GOWN!
TO SCAN OLD PAPERS THOROUGHLY FOR THINGS I MISSED WHILE OUT AT SEA.
FROM MY FRONT PORCH THERE CAME A DIN. "PLEASE, UNCLE WADDLES, LET US IN!"
THE DUCKLINGS HAD SO MUCH TO SAY, MY PAPERS I CAN TOSS AWAY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Too Late," Colonel Lindbergh?

A few days ago Herr Hitler quoted a statement by Gen. Robert E. Wood as evidence that Mr. Churchill was preparing in 1936 to make war on Germany. A few days hence Nazi short-wave propagandists may be using for their own purpose Colonel Lindbergh's "Letter to Americans" which Collier's is delivering to nearly 3,000,000 readers this week.

Unhappily, words of Americans who oppose aid to Britain have become highly quotable in Berlin. For that reason some citizens wish to stop them at the source. We trust nothing so mistaken will be attempted.

We disagree strongly with General Wood and Colonel Lindbergh, but any American who honestly and responsibly presents his views—however unpopular—should be free to speak. One of the values of democracy is that it tests opinion by dissent. One of the notable features of the adoption of the Lend-Lease Act was the unity and firmness which resulted from a free debate.

In the immediate case it is quite possible that any national decisions the American people make henceforth will be sounder if they take account of some points in Colonel Lindbergh's letter. This does not apply to his belief that it is too late to help Britain or to defend freedom outside the Western Hemisphere.

We believe he is profoundly misreading the situation because he leaves moral factors completely out of account. He is historically misleading when he intimates that Britain caused the war. He is mistaken also, it seems to us, in the assumptions he makes when contending that it would be safer and wiser for the United States to try to build an impregnable defense and to get along with a Nazi-dominated world.

He still underestimates the effect of sea power. He cannot imagine either the political or economic results should Germany, in alliance with Japan and using Europe's shipyards, gain such control of the oceans as Britain now holds. Nor has the flying Colonel answered those who ask what the United States would do should the Nazis gain control of potentially Fascist countries south of the Rio Grande.

We believe he is wrong, tragically wrong, in trying to head off American aid to Britain. Moreover, in this it is he who is too late. That decision was made long ago and inevitably. It has been further crystallized in the Lend-Lease Act. Efforts to check it now become dangerous, because the stronger it is, the safer it is.

The useful part of the Lindbergh letter is in reminding us that the democracies have fumbled the ball for several years, that they have woefully miscalculated dangers while indulging in Maginot-line complacency.

He may wake some of us up by asking how Europe is to be brought back from totalitarianism, although he seems to forget that gangsterism quickly collapses when once a decent community is aroused and that millions of those under the Nazi heel today even in Germany will rise with irresistible force once the system begins to crack. Indeed, he seems to forget that the true nature of men finds Hitlerism intolerable.

Possibly Colonel Lindbergh is most useful when he urges Americans to "demand a practical plan from those who preach of defending democracy throughout the world." That may cause many who have merely been hating Hitler and drifting into war-mindedness to think about what they will put in place of the Nazi "new order" and to realize that defense of democracy must rest eventually on peace-mindedness.

This subject needs more attention, but for a starter, here is one program in brief: Defend democracy throughout the world by reviving appreciation of it, particularly of its spiritual foundations. Defend it by recognizing the difference between right and wrong. Defend it by giving whatever aid is required to those who are fighting for democracy.

It is not too late for that.

It Could Be Singapore

Americans are noted for taking their pleasures seriously. It is in just that attitude, we may sure, that the "recreational" cruises of American warships to New Zealand and Australian ports have been undertaken.

Far as Sydney may be from Tokyo, the Japanese Government knows that the reason for the American visit concerns Nippon's designs in the Pacific. It knows that such movements of war vessels are intended to be pointed without being "provocative." It also knows that the distance from the United States' base at Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands to Australia is about the same as that from Pearl Harbor to Tokyo. It can guess that the cruising range of the American Navy is at least potentially enhanced these days by swiftly developing plans by the United States and Great Britain for joint action in the Pacific as this may be called for.

Presence of American warships in the Antipodes instead of at Singapore signifies American willingness to meet Japan halfway in avoiding a conflict in the Pacific. Japanese spokesmen have repeatedly expressed the hope that peace between these two nations can be preserved.

But developments along the Triple Axis require that the United States exert a steady and even an increasing pressure in the Pacific. The point of a few light ships' appearing in New Zealand and Australian waters is that there are many more and heavier ships where those came from, and that they can head for Singapore if the more tactful "recreational" cruise needs further emphasis.

Tractors in the Sky

Having sold—but not delivered—the Volkswagen, or low-priced, State-produced "people's automobile" to considerable numbers of Germans, Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the Nazi Workers' Front, tells farmers of the Reich that a new projected manufacturing plant will produce farm tractors so cheaply that from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 German farmers will be able to own them.

This appealing state of affairs presumably will come about only after the Nazi-directed German Army has asserted the dominance of the "master race" and laid the lands at least of Europe under tribute. Until that time even the "people's auto" plan is in abeyance. If the factory has been built which was to produce 1,500,000 of the cars a year, it is turning out munitions, and thrifty German workers who deposited more than 400,000,000 marks in advance payments toward purchase of the cars must be wondering if their savings are not instead being used to finance the war. Meanwhile, it develops that only 3 or 4 per cent of the German people, instead of "everybody," will be able to afford this car, and that only after from four to eight years of pinching—if then—will the worker get to sit behind the steering wheel of his car.

Basically it is difficult if not impossible for farmer or worker to enjoy a comfortable standard of living in a country whose leaders commit it to a course of conquest and a policy of producing "guns rather than butter." Even if the German farmer should be hesitant to look a gift tractor in the mouth, the capable farm housewife may suspect that even "pie in the sky" should have some shortening in its crust.

"Precedents" for Honesty!

Recent political scandals in Waterbury, Connecticut, and Cambridge, Massachusetts, where Mayors of both cities were found implicated in graft, give citizens a glimpse not only of the methods but also of the cynicism embodied in such transactions.

In pleading for a lighter sentence for his client, an attorney for Paul Mannos, political associate of Mayor Lyons of Cambridge, said that Mannos was simply a supporter of a successful candidate. As such he had been granted a division of municipal patronage which consisted in collecting a portion of fees paid to architects on public building projects.

Such procedure, the counsel intimated, is entirely usual and common. Indeed, he said, the jury's action in so forthrightly condemning the procedure would probably stand as a precedent!

Our municipal democracy has ebbed to an exceedingly low point, certainly, if a "precedent" needs to be established for honesty. Fortunately—as public censure indicates when such cases arise—there is no general confusion in the public thought about the delineation between responsible public administration and political graft.

Officials are elected to serve the public interest, not to garner personal wealth; they are expected to govern wisely, economically, and honestly to the point of personal sacrifice. If they do not, they must expect the sharp reaction of an alert democracy, which has plenty of "precedents."

When the gentlemen in California get their new giant 200-inch telescope to working, we shall know exactly whether the Moon is as large as a quarter, a dollar, or a tub. Let's hope Mars won't loom quite so large.

Our Readers Say—

Food for France

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much is being said and written regarding the feeding of the French in the Unoccupied Zone.

It seems to me that very little comparison is drawn between this and the feeding of Belgium by the American Commission under ex-President Herbert Hoover during the last war; I feel that this is a legitimate comparison to make, as everyone knows that "unoccupied" France is merely a convenience to Hitler, which will be thrown into the discard if and when it is deemed necessary or convenient.

After the Armistice in 1918 I was acting Pay Sergeant in a Canadian Regiment and as it is my good fortune to be able to speak French with as much ease as English I was able to become quite friendly with the natives of the small town in central Belgium where we were located from January to April, 1919.

The feeding of civilian Belgium by the Americans interested me greatly and I went to some trouble to question the natives on the matter, among them being the manager of the local branch of the National Bank of Belgium with whom I became well acquainted.

He confirmed my findings from various other sources, that the Hoover plan evidently worked fairly well in the large centers, but in the small towns and rural districts the Germans got what they wanted and the civilians received what was left, if any. Low-grade local foods which would have otherwise gone to the Germans was released to the Belgians in lieu of American foods.

These facts, amplified through accurate and irrefutable evidence, are well known to British authorities today, therefore it is not surprising to me to see that there is great reluctance to slacken the blockade to allow food to go to France.

Britain is fighting for her existence and the British can hardly be blamed if under the stress of the Nazi onslaught they refuse a slackening of the blockade.

In closing may I express appreciation for The Christian Science Monitor which tells us so well the whole-hearted support which is coming from Canada's grand neighbors.

Grandmère, Quebec — RAY DUVAL

"Keeping Watch"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

King George once again called for a day of prayer, on March 23. "Our hopes, our aims, our fears are one," and it is altogether appropriate that those of all faiths should on that day join in a common bond of fellowship with those who are waging such a valiant struggle over the powers of darkness. When lights seem to be going out all over the world and spiritual values are negated, we are prone to minimize the worth and place of prayer in our lives. How much better to remember the words of Lowell:

> Truth forever on the scaffold,
> Wrong forever on the throne,—
> Yet that scaffold sways the future,
> And, behind the dim unknown,
> Standeth God within the shadow
> Keeping watch above His own.

Haverhill, Mass. — DONALD P. WRIGHT

Invisible?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When I hear or read of Lindbergh or others who say Britain cannot win, I think they are like Elisha's servant. They fail to see the invisible army. (II Kings 6:15-23).

(MRS.) ELIZABETH MCMULLEN

West Chester, Pa.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Deserves Priority, Too

MR. PRESIDENT, SHOULDN'T THIS BE INCLUDED IN OUR LIST OF DEFENSE WEAPONS?
CARVING KNIFE FOR NON-DEFENSE SPENDING
F.D.R.
U.S. TAXPAYER

The Briton Looks to His Moat

From the (London) Economist

This is the open season for Nazi menaces. By every channel that Goebbels' ingenuity can devise the threats are being uttered. The barges are ready in the Danube and in the French ports; the Stukas are waiting in Sicily and along the whole Continental coast; the bombers are being loaded up; the submarines are being fueled; the poison gas tubes rolled out; the invading divisions paraded. It is the most deadly Armada the world has ever known, and its size and weight are daily being magnified by rumour and report, by artful suggestion and "neutral" comment. . . . There will be no mercy for any of us in the onslaught—and still less if it should succeed.

It is as well that this should be realized. After the miracles of 1940, it was only natural that some grateful illusions should be cherished, and there were those in October and November who allowed themselves to think that the worst was passed, that the famous corner had once more been turned. It is Mr. Churchill's greatness as a leader that, just as he never abandoned his hopeful confidence in the summer, he has never relaxed his vigilant warnings during the autumn and winter. Causes for rejoicing have been many: the brilliant offensives in Africa; the astonishing changes in American opinion and policy; the defeat of the day bomber. But . . . none of them affects the prospect that, for many dreary months to come, we shall remain on the defensive. Each of them swells the hope of ultimate victory; none of them alters the fact that we can lose the war in 1941.

To the nation that kept its head all through 1940, there is nothing in this prospect to appal, but there is much that calls for resolution from the many and for clarity of vision from the few. There are two places where the war might be lost this year—the invasion beaches and the trade routes of the North Atlantic. In the war on shipping Hitler has already promised to do his worst; the chances of invasion rest on his generals' estimate of the risks—and perhaps on his own desperation. But whether they come or not, these are the two dangers. There are many ways of winning the war, but only these two of losing it outright. Let us, then, not neglect any of the multitudinous tasks of preparing the victory and planning the peace—but let us fix our most watchful attention on the seas and the coasts. Once again, as in many past years, the watchword must be Halifax the Trimmer's: "Look to your Moat."

It is a high duty and privilege that fall to the British people this year. No one can help us very much. We shall get planes from America, perhaps some ships; but the flood of American material will not begin to be ready until the battle of 1941 has been won and lost. Civilization has only one champion this year, and for the contest of the spring almost all the cards are already on the table. . . .

The Shakespeare Cliff and the seaways of the ocean—these are the bastions that must be held. They are symbols of the strength, the spirit and the wide freedom for which Britain has always stood, and will always stand in the world.

Unfairness in Draft

Unwarranted confusion and, in some instances, hardship have developed in one phase of the administration of the selective act. . . . Prior to his appearance before the draft board, the selectee bids farewell to his family, his friends and his job. Yet he is not certain that he will be inducted until the army doctors are through with him.

It can be quite embarrassing for a rejected selectee to have to return to his ordinary way of life. His job may have been filled. . . .

The remedy is obvious. The selectee should know definitely that he has been accepted before he says his farewells. This is possible if he is given several days' leave after the army's conclusive examination instead of being shipped off at once. There should be no delay in changing the induction procedure.—*Boston Traveler.*

The Wide Horizon

The Church and Democracy

By Dr. Eric W. Barnes

Professor of English, Russell Sage College, Troy, N. Y.

In an address over Radio Station WGY, Schenectady

It has become a truism that democracy is facing a crisis. . . . We have come to realize that the real struggle lies in something beyond actual physical battle, that it lies in the region of the spirit. Whoever wins in this struggle will do so on the strength of the spiritual impulse that motivates action. If democracy is to survive, therefore, it must look to its spiritual resources, and it must be able to draw on those resources in whatever quarter they may be stored. . . . But what is this amazing spiritual quality that has been responsible for so much that we consider miraculous in history? What is the source of this energy that enabled a handful of Greeks to triumph at Thermopylae, that impelled Columbus to hunt in the West what other men had always sought in the East that, in its most spectacular recent manifestation, was responsible for the evacuation of Dunkirk? . . .

The heroic phase of our history is the story of an indomitable spirit overcoming all obstacles. What prompted that spirit, what gave it the kind of strength that we must find again if we are again to overcome obstacles, was a perfectly lucid grasp of the fundamental tenet of Protestant Christianity—the idea of human dignity based on the Christian evaluation of human personality. If we have any hope of survival in the modern world we must be re-impressed with the idea that man . . . has the power to move on towards a vision of perfection. But before we can arrive at this state of triumphant conviction we must find again that vision—or rather its eternal outlines must be made discernible to us in ways that our modern eyes can perceive.

* * *

Here is where the churches and particularly the Protestant Christian churches which have the cultural and historical equipment for the task, can perform the revitalizing service of which we stand in such urgent need. These churches have a large stake in our culture. The ideals constructed by their teachings gave us the impulse that set us on the way to a better and happier life, and they were a source of strength at times when any other strength would have been meaningless. . . . Since the whole strength of the democratic ideal derives from the notion of man's individual importance, an idea basic to all Christian teaching, should not the church be willing to assume once more that leadership?

I do not believe the churches can really answer the spiritual needs of this crucial hour without first studying those needs. When they have done this, it may be that they will be confronted by the necessity for making certain changes in their theologies, and I am not sure that the churches at present are prepared to make those changes.

However, actually, I think the question is less one of making changes in existing theologies than in finding new emphases on old doctrines—of having the courage, above all, to make those emphases. . . .

* * *

If we are to find the spiritual strength to defeat our enemies . . . we must be reimpressed with the idea that the Kingdom of Heaven is within us, and that salvation is an actual process towards a goal which we should not be afraid to contemplate because it represents perfection. The fulfillment of the democratic ideal is, of course, perfection because it depends on the realization of individual worth in its highest significance. . . . What is important . . . is that the ideal, the picture of man as a complete and significant entity, should be kept undimmed. This is the task which the churches must undertake.

I should like to make it quite clear that I am not proposing that the churches reorientate their teaching to fit a particular social mood. Churches have attempted that before and they have perished with the systems they attempted to defend. What I do believe, however, is that the churches must help man to find his place in the modern world by showing him such a vision of himself as will make progress not only real but inevitable. . . . If this is accomplished the whole purpose of democracy will be served. If the churches can provide the instrument of this accomplishment they will lead us to salvation here and now, but they will have prepared the way for that tremendous spiritual regeneration for which the world is so eagerly waiting.

North . . South . . East . . West

General Sherman Was Right

By Frank L. Perrin

Tradition deals generously and sympathetically with that picturesque but now almost forgotten master of military tactics who is remembered best, perhaps, for the historic march from Atlanta to the sea. His few remaining wearers of the blue of the '60s recall, also, the emphatic italics in which he characterized war in any man's country and under whatever provocation. Those who served with him, as well as the boys in khaki in the war a generation ago, agree that his characterization was right and in every sense correct.

There is another lingering tradition of the grizzled General, told and retold many times a half century ago in and about St. Louis, Missouri, the half Northern, half Southern city to which he retired. Grateful admirers, of both the North and the South, contributed generously to a fund to provide for the Shermans a quite pretentious home, modern according to standards then prevailing, and located in one of the city's choicest residential sections. The presentation was made a grand occasion, with speeches and song-singing, all in the manner of genuine hospitality.

The sunset days of the Shermans promised to be pleasant. But a year later, following their coming to the neighborhood, a wealthy meat-packer, one of the new-rich, erected a more pretentious mansion upon a spacious lot across the street. It outshone and dwarfed the modest and less ornate residence of the retired soldier, and became the show-place to which the guides on touring busses pointed. It was then, according to legend, that General Sherman remarked to a friend, "It is true, and now it has been proved again as it has been said, 'The pen is mightier than the sword.'"

* * *

Today, as we scan the horizons of human thought and endeavor, as we search and seek to understand the hopes and desires, the fears and misgivings of men and women wherever they may be, the conviction deepens that there abides and persists the belief that Richelieu, wise but crafty Cardinal of an older century, was also right when he declared, not in jest, but with conviction born of experience and observation, "The pen is mightier than the sword." For we are convinced that even in the days when men wrote little and when few could read and interpret, and since then until the present, the written word, translated into print and multiplied upon wave-lengths, has been the most powerful and persuasive human agency without which the civilization we now seek to preserve and perpetuate would have perished from the earth.

The persuasive power of truth, which begets understanding and neighborliness, is implemented only by the written or spoken word. The best in human thought and impulse must, first of all, find expression. Our debt to the ages is due from those of succeeding generations in acknowledgment of the wisdom bequeathed in both sacred and secular chronicles. The pen in the hands of those who toiled endlessly to transcribe the words interpreted by sage and scholar left for our time the Holy Writ, the poetry, and the music, of teachers and preachers.

* * *

Contrast these priceless things with the wreck and carnage on land and sea in the wake of invading and defending armies. We find little in the fields or along the shores which has taught us wisdom or given us new courage to advance. Today, with the urge to inflict loss and punishment by way of reprisal for offenses committed against all that we hold sacred, we turn again, with hope and courage, to the arbitrament of arms. We build more and still more powerful engines of destruction. We hear, but seem for the moment to fail to heed, the words, written long ago and repeated again and again, which we profess to believe will, if listened to, make all men free.

In our indifference, which may not be realized or intended, we pretend to have become confused by the babel of voices and the plethora of written words. There is that confusion. The pen, powerful and convincing in the hands of the wise, is as persuasive when guided by the designing and the vicious. Valor must be tempered with discretion, lest we be misled and wrongly influenced.

Today, in a world enlightened, we need have no fears or misgivings lest we be deceived by the designing. The false, whether sown broadcast as viciously inspired propaganda or whispered in secret places, lacks now, as ever, the power and persuasive force of the truth. It is no vain hope, whatever the conflicting testimony to the contrary, that the solutions to the world problems of today will, before these solutions are effective, first be written with the pen.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, MARCH 22, 1941

THE U. S. S. ARIZONA, IN RECENT PACIFIC MANEUVERS

Wide World

Sea Power: Democracy's Shield

By Arthur J. Marder

Research Associate, Bureau of International Research, Harvard University and Radcliffe College

NATIONAL DEFENSE must mean hemisphere defense, preventing the establishment of hostile bases within striking distance of the Panama Canal and the United States proper. That is the assumption on which the following argument is based. This problem of hemisphere defense is political, economic, cultural; but, first and foremost, it is a military one. The Wheeler-Nye-Lindbergh school of thought has been preaching the totally false doctrine that oceans are defensive barriers. They ask how the Germans could ever get across the Atlantic to attack America when they are having so much trouble in crossing a 25-mile fishpond.

Poor Alfred Thayer Mahan! How restless he must be in his tomb these days! For it is one of the great principles of warfare that oceans have *never*, anytime and anywhere in history, been protective barriers against foreign invasion. On the contrary, the sea is the *highway* of naval power. It is not the English Channel which is Britain's shield, but the Royal Navy which floats on and near that body of water. And, in the end, the success of an Axis attack on the Western Hemisphere rests upon the ability of the Axis navy to command the sea communications by which, and by which alone, danger may come to the United States or its Latin-American neighbors. Should the Axis have naval command of the Atlantic, that ocean, wide as it is, would be small protection.

Troops cannot be transported overseas in large numbers except where naval command has been secured of the waters over which they must pass. The reasons are, briefly: (1) a troop convoy is a large, slow, and vulnerable target; (2) a secure line of communications is a prerequisite for a steady flow of reinforcements and supplies; and (3) troops cannot land on a hostile shore against a sturdy resistance, save with a powerful air support sufficient to establish temporary air superiority at the time and place of landing. Such air support is possible only when an enemy has established air bases within effective range of the disembarkation points, since planes carrying military loads cannot as yet fly across the Atlantic or the Pacific. A military-naval expedition would have to set up air bases in the Western Hemisphere . . . which brings us back to sea power. In the last analysis, then, our security is a question of sea power, of which ships and bases are the two fundamentals.

If we have enough sea power, we can disregard Axis threats. The isolationists point to the two-ocean fleet now building as proof that the Navy will be strong enough for any contingency. The cold facts do not justify such smugness. At present the United States has 15 battleships in commission and 17 under construction. The Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Triplice has 15 in commission and, so far as we can make out, eight more building (not to include two French battleships in occupied ports). But whereas all eight will be in commission by 1943, at least seven of the United States' 17 will not be ready until 1944-46. Our present battleship margin will be ample, if hardly excessive, in three to five years, and we have the great advantage of a central strategic position.

However, and this is the all-important point, our edge would inevitably disappear within a few years after a British collapse. If the Nazis conquer Britain, the shipbuilding resources of the Triplice would be vastly greater than our own. How much greater it is difficult to determine. The lowest professional estimate I have seen is a Triplice superiority of 300 per cent, which happens to be

(Continued on page 3)

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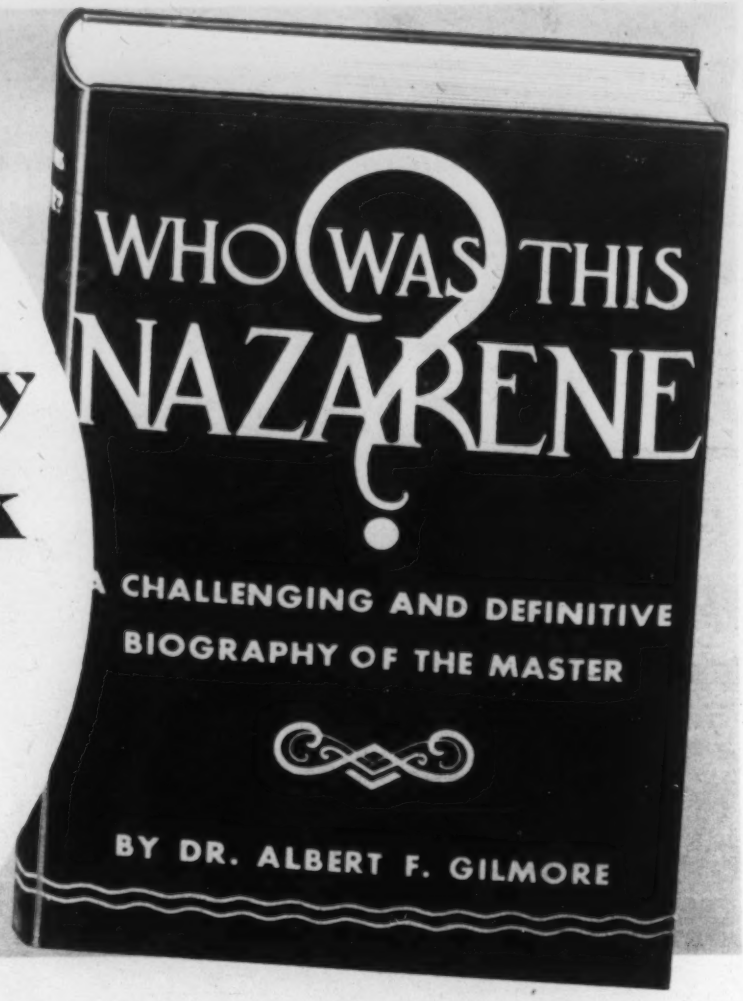

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The United States Battle Fleet, in Company With Its Airplane Carriers, Moored in the Spacious Fleet Anchorage at Lahaina in the Hawaiian Islands

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Knox's estimate. Admiral Yarnell, among others, puts it as high as 600 per cent. No matter how much we talk about a two-ocean navy, we cannot get away from the stark fact that we can command the eastern Pacific and the western Atlantic *until* Britain falls . . . and not much longer then, if the Triplice decides to build a superior armada.* The United States has no chance of outbuilding a totalitarian Europe and Asia. This supreme fact will condition my remaining remarks.

Let us now examine the question of bases, the other great element of sea power. Here it must be remembered that the operating radius of a fleet is only 2,000 to 2,500 miles, and is more nearly the former. Sustained operations in the vast Atlantic and Pacific are not possible without the possession of intermediate points of support—stepping-stones for refueling, repairs, and reconnaissance purposes.

* * *

The great base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, is the United States key position in the Pacific. While it remains in our hands, with a strong battle fleet based there, no hostile force can approach the Pacific Coast. The Japanese would require a base within 2,500 miles of that coast. Only Pearl Harbor or an Alaskan base would do, and Japan could take neither in face of the United States battle fleet . . . *so long as it remains superior.*

Japan could harass United States Pacific shipping from her "mandated" islands, and might even send commerce raiders and long-range submarines into the Atlantic. She might seize the Philippines and Guam. But this policy of pinpricks could not affect the result of the war. Nevertheless, the war would be a long and costly stalemate so long as we adopted a passive defense on the Aleutians-Hawaii-Panama line. Besides, Japanese domination of the Eastern seas would cut off important raw material supplies and involve the loss of our Eastern investments. It is doubtful, moreover, that United States war plans call for a defensive strategy in the Pacific, because American naval tradition is one of a vigorous offensive. Strongly permeated with the Mahan tradition, our battle fleet means to seek out and destroy the main forces of the enemy—as far away from our shores as possible; and, if the enemy does not care to expose his battle fleet, to establish a blockade. While the Japanese fleet remains inferior to that of the United States, it is not likely to seek battle. Hence, we probably would attempt to bring American sea power into the western Pacific, near the China Sea, into a position from which it could effectively blockade Japan. (A blockade set up by a fleet operating from bases in the Aleutians could expand little further than the Kuriles and so would not affect Japan's vital trade routes.) Cutting Japan's trade with Europe, Africa, and southern Asia would eventually force their fleet to give battle in a desperate attempt to open up the empire's life line.

Unfortunately, there are serious obstacles to setting up a distant blockade. United States outposts in the western Pacific are not naval bases, owing to the restrictions of the Washington Disarmament Conference of 1921. More recently, the fear of offending Japan has meant that we have left Guam, 1,300 miles from Yokohama, and nearly 4,000 from Pearl Harbor, potentially the key to the western Pacific, practically undefended and useless as a fleet base. Moreover, Cavite (Manila), 1,500 miles from Yokohama, has not been improved very much since the Spanish-American war and lacks repair facilities for big ships. As matters stand, the Japanese would have little trouble in capturing and entrenching themselves in both places. Incidentally, the Japanese have a powerful air base in the Pascadores, some 700 miles from Manila. Furthermore, the Japanese "mandated" islands, which surround Guam and block the approach to Manila, afford splendid opportunities for the operations of light craft, submarines, and planes. They would have to be neutralized before the fleet's communications to the western Pacific were secure.

Some authorities calculate that it would take one to two years for the Navy to mop up these islands and recapture Guam and Manila. There is still another difficulty. The Pacific fleet will not be able to operate efficiently as far west as the mandated islands (Jaluit in the Marshalls, the first objective, is 2,400 miles from Pearl Harbor) until the current naval projects at the intermediate bases of Johnston, Wake, and Midway Islands are completed.

A less risky and more immediately effective policy, if we meant to carry the war into Japanese waters, would be to arrange for the use of Singapore as an advanced base. Indeed, I rather believe that we have arrangements or a tacit understanding for the wartime use of Singapore's magnificent facilities. Singapore controls the western entrances to the South China Sea. A base there would enable the United States to cut off all Japan's trade to the south and west.

Hawaii blocks off Japanese trade with the Americas. A large fleet at Singapore would be enough to deter Japan from armed venture toward the Philippines. The threat from Singapore to Japan's communications to her army in China would be enough to keep her fleet anchored in Asiatic waters. Even a force of cruisers at Singapore could make invasion of the Dutch East Indies a very dangerous and costly business. From present indications, the line of communications to Singapore will run via Samoa and Australian ports, so avoiding the difficult route through the Japanese mandates.

What I am getting at is this: Britain's fall, and the consequent Japanese descent upon Singapore, would complicate our defense problem in the Pacific and would wreck all our conceptions of Pacific strategy. Today, with Britain fighting and our Atlantic front, from Canada to Cape Horn, guarded, albeit indirectly, by the British fleet, we are free to concentrate our navy in the Pacific. So long as we can maintain a superior fleet in the Pacific, with probable access to Singapore, the chances of war would be in our favor; and it is Japan's knowledge of this fact that makes it unlikely that we will have to fight such a war. To make sure of Singapore, units of our Pacific fleet should be based there *now*, for, established at Saigon and Camranh Bay in French Indo-China, the Japanese are in an excellent position to move on Singapore.

* * *

Turning to the Atlantic, our defense position there may be divided into two sectors—that from Canada to Florida, and the Caribbean area. In both the new bases acquired from England improve our strategical position immeasurably. As regards the north Atlantic position, our chief ports on the Atlantic seaboard—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk—plus the new advanced fleet and air base at Halifax and the mid-ocean air base at Bermuda form a secure base of operations for our Atlantic fleet. From this composite base the fleet can operate offensively against any enemy force approaching by the North Atlantic sea lanes, and can reach out to meet such a threat almost to the shores of Europe.

In default of advanced bases in the North Atlantic, an Axis fleet could not conduct operations in North American waters. Given the occupation of Irish bases, Iceland, and the Azores, however, as a probable aftermath of a British defeat, the situation would be transformed. Canada and the United States would then be within the radius of Axis fleet operations.

More important militarily than the North Atlantic sector is the Caribbean zone—the antechamber to the Panama Canal and the corridor of over half of the United States seaborne trade. As regards the Canal itself, most experts consider it to be almost immune to an attack from the Pacific due to the tremendous distances involved. We are not taking any chances, however, especially after the navy war games of a few years ago, when an air-

(Continued on page 15)

PACIFIC MANEUVERS

*As regards the Royal Navy and its 21 battleships on the fall of Britain, the probability, it seems to me, is that the Churchill pledge of September, 1940, would be disregarded by the government which made peace—doubtless a Mosely government. Even if many units of the fleet defied the new government and steamed to North American ports, or, for want of enough fuel to escape, were scuttled, the Axis would obtain immediate control of the large number of ships building in English yards, also the many ships in dockyards for repairs or overhauling. The best America could hope for would be an even split of the naval "spoils." But a British collapse would install the Axis as masters of the Mediterranean and allow them to round up the French fleet, including its four powerful battleships.

THE TALL MAN and the short man had met at a filling station. Old friends, they evidently were by their talk, and they hadn't seen each other for months. After some playful exchanges the short one cried: "Say, Tiny, I like that necktie of yours!" "All right," roared Tiny, "let's swap." And swap ties they did while later comers for gas formed a line on the other side of the pumps. A friendship like this was not to be intruded upon.

A friend of mine, who related this incident, lingered near, hoping that this pair would go into that chummy routine that is said to prevail widely in parts of the American Southwest. One man kicks another in the shins, and the other kicks back, a little harder. The game continues to progress until one man or the other can't take it. But no, the reunion of this pair was completed by their swap of neckties.

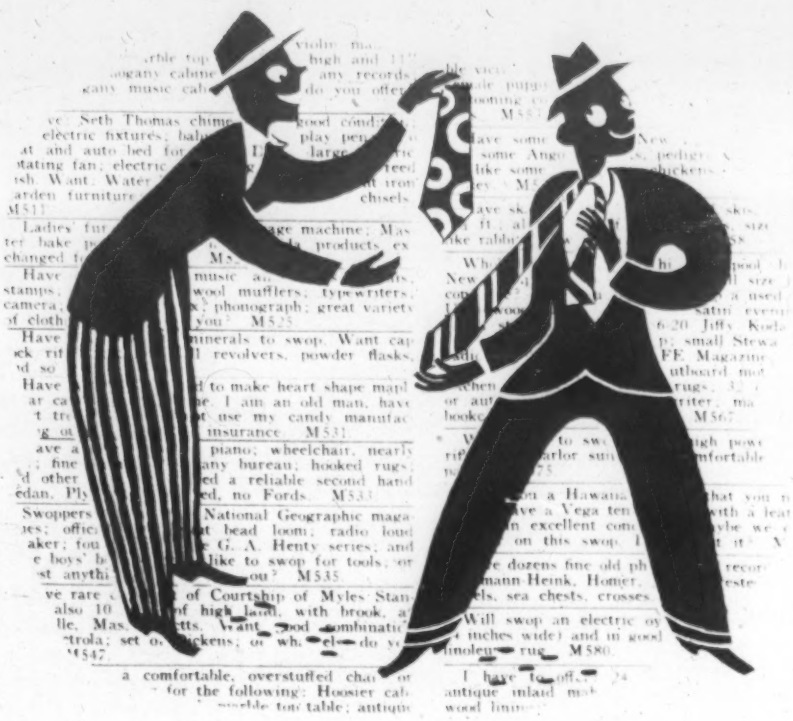
Swapping in a social sense is an old New England custom, with a practical side to it. When money wasn't plentiful, swapping had its utility side, besides being one form of rural entertainment before the days of radio, movies, and automobiles.

Swapping was as much an institution in New Hampshire in the old days as the county fair. Once a year a swappers' carnival came to the outskirts of many a town for a week's stay. "Brighton" was the local name of the movable community that visited East Epping summers. You had to be pretty sharp not to come off second best in a horse trade with the inhabitants. Obviously they made money in the long run, for they stayed with their outfit right through its long season.

Swapping, after all, is a recognition of the fact that money is only a medium of exchange—that what is really changing hands are the commodities which you want for other commodities of value which you offer in exchange. The fact that you pay for commodities in money does not change this fact, for this same money was obtained by you in exchange for services of some sort, which in turn are commodities. As Thoreau explains, the farmer and his ox simply exchange commodities, the ox getting food and care in exchange for his traction ability.

A good subject for rumination about the ways of swappers is the "Original Yankee Swappers' Column" in Yankee, which calls itself, with good reason, New England's Own Magazine. In the January issue we get an idea of the lengths that a serious collector is prepared to go when he offers a choice from his treasures: "Have sterling silver toilet set; many flat pieces; old bottles and Civil War relics. Want 1½-inch brass button in good condition showing William Tell shooting apple off his son's head with a bow and arrow."

A woman who started a 4x6-foot hooked rug several years ago advertises



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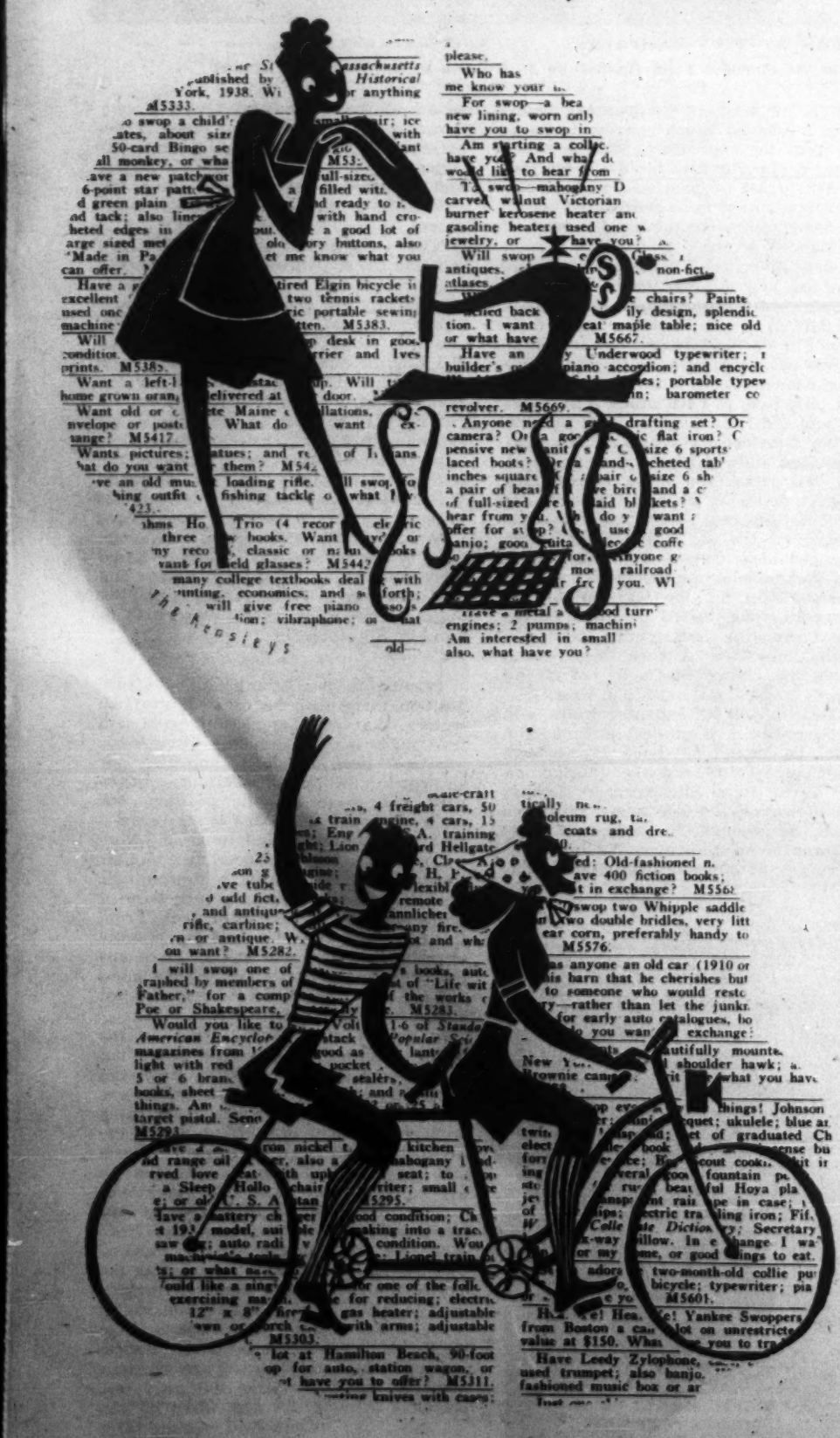
By E. C. Sherburne



for someone who enjoys hooking rugs to finish it, and offers in exchange material for two piece-quilts or a week's vacation in a pretty suburban home. Who does not have a kindred feeling for this swapper, remembering this and that enterprise started. We can scarcely hope to find anybody who would enjoy finishing the task for which our relish, unaccountably, has vanished. This advertiser who has lost her zest for rug hooking handsomely adds that if the hooker wouldn't care for the vacation perhaps a little daughter or granddaughter might.

One advertiser has a 56-piece, violet pattern china set (two cups missing) to offer, together with other household articles, for a kitchen range or a living room rug. That proposed exchange follows the most popular pattern in its desire to exchange something that can be used for something not needed for immediate use.

On the other hand, the collector pops up at regular intervals with his request for objects that cannot, apparently, be of any use except to minister to his pleasure in souvenirs of the ways of other days. He or she wants samplers, Godey prints, old paper weights, and iron banks; and offers these desirable commodities in exchange: one pair of new, hand-made mittens, size 6; one white sweater, size 34, never worn; several books of fiction; a radiola and maple syrup.

The next advertiser down the column is looking for maple syrup, stamps, a 9x12-foot rug (blue tone), potatoes, apples, or what? He offers, among other things, two building lots near Pensacola, Fla., and about 50 doors, 18 by 36 inches with wire panels, together with beach umbrella. One can almost discover the plot for a short story here.

It is possible that the next advertiser contemplates giving up a lively outdoor life for a literary career, as a collie is offered for a typewriting machine or a rocking chair. One inquirer offers antique pistols, usable candle molds, a tandem bicycle, wooden shoes; and adds, "What else do you need?" Ah, what indeed? Another is in search of unusual old recipes to delight a gourmet palate. Another offer explains what becomes of all those model railroads: some owners swap them.

It is presumably a woman who wants a baby carriage, a sewing machine, and a marimba, completing a well-rounded domestic and cultural life, offering hand-knit articles made to your order, home-made fudge, or will remodel your old clothes. An offer is made of old Massachusetts Volunteer Militia buttons for some old rail fence post with two or three holes. This item is not to be confused with that ancient New England jest about the man who got rich selling postholes.

Four brothers who have their own orchestra seek additional traps equipment. One cannot but wonder at the patience exercised in that household while they were practicing to become musicians. A father advertises a milk separator in exchange for "a cornet or other musical instrument for my 11-year-old son." That boy should have a future as a salesman. Ah, to live in the country, where it is often possible, if you wish, to avoid sharing your neighbor's taste in radio entertainment.

But to return to the Yankee's swappers' column. Consider the articles offered: a courthouse steeple clock (cost plenty), old hat boxes, old buttons, a home furnished with antiques, a 1903 Cadillac runabout in good condition, old-fashioned keys, sail boats enclosed in bottles, unused correspondence courses, eighteenth-century land deeds, old automobile magazines, hand-crotcheted spider webs, personalized poems. They are matched by the things wanted: antique automobiles, Brook Farm pewter, deep-sea clam shells, plots for comic strips, horsehair furniture, H hinges, mill stones, wooden chains, postmarks, political pins and badges, mustache cups.

Barter has taken some singular courses in recent years, perhaps the oddest being the successful career of the Barter Theater in Virginia. A stock company manager there will let you in if you have the cash or the equivalent of cash. Sometimes the lobby of his playhouse must take on the aspect of a booth in a county fair with its treasure of vegetables, meat products and even live pigs.

Where money is stabilized as a medium of exchange, in countries whose people have confidence that they are receiving its equality of value when handed over for commodities, the procedure is admittedly simpler than in countries that have been put on the barter basis. Yet it isn't so many years ago that a good deal of buying and selling was by barter. You didn't pay the asking price for anything, but haggled with the storekeeper until you were satisfied that he had named his rockbottom price. The grocery store with the prices of every article plainly set forth on the tags is a modern innovation, settled upon by businessmen who know just how much their goods cost to sell, and who have leveled off their profits to 20 per cent, say, with a fixed price to all cash-and-carry customers.

In the deep reaches of Aroostook County, Maine, 50 years ago, there survives the legend of an early storekeeper who struck an equitable price level in his own way. Wearied of debating prices with his customers, and knowing that he was too far from any other store to be subject to competition, he averaged the wholesale prices of all his staple commodities—sugar, prunes, salt, and the like—and arrived at a uniform retail price of 10 cents a pound for them all, take it or leave it.

That was swapping on an equitable basis. Another kind of exchange was dealt in at "Brighton." On one occasion a villager arrived for a day of swapping, with a $35 watch as his medium of barter. He went through a long chain of swaps with David Harums who pretty uniformly got the better of the trade, and returned home at nightfall, laughing at the antics of his remaining treasure after the day of trading, a jumping jack on a stick.

Ernest Bevin: Voice of British Labor

By J. Emlyn Williams

FEW PEOPLE in Britain would deny that, after Premier Winston Churchill, Mr. Ernest Bevin is the outstanding figure in the present British war cabinet. The importance of his position as Minister of Labor and Social Security, and the far-reaching powers which his office have given him, only serve to enhance interest in a man whose abilities and outlook mark him as a future Prime Minister, in the opinion of many political observers.

Mr. Bevin is no politician in the ordinary sense of the word. In fact, he was not a member of Parliament when appointed Minister of Labor and Social Security in May, 1940. He has been outstanding as a trade union organizer and propagandist, a product of Socialism and Labor politics in Britain during the past half century. His large physical frame would mark him out in any crowd—"a man of aldermanic proportions and appearance"—while his powerful voice makes him a formidable force on any platform. His administrative gifts and abilities as a negotiator have won for him an outstanding place in the British industrial labor movement.

* * *

Mr. Bevin's life story is as romantic as that of any pioneer. It is all the more significant since his whole energies have been directed not toward money-making but toward raising the economic and social status of his fellow workers, particularly the dockers. He was born in the little village of Winsford, in North Somerset. Apart from attendance at the village school, Mr. Bevin has been self taught. His first work was on a local farm at sixpence a week (paid quarterly), before he moved to Bristol to work first in a restaurant and then as driver of a ginger-beer van.

To an active, enthusiastic youth in his position it was natural that trade unionism should make a strong appeal. Many are the stories in Bristol of his forceful propaganda activities, even during his working hours. His employers must have been sometimes exasperated with the youth who would leave his van by the roadside in order to listen to labor agitators. On one of these occasions he is reported to have mounted the "orange box" and roundly condemned an official speaker.

Mr. Bevin's forceful speaking and obvious sincerity won him the support of Ben Tillett, then organizer of the Dockers' Union, who encouraged him to become active in trade union affairs. Mr. Bevin entered with his customary zest into the organization of carters, deliverymen, and riverside and dock workers in the west of England and at Bristol Channel ports. From the position of Branch Secretary he rose to that of National Organizer and Assistant General Secretary of his union, which meant removing to London. In 1915—still in his thirties—he was elected to the Executive Committee of the Transport Workers' Federation. As such, he served during the World War on important Government committees that were responsible for the organization of labor in ports and transport services.

Mr. Bevin's organizing ability was most clearly shown when in 1918 he undertook the amalgamation of nearly 40 unions into a single powerful union of transport and general workers. In four years amalgamation was completed and Mr. Bevin became General Secretary in undisputed control of a union which now has a membership of 800,000.

* * *

The very organization of this union, which includes all kinds of clerical and manual workers in the transport services on a plan which gives each group of workers a complete organization of its own within the highly integrated unit, was a triumph which showed Mr. Bevin's broad vision and powers of co-ordination, his grasp of detail and his ability to combine and co-ordinate on a comprehensive scale. It marked him as an industrial statesman of the highest order with a thorough knowledge of the problems of industry today. Regarding his abilities as a negotiator and advocate, his great speech at the inquiry into the dockers' claim for a minimum wage in 1920 earned for him the title of "Dockers' K. C." To this he is reported to have replied, not "E. Bevin, K. C., but Ernest Bevin, P. C.—Counsellor for the Proletariat."

Only when, like so many others, he became convinced that the Chamberlain Government had "little knowledge of the new psychology and organizing ability of people in charge of totalitarian states" did Mr. Bevin enter the realm of politics. He put his position succinctly and frankly when he declared, "The British working class want this war won. They know what is at stake. It is their liberty. But they want a Government that is going to place the Nation before its friends or private interests."

Since taking office as Minister of Labor and Social Security, Mr. Bevin has concentrated upon organizing all available man and woman power for speeding up war production. This has meant, paradoxically, a revocation in the cause of freedom of many of those trade union rights wherefore he has fought for 40 years. The very man who did so much to win the 40-hour week for dockers now pleads with British workers to carry on at their machines for seven days in the week. An organizer of the general strike of 1926, he is now head of the ministry which has debarred strikes over wages for the duration of the war.

Mr. Bevin has extensive powers to compel employers and employed to make whatever contributions the Government thinks necessary to the war effort. But "voluntary co-operation, not compulsion," is his motto. "People obviously want to help, and so it will not be necessary for me to make them do war work," is his attitude.

It would, however, be a mistake to imagine that his present position prevents him from applying his trade union principles. Both in policy and organization he consistently follows out the line that the trade unions must be consulted at every stage of National policy, so that they are organically associated with every scheme put forward.

Great as is Mr. Bevin's contribution to the organization of Britain's war effort, there are many who expect him to play an even greater role in social postwar reconstruction. His speeches make no secret of his views on this subject. "My war aims," he has said, "are summed up in the phrase, 'The motive of our life should be social security. We are determined to introduce a new economic order. We will never tolerate again the masses of unemployed or the poverty that has hitherto existed. We will not recognize privilege or place, but a juster scheme of things is our main aim. . . . Democracy does not mean merely voting at an election. It means broad opportunity and that servants of the community should come from no narrow class."

Mr. Bevin, in his industrial outlook, remains true to the ideals which have dominated his generation of trade unionists. These center around the aspiration of organizations of mutual workers to participate in the control and direction of industries wherein they earn their livelihood.

The revolutionary trade unionism of a century ago and of the chartists showed the same tendency. But after 1848 there was a long period during which labor settled down to bargaining with employers, rather than to challenging the actual organization of existing industry. From 1900 onward has been a period wherein organized labor has again shown active interest in the problem of control of industry. The first decade of that period were years wherein many of Mr. Bevin's ideas formed, and they have undoubtedly left their mark upon his outlook as on that of most labor leaders of his generation.

Mr. Bevin has often been called a dictator. But his friends say that all he does is to make sure the will of the majority is the will of Ernest Bevin. He lives the simple life and has little liking for social functions. He is happiest when entertaining old friends in his own home.

This robust figure in British politics is determined to do everything to prove that "the British Labor movement is the rock whereon Naziism and Fascism will split" and to make victory the basis of a new social order.

HE SEES VICTORY AS ONLY THE BEGINNING Wide World

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and Social Security in the British Government

History Repeats Itself—in Pageants

By Rose Howell Holder

A DRAMATIC SPOTLIGHT is being turned by the United States on its yesterdays. Many sections of the nation are re-enacting, in pageant form, their own big moments in history. Once more an entire colony vanishes from Roanoke Island into sixteenth-century wilderness; English settlers make a first landing on Long Island at Conscience Point; General Oglethorpe arrives at Augusta, Ga.; covered-wagon trains leave Independence, Mo., by three main overland routes to the West; Coronado rides forth on a momentous adventure, a red and white plume waving from his gilded helmet.

Popular interest in history is one other evidence of a resurgent patriotism that ornaments women's dresses with flags, decorates automobiles with slogans, and brings people at public gatherings to their feet with the national anthem.

As an aid to national re-discovery, the historical re-enactment is familiar. Particularly during the years from 1925 to 1931, sesquicentennial period of the War for Independence, history came alive on all important Revolutionary battlefields. Audiences hailed an entertaining way to learn their history lessons.

A pageant is seldom, now, a series of tableaux. The characters talk and act; the re-enactment moves into the field of drama. In addition, there is a trend to make the successful presentation a perennial part of community life.

Paul Green's "The Lost Colony," first presented in 1937 to commemorate the 350th anniversary of Virginia Dare's birth, illustrates both developments. It is a drama, and it has become an annual summer-long event at Manteo, off the North Carolina coast. Its spectators, over a quarter of a million of them so far, come from every state to the outdoor theater. A hard shower will send them scurrying to the juniper-fragrant cabins of Fort Raleigh, the lost colony's reconstructed village, but the last scattered drops will send them back to their seats. Light rain is ignored. For here are legend and high adventure and the mystery of men, women, and children who filed away into the unknown, the echo of their footsteps forever lost in the silences of shifting sand dunes.

Another anniversary drama by Mr. Green, "The Highland Call," achieved a similar response. Its presentation in 1939 at Fayetteville, N. C., marked the 200th year since Scottish Highlanders settled in the Cape Fear River Valley. In 1940 it was established, by popular response, as a feature of the valley's annual Scottish festival.

The town of Haverhill in Massachusetts—affectionately associated, as the birthplace of John Greenleaf Whittier, with "Snowbound" and "The Barefoot Boy"—celebrated last June its 300 years of existence with a pageant entitled "Drums of Freedom." At Syracuse, N. Y., a historical pageant marking the city's centennial was called "Paths of Freedom." A thousand persons took part at Haverhill and nearly twice that number at Syracuse.

In the Southwest's Coronado Cuarto Centennial celebration in 1940, in the 17 towns in New Mexico, Arizona, and West Texas that presented "The Entrada," a dramatization of Coronado's exploits, coaches trained well over 10,000 local people to portray armored soldiers, gray-robed priests, and Indian natives.

* * *

This year other thousands will follow the trail of the Conquistadores to Kansas, Colorado, and Oklahoma. For 1941 marks the 400th year since the Spanish grandee and his entourage turned their backs on the desert sunsets, left behind mud huts that mocked their dreams of wealth from the fabulous Cities of Cibola, and turned toward an equally legendary Quivira. What they encountered was prairie, buffalo herds, and hardship.

Animated embroidery for the general pageant theme of a struggle for freedom appears in the diversity of characters who have composed the pioneers. Gaspar, swashbuckling pirate of old, sails into Tampa and captures the city; Daniel Boone shoulders his Kentucky rifle and pushes back a country's boundaries, and a Virginia aristocrat remains at Valley Forge in spite of wintry rigors.

Audiences in search of the past can plunge into a boisterous, reckless era at Brownsville, Texas, or Deadwood, S. D., where, at festival time, outlaws swagger along the main street, and each man carries his own law in a pistol holster. The bushwhackers, cattle-rustlers, stage-coach drivers, and gingham-clad women in covered wagons are romantically remote from the present. So the United States has much historical material to dramatize, though it has made history in a hurry.

But it is not alone in conquering a wilderness that a country becomes great. It must have a pen to chronicle the conquest, a literature to express its meaning. The Sesquicentennial celebration of James Fenimore Cooper's arrival at Cooperstown, N. Y., held toward the end of last August, closed with a pageant in which 400 persons took part. The pageantry not only depicted incidents from the life of the great romantic whom Stevenson designated as "Cooper of the wood and wave." It dramatized episodes from the Cooper novels, so that once again Deerslayer came to the land of Glimmerglass, known on the map as Lake Otsego.

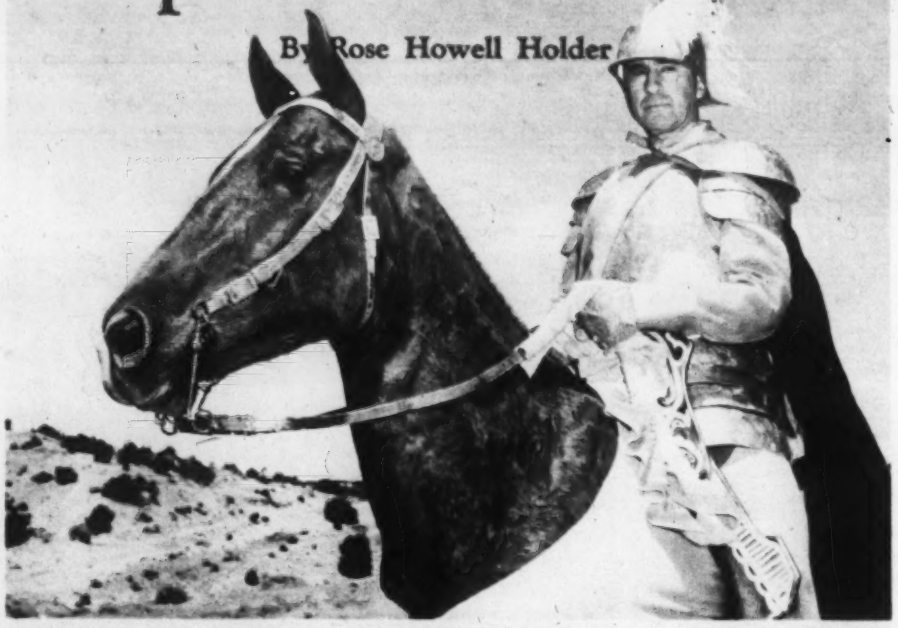
* * *

Alongside the program that commemorates the anniversary or dramatizes the contribution of a people such as the Highland Scots, a third type is appearing. It is the religious celebration. Sometimes the three types overlap. The role of Swedes in Delaware and the birthday of the city of Wilmington shared honors, during the Swedish Tercentenary in 1938, with the 300th anniversary of the organized Lutheran Church in the United States.

Here again the dramatic production emerges as a means for emphasizing a story. Southern California is dramatizing this spring at Riverside the history of her original Missions. In North Carolina, the Moravians are planning to celebrate the 175th anniversary of their church at old Salem with an Easter drama. Paul Green is the author. He has also been asked to write a historical drama for presentation at Williamsburg, restored capital of Colonial Virginia. And he has in mind writing still another regional play to be given in an outdoor theater on a western North Carolina mountain top. It would incorporate the legends of the Cherokee Indians.

It is the playwright's wish to see a cycle of historical dramas presented throughout the country, utilizing the rich background material of each section. The plays would be folk drama, produced by inhabitants of the locality, even written by them.

This year will mark, to mention one possibility, the fourth centennial of De Soto's discovery of the Mississippi River. Visitors to the ante-bellum mansions of Natchez or people who attend the Carnival of the Veiled Prophet at St. Louis might easily enjoy adding a drama of De Soto's exploration to their holiday.



Harold D. Walter, New York State Historical Association

SCENES THAT RE-ENACT GREAT MOMENTS OF THE PAST

Coronado (Top) as Portrayed by O. A. Larrazolo, Jr., Son of a Former Governor of New Mexico, Arrayed for the Coronado Cuarto Centennial Celebration at Albuquerque; Mounted Soldiers Rehearsing for "The Entrado of Coronado"; Natty Bumppo and Ben Pump (Left) Being Ridiculed in a Dramatized Episode From the Leatherstocking Tales, Presented During the Cooper Sesqui-Centennial at Cooperstown, N. Y.; Playwright Paul Green (Right), Who Hopes to See a Cycle of Historical Dramas Throughout the Country; the Christening of Virginia Dare (Above) Re-enacted at Her Actual Birthplace on Roanoke Island

Civilization Will Survive

By Maud Howe Elliott

Daughter of Julia Ward Howe

LIKE MOTHER, LIKE DAUGHTER Keystone View Co.

Julia Ward Howe, Author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" (Right), Worker for Woman Suffrage, Negro Emancipation, and Other Liberal Causes, and Her Daughter (Above), Author of the Accompanying Article, Who Has Been Honored by Several Nations for Her Humane Services

I REFUSE to be frightened by the threat of another Dark Age. Our civilization is no nearer an end than it has been in any of these wars I remember, during my more than four-score years.

When I was born in the year 1854, the world was rocking with the cannons of the Crimean War, when the allies—Great Britain, France, and Turkey—were at grips with Russia. It seemed that the Russian Bear would destroy England. People talked and dreamed of nothing else, as the news of the great battles reached the United States.

Today, what do we remember of the Crimean War? Balaklava, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," Tennyson's poem immortalizing the gallant Six Hundred. John Forbes, in his Diary, states that he prefers my mother's poem on Balaklava to Tennyson's.

The next war horror, the Indian Mutiny, came when I was three. It lasted only one year, and once again the English-speaking world trembled for the Mother Country. News of the siege of Delhi and Lucknow made the headlines of the newspapers. Some impressions of these conflicts must have shadowed my infancy, for both my parents were active with pen and voice for England.

* * *

India has gone a long way since then and the march has been ever forward. We may live to see Ghandi's ideals become realities.

In the year 1859, when I was five, I found my mother weeping one day. Demanding the reason of her tears, I was told that John Brown of Ossawatomie was in prison and would shortly be executed.

"We must go to the prison, see the jailer and beg for his life," I exclaimed. The incident is preserved in my mother's poem, "The First Martyr."

From that time on to the close of the Civil War my memory is crowded with faint, fleeting visions of that suicidal struggle—one of the clearest the morning my brother Harry, wearing the uniform of a Captain in the regiment of the Boston Latin School, stood on a chair at the breakfast table, waving his napkin and crying, "Vicksburg has fallen!" That was the 4th of July, 1863, when I was nine.

On the morning of April 5, 1865, I was walking with my father across Boston Common, on our way to the Post Office, when a stranger caught my father by the hand, crying:

"Dr. Howe, they have killed President Lincoln!"

The war between the states was over and Mr. Lincoln was busy with plans for the reconstruction of the South.

Once more the English-speaking world was rocked with terror, men and women acted as if the end of the world had come. Today, out of all that welter of fear and anguish, what stands clearest in our memory? Lincoln's second inaugural address:

> . . . With malice towards none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right,

And a line from my mother's "Battle Hymn of the Republic":

> He hath sounded out the trumpet that shall never call retreat.

Mr. Lincoln was present that evening in Washington when Parson Macabe sang the Hymn after his release from Libby Prison. Today, the United States are really united as never before. *United we stand, divided we fall.*

In the year 1867, or thereabouts, my mother organized the Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair at the Boston Theater, to raise funds for our wounded veterans. I was 13, a precocious girl, and my task was to sell the "Boatswain's Whistle," the Fair newspaper, edited by my mother and containing articles by the literary big-wigs of the day.

This Fair was followed, in 1872, by a Bazaar for the benefit of France, at the close of the Franco-Prussian War, the fall of Louis Napoleon and the Second Empire. How we suffered for and with the French then! The names of the great battles of that war seemed written on our hearts—Gravelotte, Sedan, Metz! How we agonized over the siege of Paris, the occupation of Paris by the Germans, in 1871.

Perhaps the keenest memory of this time was hearing a French soldier, who had lost a leg and an arm in the war, singing the "Marseillaise" in Mt. Vernon Street outside our house.

I was 17 then, able to do war work.

We saw France come up from that defeat and stand proudly before mankind as the most truly civilized of nations. We shall see her again triumphant. You cannot kill the spirit of France.

* * *

There seems a long gap between the agony of France in 1871, and the next war I remember—the Spanish-American war of 1898. I was living in Rome at the time and my memories are dim. Our most intimate friends in Rome were the artists of the Spanish Academy. My English husband, who knew Spain well, said at the beginning of the war:

"It's like a young prize fighter of 20 hitting a feeble old man of 80."

My mother, who spent several months with us, sat for her portrait to the famous Spanish artist, José Villegas. The result of many sittings was a magnificently painted canvas of an ancient chieftainess, stern and invincible.

Cuba, which I first saw in 1872, crushed and bleeding under the Dictatorship of General Wehler, the Butcher of Cuba, is now free and independent, prosperous and apparently a happy island with a friendly people.

A generation ago the World War darkened the horizon. The wounds we received then have not yet had time to heal! A whole generation has grown up since then and today Herr Hitler has an army such as the world has not seen since Attila and his Huns terrorized Europe.

Of the outcome of this Titanic struggle who dares to prophesy? Along with anger, hatred and all uncharitableness, it has brought us certain benefits: the idle hands of our women have been set to work, the young bodies of our boys have been hardened and toughened, their feet that had forgotten how to walk have learned to march. Men, whose lives have been solely devoted to making their fortunes, have forgotten everything but the problems facing the country, and what they can do to help solve them.

We women and the old men must be content to keep the home fires burning; to melt down our silver and gold into bullets, as our ancestors did in the Revolution, and stand staunchly behind the bill with the significant number: 1776! And each and every one of us do our bit to help Britain win the war.

* * *

I wish I could be a pacifist. I often wish I had been born a Quaker, but, from what I have seen of the lives of nations as of individuals, I believe that peace, ease and comfort often breed in peoples, as in individuals, scepticism and softness, while war begets patriotism and heroes. In the last analysis Macaulay's famous lines ring true:

> For how can man die better
> Than facing fearful odds
> For the ashes of his fathers
> And the temples of his gods?

It would seem that in the divine plan peace and war both serve alternately to help mankind in its long, hard climb out of darkness into light. Through the ages the story is repeated. What remains to us now of that ancient Siege of Troy? Virgil's immortal—"The Aeneid": Arma virum que cano.

Arms and the man I sing while holding to our national slogan, stamped on every piece of silver we spend, in war or peace:

In God We Trust.

Palm Beach, Florida.
January 27, 1941

GREECE

Watching the Column of Marching Men (Below) Is Athena, Goddess of Wisdom and Guardian of Cities, At Left Center. Greek Soldiers Do a Traditional Dance at the Parthenon. Above Them Rises a Column of the Acropolis, and to the Right Are Ruins Made by Bombs, Not Time. Next Right, Three Greek Girls Between Columns Enact a Legendary Greeting to Heroes. To Their Right, a View Across the Drinos Valley, Where the Greeks Met the Italians. Below That, Edmund Stevens, Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Who Took All These Photographs, Among Greek Soldiers at Tepelini. Below That, a Greek Family's Moving Van

The World Under One Roof

By Nate White

James M. Stephens, Kenneth Jones

WHERE BROTHERHOOD KNOWS NO NATIONAL BOUNDARIES

Members of International House at Berkeley (Top) Doing the Sandunga From Southern Mexico for the House Festival; a House Group (Circle) Enjoys a Picnic Managed by Mrs. Winifred Bell, Secretary to the Director of the House; Directly Behind Mrs. Bell, Who Is Stirring the Skillet, Is Mohamed A. Selim of the College of Engineering of Cairo, Who Is Taking His Ph.D. in Irrigational Engineering at the University of California; to His Right, Smiling at the Camera, Is Miss Marjorie Cato, Daughter of the Chief of the California Highway Patrol; Allen C. Blaisdell (Inset) Is Director of International House; a Vocal Sextet Concludes a Humorous Selection Humorously (Above) at a Tuesday Night Half Hour of Music

WAR ON TWO CONTINENTS has not defeated or even obstructed the basic idea and the ultimate objective of International House at the University of California. War has provoked a change of emphasis in the House, but has destroyed none of the camaraderie, none of the cosmopolitan air, none of the hopes of youth of all lands that eventually men will not seek to solve their problems by making war.

If International House at Berkeley, or the one at the University of Chicago or in New York City—all gifts of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.—were at any time considered homes of dreamers of a Utopian world order, the judgment would not, could not, hold today. It is recognized, if never before, that a Utopian world can only be one in which all peoples, great and small, have an equal voice, and that before such a world unfolds, men and women have much work to do, much growing in mental stature, much growing in the ideal of brotherhood. While International House in Berkeley, through its Director, Allen C. Blaisdell, still has its original objective to promote international understanding and fellowship, it is striving more than ever to find how to practice unshakeable brotherhood.

Differences of race and language are minimized. Essentials of unity are sought. To promote sober judgment and poised analysis, the House has undertaken an international shelf of books which deal with basic human relationships in an effort to find solid ground for future and lasting world peace.

Many people have the mistaken thought that, because of the wars in Asia and Europe, the international character of the House must be diminished this year. The ratio of "foreign" students to United States students has increased.

Of course, the term "foreign" at International House is a misnomer. It is the home for all. None are "foreign" to it. But the number of students born across the seas who reside at the House this year is larger than usual, because of the great number of refugee students in the United States. The House normally offers fellowships of about $3,000 to across-the-seas-born who wish to live there. This year, because of the need and because it is the tenth year since the Berkeley House was opened, a total of $10,000 has been set aside for fellowships, scholarships, and other student assistance.

The Tenth Anniversary Fellowships emphasize that this is a year of action at the House. Residents this year who originally came from countries outside the United States represent Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Switzerland, France, Austria, Italy, China, Peru, Uruguay, Chile, Norway, Palestine, Canada, India, Germany, El Salvador, Sweden, Australia, Morocco, Hungary, Colombia, Japan, Denmark, Panama, England, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Java, Thailand (Siam), Iraq, Iran, Latvia, Russia, Manchukuo, Mexico, Spain, Guatemala, and Poland. In all, 40 lands, including the United States, are represented.

There are approximately 125 of these across-the-seas students, approximately 325 from the United States. In addition, other students at the University may belong to International House, even if they do not live there. Something like 250 are in this group, including a large group of United States-born Orientals of Japanese and Chinese origin.

Sunday night suppers, at which musicians of exceptional talent are guests, frequently feature outside speakers who bring to the House membership and their friends illuminating addresses designed to provoke thought. These are interesting, gay suppers, served in the auditorium by candlelight.

Following supper, the members of the House and their guests gather in the great hall, whose rafters are marked with the symbols of 30 nations, and before an open fire sing United States college and popular tunes, as well as folk songs of many nations. From a balcony a group of enthusiastic young Japanese sing out vigorously on "A Bicycle Built for Two," while songs of their Alma Mater, California, bring thrills to members of many countries. It is a jolly hour.

Picnics, language tables, forums, dancing every Friday night, all these things serve to integrate the social life of the House but with the fundamental purpose of delving into the real basis of brotherhood.

Twice a year, festivals are given—the Winter and Spring Festivals—at which the humor, the folk dances, the music of all the nations of the world are featured. The unique element of the festivals is that folk dances of, say, Hungary, are done by a Hungarian and students of other nationalities. All students learn some of the dances and customs of other nations, so a Festival visitor does not see an all-Spanish chorus or an all-Russian dance, but folk dances done by students of many lands.

In addition, during the regular week at the House, folk dancing nights are observed, and on Tuesdays, a half hour of music from great composers is enjoyed.

That the ultimate objective of International House has not been thwarted by the wars of the world is evidenced by the activity of the House Association, to which all former members of all the houses belong. During crises, censorship, and blockade, members of the Association, who had formed fast friendships at the houses, have kept in touch with each other, according to Mr. Blaisdell.

Letters have crossed belligerent lines, and Association members have proved that racial or national hate is only an artificial device manufactured for purposes of war. They have been able to preserve equanimity. More than 2,500 are members of the Association. They are frequently called the "alumni" or the "graduates," but International Housers like to think of them as Associates without such a thing as "graduation" ever occurring.

The Association has become a sort of super world society, existing above and in spite of international barriers and difficulties. It is an interesting example of the essential soundness and practicality of the International House ideal.

Courtesy New England Council

NOT FOR A LAZY MAN

Skiers Trudge Up the Headwall for a Run Down—Three of Them Are Mere Dots Far Up in the Center Gully. Right: Stopping for a Cold Drink Where the Brook Rushes Out at the Bottom of the Ravine

Spring Skiing in "Tuckerman"

THEY'RE EXPECTING another 3,000-plus any Sunday now. Three thousand skiers along two trails and in one snowbowl is quite a lot of people, but the spring season is on in Tuckerman Ravine and you just can't keep away.

Tuckerman Ravine snowbowl is a giant amphitheater scooped out of the east side of Mount Washington. It is a two and a half mile climb from the Appalachian Mountain Club's Pinkham Notch camp at the highway, and if you should keep up on the bowl's almost vertical headwall for a thousand feet of elevation you would come out on the mountain's rounded summit, with only about a mile more to the summit weather observatory and the boarded-up summer hotel buildings.

In this bowl the winter snows pile up to as yet unmeasured depths and afford—often as late as mid-June—that delirious bare-backed sport, product of hot sun and swishy corn-snow, known as spring skiing. Vermont's Mount Mansfield has late skiing and so does Cannon Mountain, over the range from Washington, where the skiers mingle with the early season tourists on the tramway. Washington itself has great snowfields just below the summit, sought out by skiers when an early trip of the cog-railway on the other side from Tuckerman affords a lazy way to get there. But the bowl itself is the last stronghold.

It was first explored by skiers in 1930; by 1933 the Inferno race—summit to camp—was instituted with nine skiers entered and 200 watching. Nowadays more than 50 enter, almost as many are required to conduct the race, and some 3,000 watch. And the Inferno is only one of the races that are held almost every Sunday in the ravine.

A race day brings out the biggest numbers, but any spring Sunday means a crowd—especially while the trails are still snow-covered and you don't have to hike down as well as up. According to U. S. Forest Service count, a typical Sunday sees 15 per cent of the skiers from New York and New Jersey, 8 per cent from Quebec province, and 71 per cent from the New England states, with a scattering from Pennsylvania.

There's an electric excitement about a spring Sunday in Pinkham Notch. If you've booked reservations early you'll stay at the A. M. C. camp, where, gulping breakfast at 7:30, you'll see the first ranks of the ski army drive in and start up. Leaves are out along the highway and back in Boston magnolias are blooming on Commonwealth Avenue, but Mount Washington rises behind the camp dazzlingly white against a china-blue midwinter sky.

You shoulder your knapsack and join the procession. Two parallel trails, sometimes so near that voices carry across, form the route, and up them toils the army, shouldering skis, dragging them, lugging them valise-fashion or walking on them with the aid of "creepers." Girls and their cavaliers pause by the wayside, and even stalwarts rest once in a while. Armbands mark the patrolmen, those gallant skiers who, generally from pure devotion to the sport, have pledged themselves to see that their fellowsportsmen get through the day with a minimum of crashes and with no injury neglected.

You see lovely ladies in plus-fours, paters familias in button-up undershirts, little boys, white-haired gentlemen and at least half the college men in New England. Masculine ski-hats fastened under the chin with elastic or a bow, and the really good ones sport a plume. A Japanese toils by; a one-armed lad; a snowshoer. A negro chauffeur scurries upward with his master's kit. Greenhorns inquire "Any place you can get a dog?"

The ravine is first seen when the trail turns and comes out abruptly just above ice-covered Hermit Lake. Beyond it rises the "little headwall" and above that the bowl itself, black with ant-like figures on the floor and scattered on the headwall. Even the veterans pause here in tribute to the scene. Already the headwall is streaked with the long marks of fallen ice-blocks and criss-crossed by tracks of skiers, and down the left-hand gully two broad gray ribbons show the path of snowslides—sometimes these "avalanches" are so threatening that the bowl has to be closed to skiers.

A pause at the busy new Forest Service rest-house, affectionately christened "Howard Johnson's," a tough pull up the little headwall, a muddy trek above it and suddenly the ravine. On the rim a lone skier against the sky seems to be only a quarter-inch tall.

The headwall's apparent overhang is heightened by the long streamers of ice which hang from the huge rocks two-thirds of the way up its face. In a few weeks waterfalls will sway over the rocks and crevasses will open, but now the wall is unbroken. A small procession of climbers is shouldering skis up the right-hand gully, to linger on the rim and start the fall-and-recover run. Perhaps there is a slalom race around towards the left-hand gully and every so often a racer leaves the little group at the top and hurtles down through the bright control flags. Still farther around a scattered group is running the left-hand gully. From the floor of the ravine rises a steady hum as from a giant swarm of angry bees.

Sometimes around one o'clock the long procession about-faces to go down. By three the race is over and by four the mountain is almost still. Beside the race course is now a long schuss lined on the left by skiers side-stepping up and stopping to yell encouragement to the "kanonen" who hurtle down. Headwall runners are having fewer tumbles and quicker recoveries: The lip of the headwall is said to be a four or five foot overhang in places. One starts the run by jumping sideways in space (sort of a funny feeling). Over the lip floats a slight figure; his high turns are not the sudden swoop of stem-christies but jump-turns, light as down. He straightens out, comes down the schuss like a shot and, to check the speed that would have taken him clear over the little headwall, sways by in dainty check-turns ending in a turn-around.

The ravine is crowded these days, but there's nothing you can do about it. It's crowded just because it's Tuckerman in the spring.

GWENDOLINE KEENE

Over the Editor's Desk

HEMISPHERE DEFENSE is becoming daily more clearly defined as an issue that must accompany the efforts of the United States to aid Britain. What this defense means, in all its implications, is examined by Arthur J. Marder, a Research Associate of the Bureau of International Research of Harvard University and Radcliffe College. His book on "The Anatomy of British Sea Power" was reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 23, 1940.

Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, favors us with a chapter of her reminiscences in this issue. Some of the incidents, such as that referring to John Brown, will startle many readers, we believe, as it did us. Mrs. Elliott has written many books on subjects connected with travel and art, in addition to her biography of her mother, done in collaboration with Laura E. Richards, which received the Pulitzer Prize for Biography in 1917.

Ernest Bevin's leadership of labor in Britain, in the difficult war times when many of the workers' gains must be suspended for the duration, is the subject of an appreciation by J. Emlyn Williams, staff writer in the Monitor's European News Bureau in London.

Pageantry is having a widespread revival in the United States, thanks to the patriotic urge of the times, according to Rose Howell Holder.

In this issue we reproduce two pages of photographs recently taken in Greece, during the war with Italy, by Edmund Stevens, Monitor news correspondent. Mr. Stevens represented the Monitor during the Russian-Finnish War, has sent many dispatches from the Balkans in recent months, and is now making his headquarters in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Nate White, a Monitor staff Pacific Coast writer, tells us of the widespread activities of International House in Berkeley and this organization's manifestation of the possibility of friendship among many nationalities.

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Among the New Books

Miss Chute Traces the Search of Humanity for God

The Search for God, by Marchette Chute. New York: Dutton. $2.75.

A SUPERFICIAL CONCLUSION might lead one to query, in view of the innumerable books published relative to the Bible and the Founder of Christianity, whether there was left an approach to the subject in anywise unique. Yet Miss Chute answers this query affirmatively. She has written a book unique in several particulars. The four parts into which she divides the subject, namely, "The Right to Search," "The Object of the Search," "The Search," "The Finding," constitute an approach in itself different. And, furthermore, her discussion of the topics chosen is unlike that of any other Bible scholar with whom this reviewer is acquainted. For example, the prelude, "The Right to Search," consists of a most clarifying review of the Book of Job, for she found in this drama that Job typifies not only the right of every mortal to search for the Truth, but also the right of every one to examine carefully the premises and the evidence in order to arrive at sound conclusions.

Miss Chute draws a careful distinction between the concepts of God set forth in the first and second chapters of Genesis. In the former, God creates a universe wholly good; in the second, the Lord God departs from the lofty plane of the first chapter to create a mortal from the dust of the ground, woman from his rib, and a creation wholly material, with man a fallen creature. She holds that the theology of both Judaism and Christianity was founded upon this false account of creation of the Lord God, without due regard for the assurance of the previous chapter, that God saw all that He had made, and it was very good. With this premise, the author traces the unfolding of the concept of Deity in the Hebrew consciousness, now darkened by the density of crass material beliefs and false modes of worship, now lightened by some Isaiah, Hosea, or Amos, who flashed upon humanity the light of spiritual truth. This process continued until the coming of him who saw and declared the truth about God, His nature and the true worship.

* * *

Rarely has the devious course of spiritual unfoldment been more carefully traced, rarely have the results of the search been more appealingly set forth. "The prophets of Israel," the author declares, "did not want an obvious God. They wanted the truth." She sees that the beginning of this rejection of an obvious God (an anthropomorphic concept) was when Abraham rejected the idea that God was "pleased by the emotional value of the sacrifice that was offered him." And, she affirms, "The next and perhaps the greatest single step was made by Moses, when he found a new name for God. This name took the God of Israel forever out of the ranks of the gods of the other nations, capricious and unstable overlords that must be placated at any cost. The God of Israel was no supernatural Eastern ruler, subject to sudden fits of rage. He was Existence itself, I AM."

The final and withal the culmination of the search is in the review of the interpretation of the life of the Master. Here the search unfolds into its great purpose, the finding of the Christ which brings light and salvation. Jesus discovered and revealed the truth about God, yet left no self-written word of his findings. The Gospels are his biographies, and Miss Chute follows John as best representing the spiritual essence of Jesus' teachings. Recalling the assertion in Genesis I that man was made in God's likeness, the author stresses the Master's repudiation as sons of God of those Pharisees and Sadducees who claimed descent from Abraham, that is, from the material concept of man, and justified themselves because of this descent.

Closely following the spiritual idea so emphatically set forth by the Master, Miss Chute unfolds the progressive steps which led to the resurrection and ascension. This unassailable sense of existence, this knowledge of a loving God from whom he could never be separated, was what Jesus meant in his use of the phrase "eternal life." And this did not pertain merely to a future life, but a continuing existence based upon knowledge of God as Life. When Jesus saw himself as the son of the living God, all possibility of death passed from him. "I tell you if anyone observes my teaching, he will never experience death" (John viii: 51, Smith and Goodspeed's translation.)

* * *

Skillfully does the author reveal in the life of the Nazarene fulfillment of the ancient prophecy. Skillfully does she unfold the deeper meaning of his message, the message which points the way of salvation for all mankind. The Master's assurance of union with the Father, the perfect relationship which he termed "sonship," he strove to convey to his loved disciples. This assurance led him to remark upon the happiness that had been his. Despite the dark way ahead, so illumined was he with the eternal light that no dread of the future could overshadow his joy. It was born of the Spirit, hence was permanent. Miss Chute states that only a single testimony to Jesus was necessary, the power which he called the Spirit of Truth that comes from the Father. It was this power which he trusted, for he knew it to be sufficient.

No one can peruse this book without gaining a clearer understanding of the ceaseless search for God made by humanity and the reward in the revelation of Christ Jesus. The quotations throughout are from the Smith and Goodspeed translation published by the University Press which the author adopts for what seem excellent reasons.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Gertrude Stein as Novelist

Ida, by Gertrude Stein. New York: Random House. $2.

IF YOU WISH to find out whether you can approach a novel without prejudice, try "Ida." You will learn how much store you set on a command of grammar and rhetoric as a basis for writing. Gertrude Stein writes without regard for any of the supposed rudiments of literary expression, so if Macaulay and Lindley Murray are your mentors you may not have much fun trying to read "Ida." You have to keep your attention on Miss Stein's words or you will get nowhere. She doesn't approach the reader with any of the ordinary aids of commas, question marks, or quotation marks. There are sometimes two or three commas on a page but they seem so lonesome and so overburdened with the work of the 20 or 30 commas that one might expect to find there that they count hardly at all.

"Ida" provides reading enjoyment for those who are willing to work at it. The grand thing about Miss Stein is that she is original, not merely in punctuation and parts of speech, but in expression. She puts together words that were never before associated in just such arrangements and yet they make sense in a personal way, by means of Gertrude's all-her-own style. There are times when you think you have the clue to her aims, and then again you wonder.

Just to indicate the positive side of Gertrude's accomplishment, now that so many reviews of her novel are arousing smiles by the negative process of quoting her oddities, consider the following bits of original expression:

> She was always careful about Tuesday. She always just had to have Tuesday . . . when she said to herself no there is nobody at home she decided not to go in . . . I am tired of being just one and when I am a twin one of us can go out and one of us can stay in . . . they were nobody's aunts but they felt like aunts and Ida went to church with them . . . But then Ida liked living anywhere . . . Ida was out, she was always out or in, both being exciting . . . Ida went out first locking the door she went out and as she went out she knew she was a beauty and that they would all vote for her.

Ida might have gone out of the window after locking the door. And with Ida one thing leads to two or three things, all in one sentence sometimes. Ida gets married two or three times, depending upon what part of the story you are reading. It might be two times in the back of the book and three times in the front of the book. The story tells how Ida found her twin, or did she? Really, the curious should find out for themselves, relishing the Steinisms as they read, and perhaps share some of Ida's thoughts, such as, "She liked to look at black shoes when she was not going to buy any shoes at all." E. C. S.

The Book Window

The Economics of War, by Horst Mendershausen (Prentice-Hall, $2.75), discusses the physical side of conflicts of arms, telling what a nation needs for carrying on its fighting and what happens to it after the guns become silent. Equipments, finances, populations, prices, trade, and shipping are themes of principal chapters.

Families, by Karl Schriftgiesser (Howell, Soskin, $3), tells of the rise of 10 American families from the viewpoint of the careers of their most distinguished members. Politics, business, philosophy, war, the stage, and church are particularly represented by familiar names.

Prince Metternich, by Raoul Auernheimer (Alliance Book Corporation, $3.50), tells of a nineteenth-century diplomat's political and social activities and counts as another attempt at valuation of the Napoleonic period, its upsets and its reforms.

The Mother's Anthology, compiled by William Lyon Phelps (Doubleday, Doran, $3), exalts the maternal influence in the world through quotation of passages of prose and poetry, some handily gathered and others remotely sought; sentiment and humor prevailing, along with diversity of scene and unity of message.

"Ten Communities," by Paul R. Hanna, I. James Quillen, and Gladys L. Potter (Scott, Foresman, $1.16), tells the story of the development of certain American towns from their earliest days, according to the method and technique of social education; pictures and text, a book of local history projects for young students.

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The Voice of Liberty in Great Britain—A London Letter

Summer, 1914, by Roger Martin du Gard. London: The Bodley Head. 25s. New York: Viking. $3.50.
Salute to Valour, by Stephen Gwynn. London: Constable. 6d.
Forever Freedom, by Josiah C. Wedgwood and Allan Nevins. An Anthology. Pelican Books. 6d.
Jules Verne, by Kenneth Allott. The Cresset Press. 15s.
Chiltern Country, by H. J. Massingham. London: Batsford. 8s. 6d.
Prehistoric England, by Grahame Clark. London: Batsford. 8s. 6d.
Corn Country, by C. Henry Warren. London. 10s. 6d.

LONDON

ALTHOUGH "SUMMER, 1914," contains more than 1,600 pages, it is still only the second half of Roger Martin du Gard's novel, "The Thibaults." Macaulay once took as an example of monumental dullness an Italian historian who devoted a page to the events of every 24 hours. Compared with M. du Gard, this historian was but a dilettante. For, to each day between July 19 and Aug. 4, 1914, M. du Gard devotes, not one page only, but 37. The result, however, is not dull. Perhaps I should add, it is not dull at the present moment, for I doubt whether it has the qualities necessary for permanent interest.

It is mainly preoccupied with the thoughts and arguments of the band of international Socialists, centered in Geneva, who, during July, 1914, hoped that the manual workers of the world would everywhere refuse to take up arms. Jacques Thibault is a young idealist who sets the preservation of peace above all other things. Anything—a peace based on betrayal, on injustice, on surrender—is, in his eyes, better than war. M. du Gard follows the evolution of this idea through endless ramifications, established in discussion and meditation without limit to circumscription.

It is the setting forth of these ideas, and not the character of the people holding them that is the main part of M. du Gard's plan; and this is its great weakness as a novel. For, in spite of its interest as a résumé of pacifist conviction, the book is windy, verbose, and vague, through its lack of contact with real human beings and a compelling story. It concludes with a detailed clinical examination of the condition of a man—Jacque's brother, a doctor—who has been fatally gassed.

One critic has remarked that in "Summer, 1914," can be found the true reasons for the French collapse of 1940. That collapse, according to this view, was moral, not material. Now, the material can be restored from outside; houses and schools can be rebuilt. But the moral can be redeemed only from within. That is why Stephen Gwynn, in "Salute for Valour," declares that Winston Churchill's gallant and generous declaration that "Should we conquer . . . we shall restore the greatness and the territory of France" is incapable of fulfillment.

> No man, no nation can give back to France
> What she surrendered: her deliverance
> Must in herself and through herself be wrought,
> Reborn of some tremendous afterthought.

In spite of the lamentable picture of indecision and terror which the democracies too often present to the world, however, Mr. Gwynn happily finds many examples of courage. The show which Britain itself is putting up has, since June, 1940, been a good one; and the Czechs, the Poles, and the Greeks are worthy of honor. Says Mr. Gwynn, in his fine and swinging verse

> Great names move in our hearts—Rome, and now Greece
> Rome, so determined to renew her lease
> Of empire; yet I wonder how Rome feels
> Trotting obsequious at those booted heels.
> But Greece, that neither ruled nor could be ruled,
> Clogged by its quickness, by its cunning fooled,
> Slave of suspicion, that same Greece today
> Rises in valour firm above the fray
> Where other nations—and brave nations—shrank
> Before the grim menace down to meaner rank.

There is much the same stirring kind in the Pelican anthology, "Forever Freedom," which ranges the literature of the whole world, both ancient and modern, to sing the praises of liberty.

One of the democratic countries—France—is closely concerned in "Jules Verne," though not mainly on the political side. Now, it is only fair to say that Kenneth Allott's biography has been warmly praised by some of the best and most careful critics in the British press. It is with diffidence therefore that I confess I think it a bad book. Its aim is twofold—to tell the story of Verne's career on the one hand, and on the other to paint a picture of the life and ideas of the nineteenth century. Where it fails, in my opinion, is that it does not establish any connection between the two things. Thus, while he is describing the rather troubled early life of Verne, when all kinds of mental stresses disturbed him, Mr. Allott suddenly observes, "Tennyson wrote 'The Charge of the Light Brigade' . . . Sebastopol did not fall till September." A little later, when he notes that a three-act comedy of Verne's achieved some success, he remarks, "Lesseps went on excavating the Suez Canal"—just as though he might have been expected to stop. In other words, the entire book seems to me to be built up on the fallacy that contemporaneity and relevance are the same thing.

The three illustrated Batsford books, about the Chilterns, the Corn Country, and Prehistoric England, are admirable and discreet in text, and pictorially magnificent.

HAROLD HOBSON

Rampart of the Pacific

Hawaii: Restless Rampart, by Joseph Barber, Jr. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $2.75.

THIS BOOK is not a panegyric of Hawaii's climatic charms or pastoral beauty, but it is an excellent exposition of the manifold problems which have interfered with the welfare of the islands ever since the white man undertook their development.

The political, financial, economic, labor, racial, and strategical problems have been carefully reviewed, showing how they have arisen during the past 100 years, and how they have been solved, glossed over, or persist today.

The manner in which the development of Hawaii has been treated is excellent, although the political phases prior to its annexation by the United States in 1898 have been somewhat sketchily handled.

In the portrayal of the racial problem, the Japanese question has been presented so fully as practically to exclude more than passing reference to the many other races economical conditions brought to Hawaii. However, this treatment may be condoned, as the Japanese problem is the most pressing racial issue in Hawii at present.

The account of how a small group of men representing the vested interests of Hawaii has managed to dictate the course of events for nearly 100 years in what could have been made an island paradise makes instructive reading.

It is clearly explained how the pursuit of profit has influenced the agronomy of the islands to such an extent that the money crops, sugar and pineapples, so overshadow essential food production that land which will grow anything produces only one third the food requirements of the inhabitants.

And it is related how the plans for the defense of our Pacific bastion provide for overcoming this critical deficiency by ruthlessly plowing under broad fields of cane on M Day, and planting food crops for which the Army keeps seed available.

The public doubtless has given little thought to the mechanics underlying the extensive propaganda in recent years which brought Hawaii's attractions to its attention. This book explains how one man succeeded in making the United States Hawaii-conscious.

Under present unsettled conditions, Hawaii's dominant position in the Pacific is in the limelight, and the author has devoted considerable space to the description of the strategy of the Pacific with relation to Hawaii. He depicts the unusual military defenses that make Oahu one of the most strongly defended areas in the world.

Of particular interest is the description of the military preparations which are necessary to cope with the enemy from within, and the evils of civilian disorganization in times of stress. Over a long period of years, and particularly since 1934, the military preparations to counter fifth-column activities in Hawaii have gone on apace.

Hawaii's relation to the Navy's Pacific strategy is admirably treated, but the author occasionally gets entangled with technical terms.

The front insert is a useful map of the Pacific that shows the principal major and secondary defensive areas, and at the back there is a good map of Oahu, but it is to be regretted that no map is provided showing the relative positions and sizes of all the islands in the Hawaiian group.

F. L. O.

Toward a New Naval Order

Toward a New Order of Sea Power, by Harold and Margaret Sprout. Princeton University Press. $3.75.

HERE IS a brilliant assessment of the vital realignments in world naval power which the World War largely helped to bring about. In it the Sprouts have set forth political and strategical causes for Britain's gradual relinquishment of her invincible role at sea. It is a broad follow-up to their study of "The Rise of American Naval Power." And it is interesting to note that Dr. and Mrs. Sprout are now engaged on a third book which will bring their work up to date.

In tracing the transition from Pax Britannica to world naval rivalry, the authors uncover many factors which have brought about the whittling down of British naval supremacy in distant waters. Their reference to Mahan's sea-power interpretation of history as "a strange synthesis of brilliant strategical analysis and expansionist propaganda" is typical of the scholarly discernment and pungent objectivity of their work. Unquestionably, Mahan's teachings were a primary cause of the rise of American navalism to the point where the United States was to emerge as a world power with territorial possessions to defend extending far beyond its continental limits.

* * *

One of the satisfying things about this book is the authors' willingness to cross pens with Mahan at numerous points. Some may insist that the Sprouts' keen critical perception is blessed by an abundance of hindsight which their role as historians naturally affords. Mahan dealt in prophecy, whereas their purpose is to interpret past events. One infers from their appraisal of Mahan's lasting influence that naval strategists have perhaps hewed too rigidly to his teachings, thus failing to adapt themselves sufficiently to the changed weapons and methods which air and submarine operations have imposed on naval warfare. That point is being tested right now. It is too early to say whether air power can sink Mahan's most compelling precept—"command of the sea through battle-fleet supremacy."

This history covers a relatively short span, from Mahan's rise to prominence around 1890 through the Washington Conference of 1922. The United States and Japan emerged from that era as world naval powers capable of contesting Britain's long-unbroken rule on the sea within their respective territorial waters. The Sprouts show graphically what the chaotic era directly preceding the Washington Conference meant in terms of naval building rivalries and consequent impoverishing tax burdens driving down domestic living standards. The treaties resulting from that conference did much to allay mutual fears and suspicions during the time they were in force. Not until Japan renounced them, following her aggressive war against China, was the world naval balance upset once more.

* * *

Discussion of the Washington Conference gains impact from this outline of the world tensions preceding it. One reads their account of the opening speech of Charles Evans Hughes with an upsurge of faith in the inherent brotherhood of mankind. Much of the world's awareness of that fundamental fact has melted into disillusionment. But the challenge one senses in the idealism that brought the great naval powers from the verge of economic chaos or impending war, for a few years at least, still persists.

In this book, Harold and Margaret Sprout have done much to clarify our understanding of the forces which today repeat that challenge. This improved understanding cannot but renew in readers some measure of assurance that the world will yet achieve a just and lasting solution of the struggle toward a new order.

H. T.

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Maple Sugaring Up-to-Date

THE OLDEST SWEETENING of this continent, maple sugar, is going modern. The sweetening that served the Indians before the white man came, and later the pioneers to whom cane sugar was a luxury, is now undergoing experiments in the laboratories of the Canadian Government's National Research Council, to find new uses for this product of the maple tree and make it an all-year commodity instead of a special spring treat.

* * *

Drawback to the sale of maple sugar bricks has always been their extreme hardness and mottled appearance soon after being made in the woods. The burned wood taste often noticeable in maple products made in the bush in the old manner also retarded the sale. In fact, until recently there have been few changes made in Canada in the manufacture of maple sugar from pioneer days. Now the Canadian laboratories have developed a maple sugar which can come in brick form, as fine sugar similar to white cane sugar, and as icing sugar. The new type maple sugar bricks are not hard they break easily and do not mottle. Carefully controlled heating and stirring form the basis of this new type of maple sugar cake, which is poured into molds when cooled considerably and almost too stiff for pouring. The icing sugar is similarly prepared before grinding into powder, and is kept in airtight containers so that it can be sprinkled as readily as cane icing sugar.

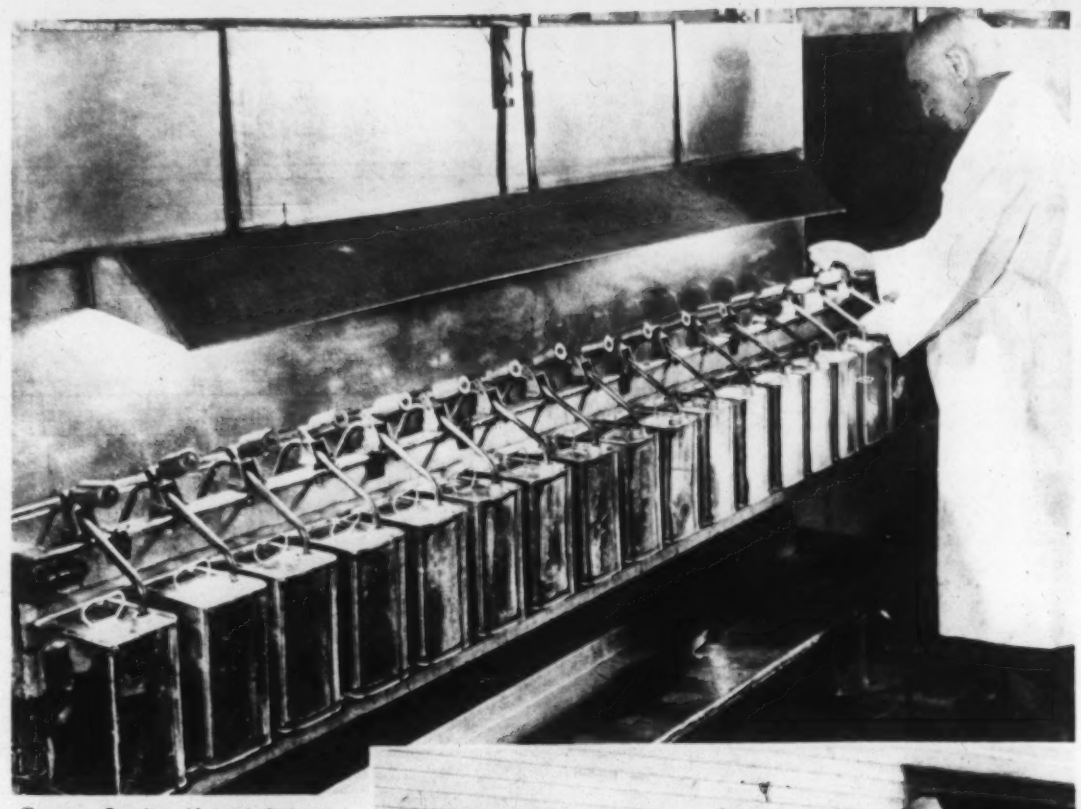
Another development is a concentrate of maple flavor for use in confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream. This is made by a chemical process.

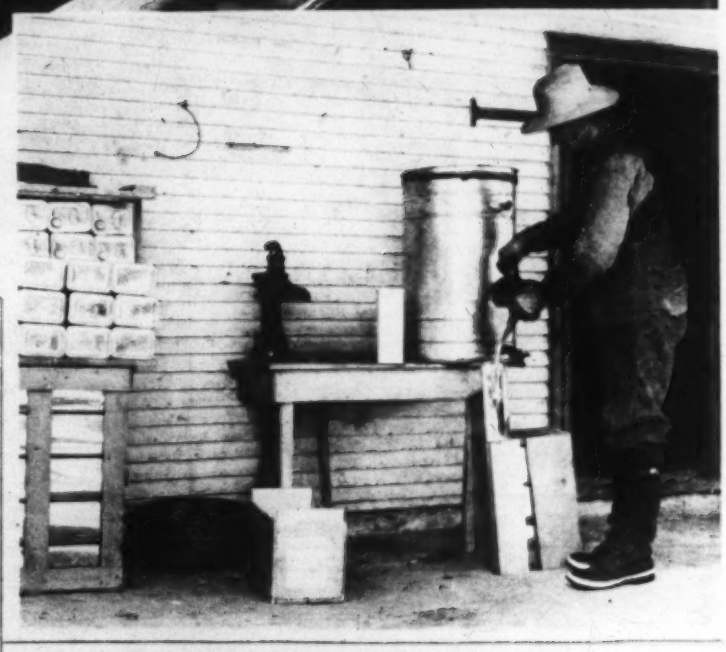
Latest laboratory product for the maple sugar industry is a superflavored maple syrup which gives a taste effect similar to that obtained by 8 to 20 times as much ordinary maple syrup. The superflavored syrup is made by a pressure heating process, and was developed for use in the confectionery and ice-cream business.

* * *

But not only in the laboratory have improvements been made to maple sugaring. Gone are the old-style maple sugar bush camps, where all the sap was collected in open buckets, was cooked in the open in open tanks or buckets with a wood fire. Today's maple bush, as the result of Canadian Government supervision and instruction, is tapped in covered pails using metal spouts in the trees, is fed through pipe lines to a central closed tank and heated indoors in scientifically cleaned plants. Gone largely is the glamour and romance of the sugaring party with this modern maple products industry, but the resultant products are better. And even the trees in the maple bush are reared on improved lines, so that the farmer will obtain the greatest amount of maple sap from his bush.

In Canada, only 35 per cent of the trees are tapped annually, with main production centered in Quebec and Ontario, and the rest in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Manitoba. J. M.





Courtesy Canadian National Railways and Canadian Motion Picture Bureau

SUGAR FOR BRITAIN?
Mass Production in Sugaring (Above) Fills and Seals Cans by the Dozen While a Quebec Farmer (Right) Uses the Hand Method and Measures Syrup Into Cans at His Own Door

They Rode on Feathers

Featherbed Lane, a street near Spuyten Duyvil Creek in New York City, is said to have received its picturesque name in Revolutionary days, when housewives in the neighborhood spread their featherbeds upon the rocky road in front of their houses so that retreating Colonials might move noiselessly on horseback. In this way, they were able to join Washington at Harlem Heights, returning later to rout the enemy.

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Relics From the Sea

TO LOOK AT HER one would think that Dresden dolls might be her hobby. Or water colors. As a matter of fact, it's shipwrecks. For years Mrs. Rida Hollowell, a smiling little woman with white hair, has combed a hundred miles of beach along the "graveyard of the Atlantic" and her collection of relics from broken ships is probably unsurpassed on this wreck-strewn coast.

"Really, my husband and the boys actually collected most of this stuff," she explains to those fortunate enough to be invited to look around her beach cottage. "I was more or less forced into it. As you can see, the place is so full of wreckage I had to get interested in collecting if I was to continue spending the summers down here."

Mr. Hollowell and the boys may be the field men of this strange private museum but it takes only a trip through the house to learn that it is Mrs. Hollowell who is the curator. And when she hears of a bit of interesting wreckage washed ashore anywhere from Currituck down to Hatteras and Ocracoke she goes after it with the same fervor as do they.

The Hollowell cottage, known as "The Wreckage," contains at least one relic of every major shipwreck that has occurred from Norfolk to Ocracoke since the battleship Huron broke on the Diamond Shoals in 1877. In addition, there are hundreds of items from wrecks all over the Atlantic which eventually washed ashore in this section.

The outside of the Hollowell cottage is covered with the nameplates taken from broken ships. All the steps to the porch were used at sea. There is even a rope ladder running to the second floor.

A huge ship's wheel is at the front of the house while a flying eagle figurehead extends over the yard. Lights, hammocks and porch furniture all came from boats. "Come aboard," is the usual greeting to visitors.

The interior of the cottage is furnished and decorated almost entirely with salvaged wreckage. Collectors get excited over the pieces in the china cupboard, each from a different ship. In one room is a well worn figurehead believed to have come off the clipper ship, "Flying Cloud." The walls are covered with flags, maps and guns. Every corner has its quota of souvenirs. Visiting doctors spend hours examining the intact contents of an old ship's medicine chest. Certain logbooks and ship's papers are the delight of historians.

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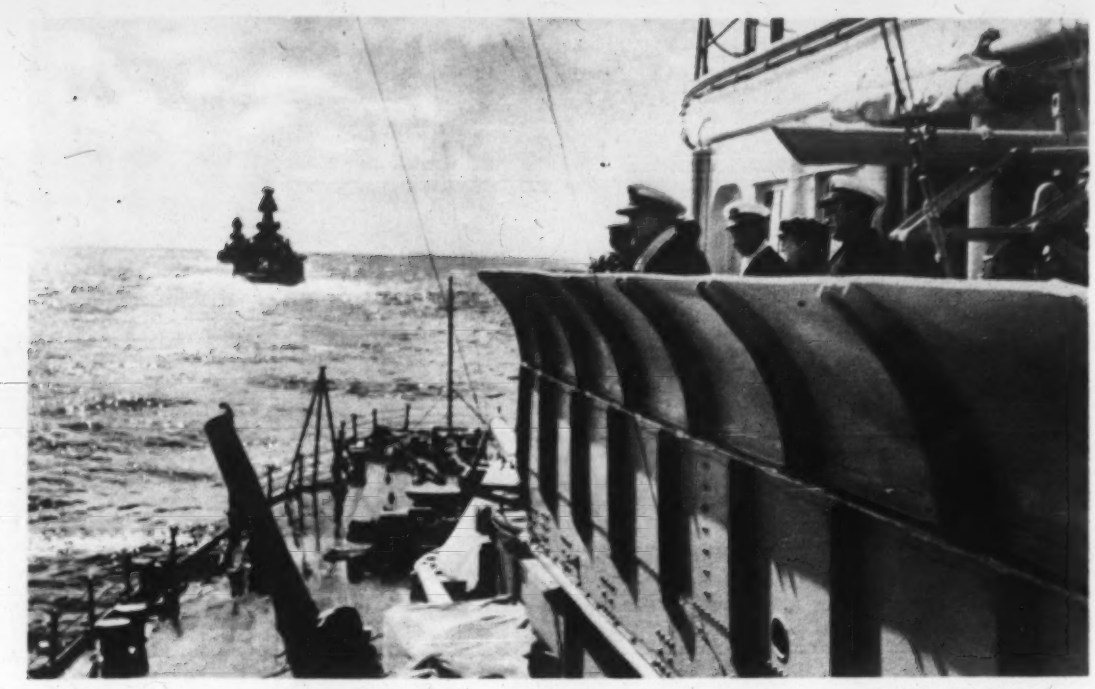

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INSPECTING MANEUVERS IN THE PACIFIC

On the Wing of the Flag Bridge on the U. S. S. Pennsylvania During Fleet Maneuvers Are (Left to Right) Admiral Ernest J. King, Admiral James O. Richardson, Former Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison, and Lieutenant D. T. Eddy

. . Sea Power: Democracy's Shield

(Continued from Page 3)

craft carrier succeeded in eluding the defending fleet and anchoring within bombing distance of the Canal. To meet this danger of air bombing, in 1939 the United States began to build a third set of locks, which will be completed in 1944. To make doubly sure, the United States ought to buy or lease the Galapagos Islands from Ecuador. These are the only offshore islands on the hemisphere's western coast which possess a roomy bay capable of being made submarine proof.

The real danger to the Canal would come from the east, via one or more of the nearly score of passages through the Caribbean Islands. These islands, from the Bahamas to Trinidad, form a natural chain of defensive positions which control every approach into the Caribbean Sea. Thanks to the new bases, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and British Guiana, on top of Guantanamo, Puerto Rico, and St. Thomas, the United States controls all the passages.

Entrance to the Caribbean through any of the passages could be denied by aircraft and flotilla craft to any fleet without much trouble. Even a superior enemy battle fleet would hesitate to enter these narrow waters infested with submarines and bombers, and far from a friendly dockyard. But *until the new bases are ready*—and construction is only just starting—the United States present Caribbean defense line of Guantanamo-Puerto Rico-St. Thomas does not assure naval control over the Lesser Antilles, at the extreme south of the Caribbean island chain, and the many passages among them into the Caribbean.

A strong enemy fleet could penetrate the Caribbean through the Lesser Antilles, because there are some 10 or 12 channels available, and it would not be feasible to plant a submarine division in each one and keep it there on station;* and, too, the southernmost of these channels are rather beyond the range of efficient air patrol from our present southernmost base at St. Thomas. That we have no point of control south of St. Thomas is the United States' great strategical weakness in the Caribbean. Our strategic position in that area will be excellent when the new bases are ready at British Guiana, Antigua, St. Lucia, and especially Trinidad. This will take several years—an argument for gaining time by aiding Britain.

Not only would the completion of the ring of bases complete our command of the entire Caribbean zone, but it would be of great assistance should it become necessary to undertake operations in the South Atlantic. New United States bases at Trinidad and British Guiana carry our naval power 500 miles closer to Brazilian and Argentine ports.

Axis aggression against South America probably would, in the first instance, be directed against Brazil, the state they would most like to control. As already mentioned, when naval power is extended toward a distant field of operations, it can be done only by using advanced bases adequate to carry the necessary supplies and support to an attacking force. Germany is barred from advanced positions in the Atlantic so long as the British fleet is in being. But, with that fleet out of the way, the Axis could acquire "large overseas naval bases" (*vide* Admiral Raeder's speech of Jan. 28). What they probably have in mind, for a starter, are the Canaries, Cape Verde Islands, and the good west African ports of Dakar and Freetown, which are but 1,600 miles or so from the nearest point in Brazil.

An Axis fleet operating from the end of such a chain would be nearer any South American port below the "bulge" of Brazil at Cape San Roque than the United States Atlantic fleet operating from present bases in the Caribbean, or even from Trinidad. British Guiana equalizes the distance factor, but only small surface ships will be able to work from that base. The newest German bombers can just about span the bottleneck between the two continents. It is only five hours by air. As I view the problem, operations in the South Atlantic would necessitate the use of Brazilian bases, particularly the port of Para at the mouth of the Amazon; and, in any case, will be greatly facilitated when the Trinidad and Guiana bases are ready.

My conclusions: *unstinted* billions to aid Britain *now*, or *untold* billions later, in a probably futile attempt to outstrip the Triplice in a naval building race. The former policy, by helping to beat the Axis, will keep America at peace; the latter will not prevent war. At the very least, aid to Britain will give the United States *time* to build its two-ocean navy, and to complete its naval defenses in the Pacific, Atlantic, and the Caribbean, so that America will have a favorable strategical position. Time is needed to complete the two drydocks building at Pearl Harbor, advanced naval and air bases at Samoa, Johnston, Wake, and Midway Islands, and an air and naval station at Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians.

We should convert Guam into the "Gibraltar of the Pacific," as Mahan and the best naval opinion have urged. At long last, a start is about to be made. The defenses of Panama are being strengthened and the facilities of St. Thomas extended. We need, as the barest minimum, three years to prepare the new bases in the Atlantic and Caribbean. Some deal must be made with Brazil which will permit the United States to use her ports in time of war. None of her ports can, in their present condition, be used by America's largest ships, and it would take several years to prepare the necessary bases.

And should Britain be on the verge of collapse, it would be good policy to beat the Axis to it by grabbing outposts in the Portuguese Cape Verdes and the Azores. From such bases the United States could keep a watchful eye on the routes from Europe to the Caribbean and South America, carry the war to a hostile European coalition, if necessary, and make considerable trouble even for a superior fleet. Indeed, secret negotiations with Portugal for American footholds in the Azores, Cape Verdes, and Madeira Islands have already been reported. But we could hold such advanced positions only if we had naval control of the Atlantic.

I can do no better than to close with this pregnant passage from Admiral Mahan's "Naval Strategy," which was written 30 years ago:

> Great Britain does indeed for the moment hold Germany so far in check that the German Empire can do no more than look after its European interests; but should a naval disaster befall Great Britain, leaving Germany master of the naval situation, the world would see again a predominant fleet backed by a predominant army, and that in the hands not of a State satiated with colonial possessions, as Great Britain is, but of one whose late entry into world conditions leaves her without any such possessions at all of any great value. The habit of mind is narrow which fails to see that a navy such as Germany is now building will be efficacious for other ends than those immediately proposed. Although the colonial ambitions in Germany are held in abeyance for the moment, the wish cannot but exist to expand her territory by foreign acquisitions, to establish external bases for the support of commercial or political interests, to build up such kindred communities as now help to constitute the British Empire, homes for emigrants, markets for industries, sources of supply of raw materials, needed by those industries. . . . It is this line of reasoning which shows the power of the German Navy to be a matter of prime importance to the United States. The power to control Germany does not exist in Europe except in the British Navy.

*Submarines cannot rest on the bottom of the Caribbean—it is too deep. At depths greater than 300 feet the pressure against a submarine's hull is too great. Therefore, in guarding the channels through the Lesser Antilles submarines must keep on the move. Their under-water cruising endurance is at a few knots per hour, no more than 40 to 50 hours. This means that the flotillas would have to be relieved very often. Assuming that we kept a dozen submarines off each of the dozen passages, plus an equal number on their way to relieve the boats on station, the total would come to nearly 300. Our two-ocean navy will have a total of but 185 submarines.

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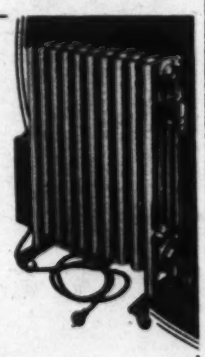

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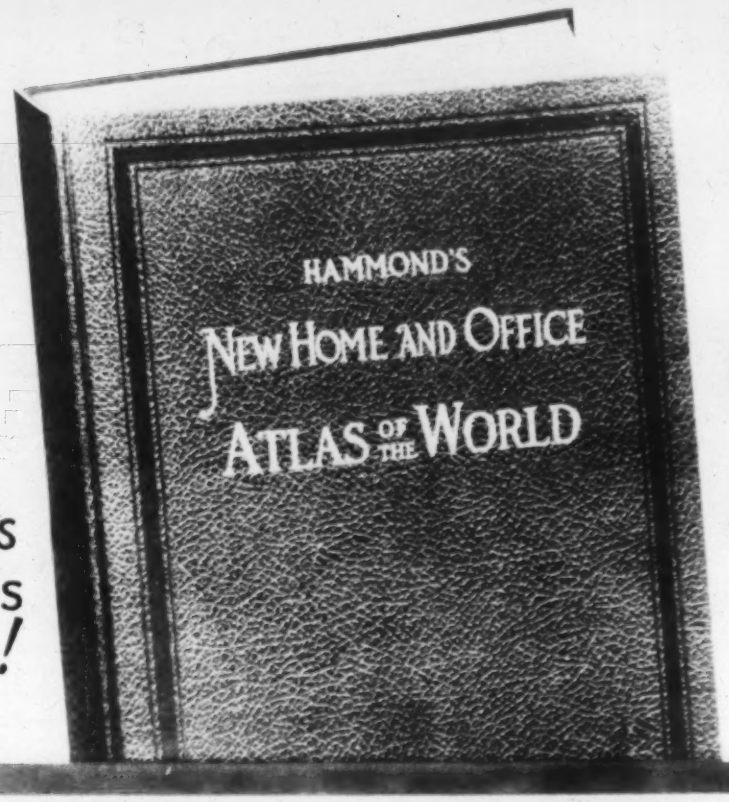

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